

























*Sondina Illustrata*  
 GRAPHIC  
*And Historic Memorials*  
 OF  
 Monasteries, Churches, Chapels, Schools,  
 CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS,  
 Palaces, Halls, Courts, Processions,  
 PLACES OF EARLY AMUSEMENT  
*And Modern & Present Theatres,*  
 In the CITIES and SUBURBS of  
 LONDON & WESTMINSTER.



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# Londina Illustrata.

## DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE ENGRAVINGS CONTAINED IN THE COMPLETE WORK, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE SUBJECTS REPRESENTED.

### VOLUME THE FIRST.

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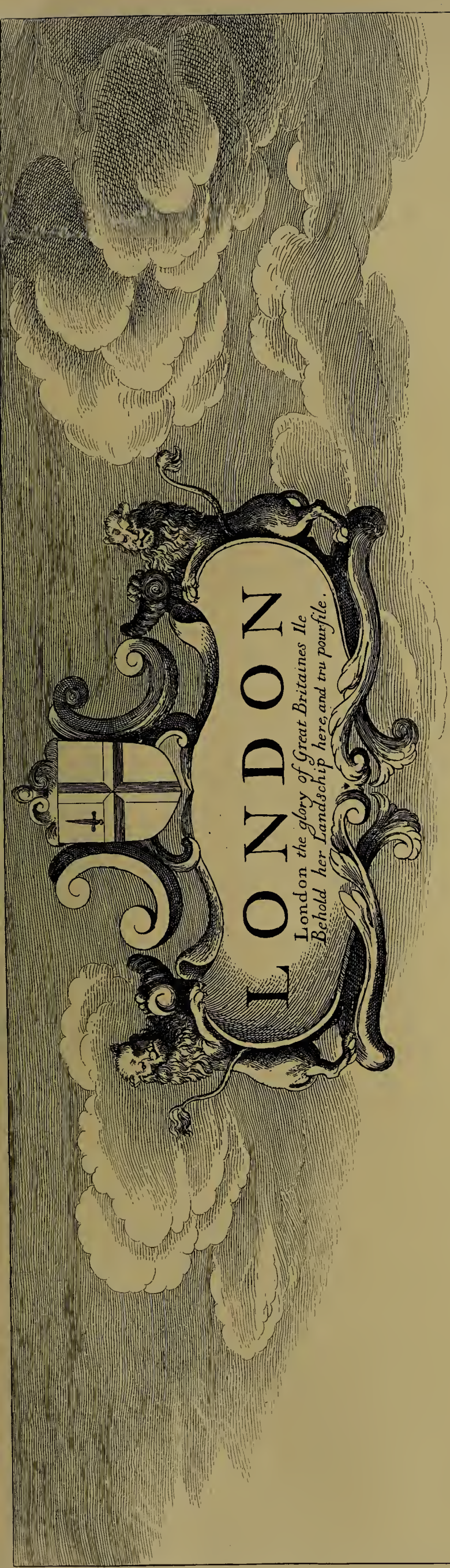
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| <i>S<sup>t</sup> Paul,</i> | <i>White Hall</i> | <i>Suffolke house</i> | <i>Yorke house</i> | <i>Savoy</i> | <i>Somerfet house</i> | <i>Arundell house,</i> | <i>S<sup>t</sup> Clements</i> | <i>S. Dunstons</i> | <i>The Temple.</i> | <i>S. Brides</i> | <i>S. Andrew,</i> | <i>Baynards Castle</i> | <i>Queene Hythe,</i> | <i>S. Pulchers</i> | <i>Three Cranes</i> | <i>The Water-house</i> | <i>The Stillwarde</i> | <i>Bow Church</i> | <i>Guild Hall</i> | <i>S. Michaels.</i> | <i>S. Lorentz. Poultnry,</i> | <i>Fishmongers Hall</i> | <i>The Old Swan,</i> | <i>The Bridge</i> | <i>Gray Church,</i> | <i>S. Dunstan in the East,</i> | <i>Belinsgate,</i> | <i>Custome house;</i> | <i>The Tower,</i> | <i>Tower wharfe</i> | <i>S. Catharins</i> | <i>S. Olaffe,</i> | <i>S. Marie Overis,</i> | <i>Winchester house</i> | <i>The Globe,</i> | <i>Bear Garden</i> | <i>The Swan,</i> | <i>Harrowe on the Hill,</i> | <i>Hamsted,</i> | <i>Hygate,</i> | <i>Hackney,</i> | <i>Poutney,</i> | <i>Ell-Ships</i> | <i>Gally Fyffe,</i> | <i>Cool har-bour</i> |







## Howell's View of London.

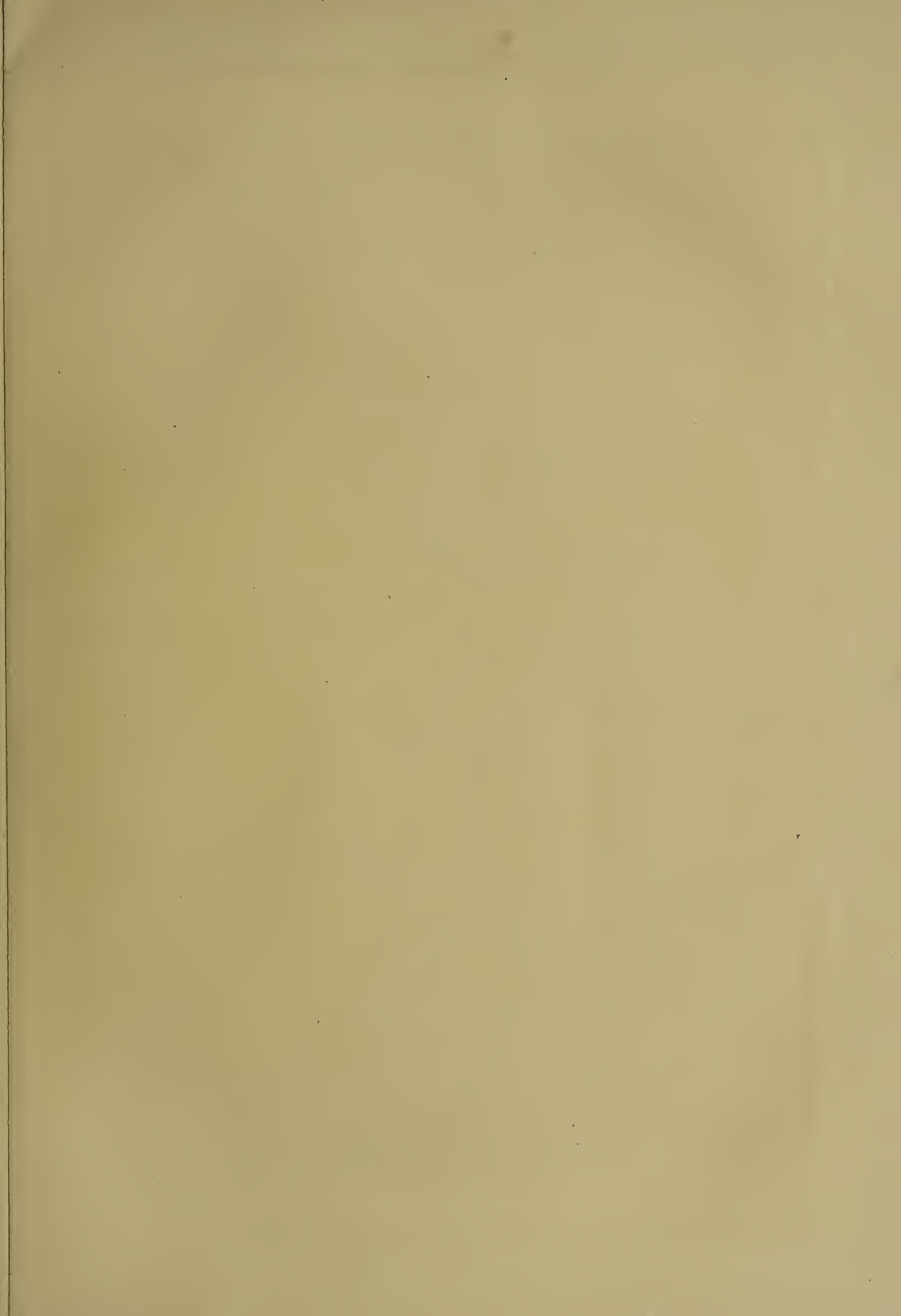
" London, the glory of Great Britain's isle,  
Behold her portrait here and true profile."

THE original print, of which the present one is an accurate *fac-simile* copy, was engraved by Hollar, and is prefixed to Howell's *Londinopolis*, first published about the year 1620.

The view, which is of that description called *bird's-eye*, is supposed to have been taken from an eminence to the south of St. Mary Overie's church; which is represented in the foreground, with various other buildings then on the Bankside. The most conspicuous of these are, Winchester House, or Palace; and the several neighbouring theatres, viz. the Globe, the Bear-baiting, the Hope, and the Swan. The two latter buildings existed but a few years, and are only to be found in this and some smaller views of old London.

On the city side of the Thames are views of the Three Cranes, Queen Hythe, Baynard's Castle, Bridewell, &c. &c. ; all which were destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and have been since rebuilt, in a manner very dissimilar to the representations here given.









# THE GREAT FIRE

Engraved from an Original Picture, in the P

*This View represents Ludgate as having just caught Fire; behind is the Cathedral of S<sup>t</sup> Paul, involved in  
surrounded by the burning*

London, Published August 7<sup>th</sup> 1666





OF LONDON, 1666.

*J. Stow sculp.*

Division of Mr. Lawrence of Thames Street, London.

... and the Extremity of the Scene exhibits the Antient and beautiful Arched Tower of St. Mary le Bow,  
 ... of the desolated City.

Robert Wilkinson, No. 56, Cornhill.





## View of the Fire of London, 1666.

London from its earliest foundation has been peculiarly fated to suffer by the calamity of fire.

During the time of the Emperor Nero, A. D. 61, the enraged Boadicea ravaged and burnt the city in revenge for the insults offered to her and her daughters by the Romans, in whose possession London then was.

The years 764, 798, and 801, were very calamitous, particularly the year 798, in which the city was nearly destroyed, and many of the inhabitants perished.

The Danes almost consumed it in A. D. 852. A like fatality attended it in the years 982, and 1077; the latter of which, according to the Saxon Chronicle, was the most terrible casual fire that had ever happened in the metropolis, "the greatest part being laid in ashes."

In the year 1086, a fire commenced at the west gate, and burnt the city, including St. Paul's Cathedral, to the east gate, laying the whole in ruins. A similar calamity occurred in 1092.

A great fire, in 1136, commenced at London Stone, and consumed eastward to Aldgate, and westward to St. Erkenwald's shrine St. Paul's Cathedral. In this tremendous destruction was included London Bridge, then of wood, St. Mary Overy's Church, and great part of Southwark. It again experienced destruction by the fiery element in the years 1212 and 1232, in the latter of which the city was nearly destroyed.

The conflagration in 1666, of which we have given a representation, is usually called "THE GREAT FIRE," on account of its extent, and the vastness of the damage. As there is not existing a more copious or more interesting account than that by the great Earl of Clarendon, at the same period, it cannot be uninteresting to subjoin it in his Lordship's own words:

"It was upon the first day of that September, in the dismal year of 1666 (in which many prodigies were expected, and so many really fell out), that the memorable and terrible fire brake out in London, which begun about midnight, or nearer the morning of Sunday, in a baker's shop, at the end of Thames Street, next the Tower, there being many little narrow alleys, and very poor houses, about the place where it first appeared; and then finding such store of combustible materials, as that street is always furnished with in timber houses, the fire prevailed so powerfully, that that whole street and the neighbourhood was in so short a time turned to ashes, that few persons had time to save and preserve any of their goods; but were a heap of people almost as dead with the sudden distraction, as the ruins were which they sustained. The magistrates of the city assembled quickly together, and with the usual remedies of buckets, which they were provided with: but the fire was too ravenous to be extinguished with such quantities of water as those instruments could apply to it, and fastened still upon new materials before it had destroyed the old. And though it raged furiously all that day, to that degree that all men stood amazed, as spectators only, no man knowing what remedy to apply, nor the magistrates what orders to give: yet it kept within some compass, burned what was next, and laid hold only on both sides; and the greatest apprehension was of the Tower, and all considerations entered upon how to secure that place.

"But in the night the wind changed, and carried the danger from thence, but with so great and irresistible violence, that it scattered the fire from pursuing the line it was in with all its force, and spread it over the city; so that they, who went late to bed at a great distance from any place where the fire prevailed, were awakened before morning with their own houses being in a flame; and whilst endeavour was made to quench that, other houses were discovered to be burning, which were near no place from whence they could imagine the fire could come; all which kindled another fire in the breasts of men, almost as dangerous as that within their houses.

"Monday morning produced first a jealousy, and then an universal conclusion, that this fire came not by chance, nor did they care where it began; but the breaking out in several places at so great distance from each other, made it evident that it was by conspiracy and combination. And this determination could not hold long without discovery of the wicked authors, who were concluded to be all the Dutch and all the French in the town, though they had inhabited the same places above twenty years. All of that kind, or, if they were strangers, of what nation soever, were laid hold of; and after all the ill usage that can consist in words, and some blows and kicks, they were thrown into prison. And shortly after, the same conclusion comprehended all the Roman Catholics, who were in the same predicament of guilt and danger, and quickly found that their only safety consisted in keeping within doors; and yet some of them, and of quality, were taken by force out of their houses and carried to prison.

"When this rage spread as far as the fire, and every hour brought reports of some bloody effects of it, worse than in truth there were, the King distributed many of the Privy Council into several quarters of the city, to prevent, by their authorities, those inhumanities which he heard were committed. In the mean time, even they, or any other person thought it not safe to declare, 'that they believed that the fire came by accident,' or that it was not a plot of the Dutch and the French, and Papists, to burn the city; which was so generally believed, and in the best company, that he who said the contrary was suspected for a conspirator, or at best a favourer of them. It could not be conceived, how a house that was distant a mile from any part of the fire could suddenly be in a flame, without some particular malice; and this case fell out every hour. When a man at the farthest end of Bread Street had made a shift to get out of his house his best and most portable goods because the fire had approached near them, he no sooner had secured them, as he thought, in some friend's house in Holborn, which was believed a safe distance, but he saw that very house, and none else near it, in a sudden flame: nor did there want, in this woful distemper, the testimony of witnesses who saw this villany committed, and apprehended men who they were ready to swear threw fire-balls into houses, which were presently burning.



"The fire and the wind continued in the same excess all Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, till afternoon, and flung and scattered brands burning into all quarters; the nights more terrible than the days, and the light the same, the light of the fire supplying that of the sun. And indeed whoever was an eye-witness of that terrible prospect, can never have so lively an image of the last conflagration till he beholds it; the faces of all people in a wonderful dejection and discomposure, not knowing where they could repose themselves for one hour's sleep, and no distance thought secure from the fire, which suddenly started up, before it was suspected; so that people left their houses, and carried away their goods from many places which received no hurt, and whither they afterwards returned again; all the fields full of women and children, who had made a shift to bring thither some goods and conveniences to rest upon, as safer than any houses, where yet they felt such intolerable heat and drought, as if they had been in the middle of the fire. The King and the Duke, who rode from one place to another, and put themselves into greater dangers amongst the burning and falling houses, to give advice and direction what was to be done, underwent as much fatigue as the meanest, and had as little sleep or rest; and the faces of all men appeared ghastly, and in the highest confusion. The country sent in carts to help those miserable people who had saved any goods: and by this means, and the help of coaches, all the neighbour villages were filled with more people than they could contain, and more goods than they could find room for; so that those fields became likewise as full as the other about London and Westminster.

"It was observed, that where the fire prevailed most, when it met with brick buildings, if it was not repulsed, it was so well resisted that it made a much slower progress; and when it had done its worst, that the timber and all the combustible matter fell, it fell down to the bottom within the house, and the walls stood and enclosed the fire, and it was burned out without making a farther progress in many of those places; and then the vacancy so interrupted the fury of it, that many times the two or three next houses stood without much damage. Besides the spreading, insomuch as all London seemed but one fire in the breadth of it, it seemed to continue in its full fury a direct line to the Thames side, all Cheapside from beyond the Exchange, through Fleet Street; insomuch as for that breadth, taking in both sides as far as the Thames, there was scarce a house or church standing from the bridge to Dorset House, which was burned on Tuesday night after Baynard's Castle.

"On Wednesday morning, when the King saw that neither the fire decreased nor the wind lessened, he even despaired of preserving Whitehall, but was more afraid of Westminster Abbey. But having observed by his having visited all places, that where there was any vacant place between the houses, there the progress of the fire was much less, changed its course and went to the water-side, he gave order for pulling down many houses about Whitehall, some whereof were newly built and hardly finished, and sent many of his choice goods by water to Hampton Court; as most of the persons of quality in the Strand, who had the benefit of the river, got barges and other vessels, and sent their furniture for their houses to some houses some miles out of the town. And very many on both sides of the Strand, who knew not whither to go, and scarce what they did, fled with their families out of their houses into the streets, that they might not be within when the fire fell upon their houses.

"But it pleased God, contrary to all expectation, that on Wednesday, about four or five of the clock in the afternoon, the wind fell; and as in an instant the fire decreased, having burned all on the Thames side to the new buildings of the Inner Temple, next to Whitefriars, and having consumed them, was stopped by that vacancy from proceeding farther into that house, but laid hold on some old buildings which joined to Ram Alley, and swept all those into Fleet Street. And the other side being likewise destroyed to Fetter Lane, it advanced no farther; but left the other part of Fleet Street to the Temple Bar, and all the Strand, unhurt, but what the damage the owners of the houses had done to themselves by endeavouring to remove; and it ceased in all other parts of the town near the same time.

"When the night, though far from being a quiet one, had somewhat lessened the consternation, the first care the King took was, that the country might speedily supply markets in all places, that they who had saved themselves from burning might not be in danger of starving: and if there had not been extraordinary care and diligence used, many would have perished that way. The vast destruction of corn, and all other sorts of provisions, in those parts where the fire had prevailed, had not only left all that people destitute of all that was to be eat or drank; but the bakers and brewers which inhabited the other parts which were unhurt, had forsaken their houses, and carried away all that was portable; insomuch as many days passed before they were enough in their wits and in their houses to fall to their occupations; and those parts of the town which God had spared and preserved were many hours without any thing to eat, as well as those who were in the fields. And yet it can hardly be conceived, how great a supply of all kinds was brought from all places within four and twenty hours. And which was more miraculous, in four days, in all the fields about the town, which had seemed covered with those whose habitations were burned, and with the goods which they had saved, there was scarce a man to be seen: all found shelter in so short a time, either in those parts which remained of the city and in the suburbs, or in the neighbour villages; all kind of people expressing a marvellous charity towards those who appeared to be undone. And very many, with more expedition than can be conceived, set up little sheds of brick and timber upon the ruins of their own houses, where they chose rather to inhabit than in more convenient places, though they knew they could not long reside in those new buildings.

"There was a very odd accident that confirmed many in what they were inclined to believe, and startled others, who thought the conspiracy impossible, since no combination not very discernible and discovered could have effected that mischief, in which the immediate hand of God was so visible. Amongst many Frenchmen who had been sent to Newgate, there was one Hubert, a young man of five or six and twenty years of age, the



son of a famous watchmaker in the city of Roan; and this fellow had wrought in the same profession with several men in London, and had for many years both in Roan and in London, been looked upon as distracted. This man confessed 'that he had set the first house on fire, and that he had been hired in Paris a year before to do it: that there were three more combined with him to do the same thing, and that they came over together into England to put it in execution in the time of the plague; but when they were in London, he and two of his companions went into Sweden, and returned from thence in the latter end of August, and he resolved to undertake it; and that the two others went away into France.'

"The whole examination was so senseless, that the Chief Justice, who was not looked upon as a man who wanted rigour, did not believe any thing he said. He was asked, 'who it was in Paris that suborned him to this action?' to which he answered, 'that he did not know, having never seen him before;' and in the enlarging upon that point he contradicted himself in many particulars. Being asked 'what money he had received to perform a service of so much hazard,' he said, 'he had received but a pistole, but was promised five pistoles more when he should have done his work;' and many such unreasonable things, that nobody present credited any thing he said. However, they durst not slight the evidence, but put him to a particular, in which he so fully confirmed all that he had said before, that they were surprised with wonder, and knew not afterwards what to say or think. They asked him, 'if he knew the place where he first put fire;' he answered, 'that he knew it very well, and would show it to any body.' Upon this the Chief Justice, and many Aldermen who sate with him, sent a guard of substantial citizens with the prisoner, that he might show them the house; and they first led him to a place at some distance from it, and asked him 'if that were it;' to which he answered presently 'no, it was lower, nearer to the Thames.' The house and all which were near it were so covered and buried in ruins, that the owners themselves, without some infallible mark, could very hardly have said where their own houses had stood; but this man led them directly to the place, described how it stood, the shape of the little yard, the fashion of the door and windows, and where he first put the fire; and all this with such exactness, that they who had dwelt long near it could not so particularly have described all particulars.

"This silenced all farther doubts. And though the Chief Justice told the King, 'that all his discourse was so disjointed that he did not believe him guilty;' nor was there one man who prosecuted or accused him: yet upon his own confession, and so sensible a relation of all that he had done, accompanied with so many circumstances (though without the least show of compunction or sorrow for what he said he had done, nor yet seeming to justify or to take delight in it; but being asked whether he was not sorry for the wickedness, and whether he intended to do so much, he gave no answer at all, or made reply to what was said: and with the same temper died), the Jury found him guilty, and he was executed accordingly. And though no man could imagine any reason why a man should so desperately throw away his life, which he might have saved, though he had been guilty, since he was only accused upon his own confession; yet neither the Judges nor any present at the trial did believe him guilty, but that he was a poor distracted wretch weary of his life, and chose to part with it this way. Certain it is, that upon the strictest examination that could be afterwards made by the King's command, and then by the diligence of the House, that upon the jealousy and rumour made a committee, that was very diligent and solicitous to make that discovery, there was never any probable evidence (that poor creature's only excepted) that there was any other cause of that woful fire, than the displeasure of God Almighty: the first accident of the beginning in a baker's house, where there was so great a stock of faggots, and the neighbourhood of much combustible matter, of pitch and rosin and the like, led it in an instant from house to house through Thames Street, with the agitation of so terrible a wind to scatter and disperse it.

"Let the cause be what it would, the effect was very terrible; for above two parts of three of that great city were burned to ashes, and those the most rich and wealthy parts of the city, where the greatest warehouses and best shops stood. The Royal Exchange with all the streets about it, Lombard Street, Cheapside, Paternoster Row, St. Paul's Church, and almost all the other churches in the city, with the Old Bailey, Ludgate, all Paul's Churchyard even to the Thames, and the greatest part of Fleet Street, all which were places the best inhabited, were all burned without one house remaining.

"The value or estimate of what that devouring fire consumed, over and above the houses, could never be computed in any degree: for, besides that the first night (which in a moment swept away the vast wealth of Thames Street) there was not anything that could be preserved in respect of the suddenness and amazement (all people being in their beds till the fire was in their houses, and so could save nothing but themselves), the next day with the violence of the wind increased the distraction; nor did many believe that the fire was near them, or that they had reason to remove their goods, till it was upon them and rendered it impossible. Then it fell out at a season in the year, the beginning of September, when very many of the substantial citizens and other wealthy men were in the country, whereof many had not left a servant in their houses, thinking themselves upon all ordinary accidents more secure in the goodness and kindness of their neighbours, than they could be in the fidelity of a servant; and whatsoever was in such houses was entirely consumed by the fire, or lost as to the owners. And of this classis of absent men, when the fire came where the lawyers had houses, as they had in many places, especially Serjeant's Inn in Fleet Street, with that part of the Inner Temple that was next it and Whitefriars, there was scarce a man to whom those lodgings appertained who was in town: so that whatsoever was there, their money, books, and papers, besides the evidences of many men's estates deposited in their hands, were all burned or lost, to a very great value. But of particular men's losses could never be made any computation.

"It was an incredible damage that was and might rationally be computed to be sustained by one small company, the company of Stationers, in books, paper, and the other lesser commodities which are vendible in that corporation, which amounted to no less than two hundred thousand pounds; in which prodigious loss there



was one circumstance very lamentable: all those who dwelt near Paul's carried their goods, books, paper, and the like, as others of greater trades did their commodities, into the large vaults which were under St. Paul's Church, before the fire came thither; which vaults, though all the church above the ground was afterwards burned with all the houses round about, still stood firm and supported the foundation, and preserved all that was within them: until the impatience of those who had lost their houses, and whatsoever they had else, in the fire, made them very desirous to see what they had saved, upon which all their hopes were founded to repair the rest.

"It was the fourth day after the fire ceased to flame, though it still burned in the ruins, from whence there was still an intolerable heat, when the booksellers especially, and some other tradesmen, who had deposited all they had preserved in the greatest and most spacious vault, came to behold all their wealth, which to that moment was safe: but the doors were no sooner opened, and the air from without fanned the strong heat within, but first the dryest and most combustible matters broke into a flame, which consumed all, of what kind soever that till then had been unhurt there. Yet they who had committed their goods to some lesser vaults, at a distance from that greater, had better fortune; and having learned from the second ruin of their friends to have more patience, attended till the rain fell, and extinguished the fire in all places, and cooled the air; and then they securely opened the doors, and received all from thence that they had there.

"If so vast a damage as two hundred thousand pounds befell that little company of Stationers in books and paper and the like, what shall we conceive was lost in cloth (of which the country clothiers lost all that they had brought up to Blackwell Hall against Michaelmas, which was all burned with that fair structure) in silks of all kinds, in linen, and those richer manufactures? Not to speak of money, plate, and jewels, whereof some were recovered out of the ruins of those houses which the owners took care to watch, as containing somewhat that was worth the looking for, and in which deluge there were men ready enough to fish.

"The Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas Bludworth), though a very honest man, was much blamed for want of sagacity in the first night of the fire, before the wind gave it much advancement: for, though he came with great diligence as soon as he had notice of it, and was present with the first, yet having never been used to such spectacles, his consternation was equal to that of other men, nor did he know how to apply his authority to the remedying the present distress; and when men who were less terrified with the object pressed him very earnestly, 'that he would give order for the present pulling down those houses which were nearest, and by which the fire 'climbed to go farther' (the doing whereof, at that time, might probably have prevented much of the mischief that succeeded), he thought it not safe counsel, and made no other answer, than 'that he durst not do it without 'the consent of the owners.' His want of skill was the less wondered at, when it was known afterwards, that some gentlemen in the Inner Temple would not endeavour to preserve the goods which were in the lodgings of absent persons, nor suffer others to do it, 'because,' they said, 'it was against the law to break up any man's chamber.'

"The so sudden repair of those formidable ruins, and the giving so great beauty to all deformity (a beauty and a lustre that city had never before been acquainted with), is little less wonderful than the fire that consumed it."

Of this last great conflagration many pictures have been painted, representing it in various points of view, some of which have been engraved. That at Painter-stainers' Hall is drawn on the largest scale, and contains, perhaps, the most comprehensive view, as well as the best, showing the whole city, from the Thames, in the very height of the calamity; but it is wretchedly copied in Pennant's London, and scarcely affords an idea of the original. Gough, in his British Topography, says Mr. Granger saw in Berkshire a very excellent view of London on fire, by Thomas Wyck, not yet engraved. And he himself met with a very good print in some book, which he did not recollect, entitled, "The Picture of the most famous City of London, as it appeared in the Night, in the Height of its most ruinous Condition." To them may be added Hollar's View of the Fire, among the engravings in the Pepysian collection, and his View after the Fire, which affords a minute and perfect detail of the whole mass of buildings left or destroyed by that calamity; besides many lesser prints, all of which, most probably, form but a small part of the numerous representations which have been left of this remarkable event.

The accompanying Print, though it represents the Fire of London on a comparatively small scale, is not excelled by any engraving hitherto published, for correctness in the detail of the various buildings shown, and the point of view in which the picture has been taken. The Painting, whence it was copied, belonged to Mr. Lawrence, a publican in High Timber Street, Queenhithe, an ingenious and judicious collector of paintings, &c. It is of a moderate size, and extremely well executed; and was evidently made from an actual inspection of the spot at that period.





A VIEW OF PART OF THE  
*now standing near Postern Row*

ALLHALLOWS BARKING,

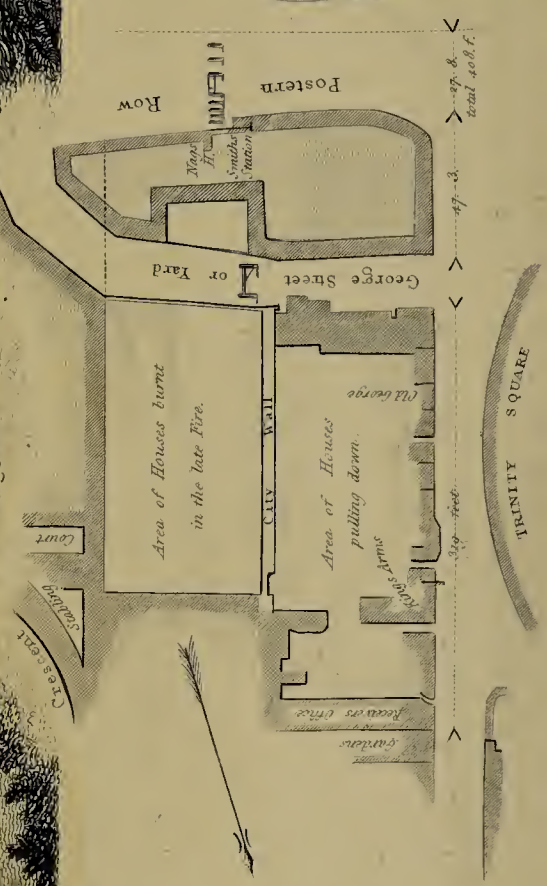
London. Published 1 January 1839, by

ANTIENT REMAINS of LONDON WALL,

*Tower Hill in the Parish of*

SEPTEMBER 1818.

Robert Wilkinson, No 125 Finchurch Street.







## City Wall.

THE city of London, as reported by Simeon of Durham, was first inwalled by Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great, about the year of our Lord 360. The City having been destroyed and burnt by the Danes in 839, was repaired and restored by King Alfred, in 886. About the year 994, the Londoners being besieged by the Danes, shut up their gates, and defended their King Ethelred within their walls. Fitzstephen, who wrote in the reign of King Henry the Second, speaking of the Walls of the City, says: "The Wall is high and great, well toured on the north side, with due distances between the toures; on the south side also the Citie was walled and toured, but the fishfull river of Thames, with his ebbing and flowing, hath long since subverted them." In the sixth year of King John's reign, A.D. 1215, the Barons repaired the walls and gates with stones taken from the Jews' houses; and in 1257, Henry the Third caused the walls which were then decayed, to be again repaired. For the reparation of those walls, tolls and customs were at subsequent periods granted by the Crown. In 1477, Ralf Joselene, then Mayor, caused part of the Wall between Aldgate and Aldersgate to be repaired.\* The Company of Skinners completed that part between Aldgate and Bevis Marks; the Drapers, between Bishopsgate and Allhallows, and the Wall towards the postern at Moorgate. A great part also was repaired by the executors of Alderman Sir John Crosby; and other companies repaired the rest of the Wall to the postern at Cripplegate; and the Goldsmiths from Cripplegate to Aldersgate. The circuit of the Wall on the land side, from the Tower of London east to Aldgate, was 82 perches; from Aldgate to Bishopsgate, 86 perches; from Bishopsgate to Cripplegate, 162 perches; from Cripplegate to Aldersgate, 75 perches; from Aldersgate to Newgate, 66 perches; from Newgate to Ludgate, 12 perches; in all 513 perches: from Ludgate to the Fleet Ditch, 60 perches; and from Fleet Bridge (south) to the river Thames, 70 perches; making the total 643 perches, every perch consisting of 5 yards and a half, the number of yards being 3536 and a half, or 10,608 feet, or 2 miles and 608 feet in circuit.

The Wall was formerly continued, from the remains described on the Plate, through the Tower to the Thames; vestiges whereof are still to be discovered: and that part of the Tower which is on the west side of the line of the Wall, is in the parish of Allhallows Barking, in the City of London, and is referred to by Lord Coke in his Institutes, where he says: "The ancient wall of London extendeth through the Tower; all that part on the west is within the city and parish of All Saints, Barking. Therefore, Weston, the principal, and Sir Gervas Elweys, the accessory in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, committed in the Tower, on the west of the City Wall, were tried in the City of London;" and in 1799, one Turnbull for a robbery of the Mint, situate on the west of the said Wall, was also tried in the City of London.

The late learned Dr. Woodward, one of the Gresham professors, had an opportunity, in the year 1707, of making several discoveries as to the manner and matter of building the ancient Walls of London, owing to the circumstance of certain foundations being dug for new houses near Bishopsgate; an account of which he afterwards published. On this occasion, the Wall was broke up, and part of the materials applied to the raising of the new buildings. The foundations of the Wall, on this spot, lay eight feet below the present surface of the ground; and from that almost up to ten feet in height, it was composed of free-stone, with single layers of broad tiles interposed, each layer at two feet distance. To this height the workmanship was after the Roman manner, and there was the remains of the ancient Wall, supposed to be that completed or built by Constantine the Great. In this it was very observable, that the mortar was (as usual in the Roman works) so very firm and hard, that the stone itself as easily brake and gave way.

It was thus far from the foundation upwards, nine feet in thickness, and yet so vast a strength and bulk had not been able to secure it from being beat down, and nearly levelled with the ground.

The broad tiles, mentioned above, were all of Roman make. The Romans used commonly two sorts of tiles, viz. Tegulæ bipedales & sesquipedales, i.e. two feet tiles and tiles a foot and a half. Those of this Wall were of the latter sort. Each of them was in English measures, one foot and a half in thickness, eleven inches  $\frac{6}{13}$  in breadth, and seventeen inches  $\frac{4}{13}$  in length.

The old Wall having been demolished as above, was afterwards repaired again, and carried up the thickness of the former underneath, to eight or nine feet in height, or if higher, there was no more of that work then standing. All this was apparently additional, and of a make later than the other part underneath. It was composed chiefly of rag-stone; only in the sides were interposed a few bricks uncertainly, and without any regular method. On the outside the stone was squared, and wrought into layers of five inches in thickness. Between these were alternately interposed two courses of brick, of the same form with those inside. These were very large and of the modern shape, but eleven inches in length and five in breadth, and two and a half in thickness. There was not one of the above-mentioned tiles in all this part; nor was the mortar here near so hard as that lower down.

As the ground within the City, by rubbish and the ruin of houses, was successively raised and heightened from age to age, it was requisite the Wall without should rise likewise in proportion; and by reason thereof in course of time, upon the before-mentioned additional work, it was found needful to build the after Wall. This was made of brick, of the statutable size, and the model now in use, and topped battlement-ways, with copings of stone. This latter was two feet in thickness, and six in height; and was without doubt the same that was built in the mayoralty of Ralph Jocelyn. Bishopsgate itself was built two years afterwards (1479), in the way it appeared until pulled down. And the

\* "In a record which I have seen," says Strype, "and affirmed also by John Rouse, and after him by Ralph Hollingshed, I find thus written: 'Anno MCCCCLXXVII. by the diligence of Ralph Joceline, Maior of London, the wall about London was new made betwixt Aldgate and Cripplegate. He caused the Moorefields to be searched for clay and brick, to be made and burnt there. He caused chalk also to be brought out of Kent, and in the same Moorefields to be burnt into lime, only for the furtherance of that work.'"



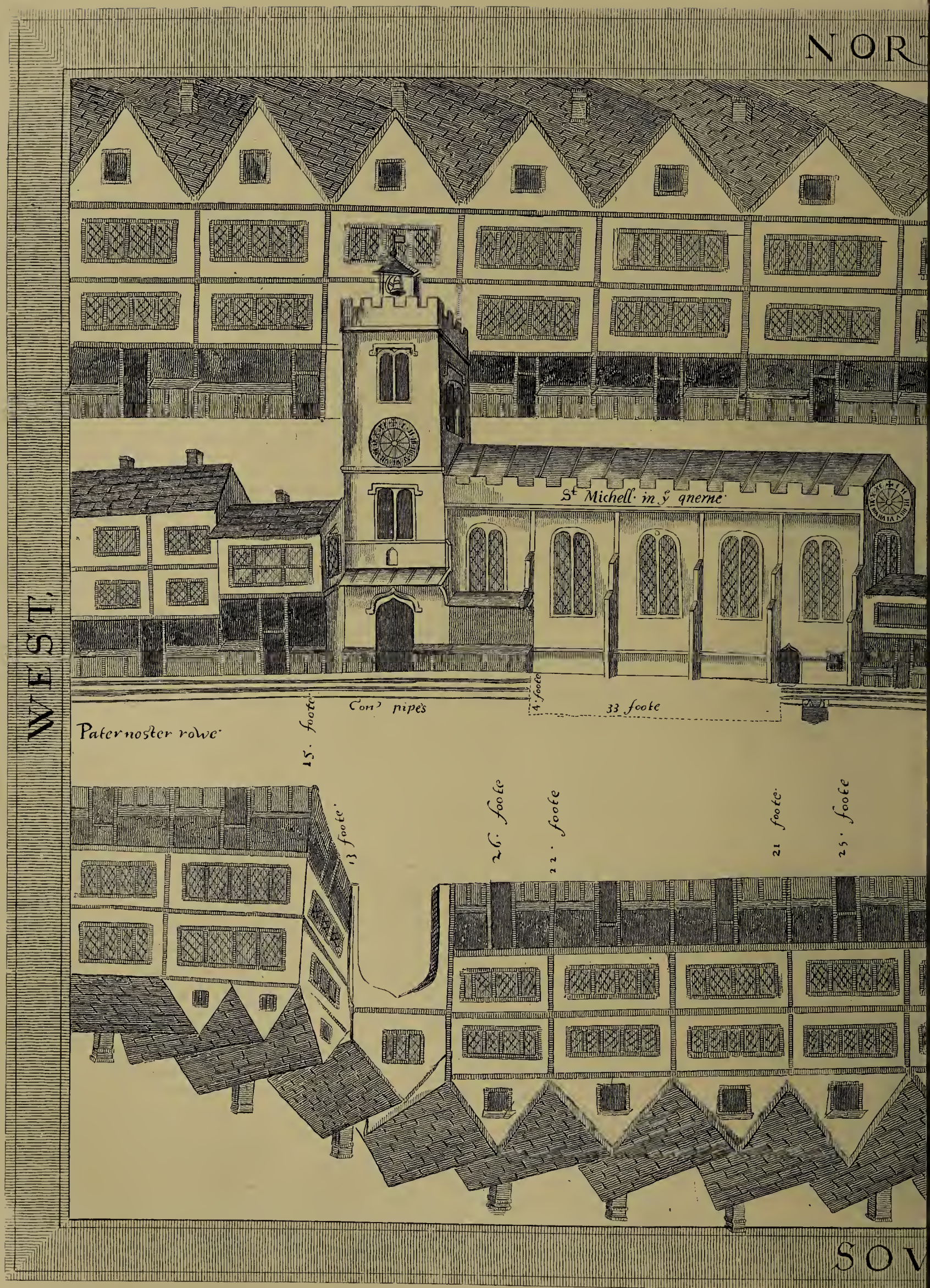
workmen employed then, as the same writer (Dr. Woodward) affirms, sunk considerably lower than the foundations of this gate, and by that means found out, that they lay not so deep as the old City Wall, by four or five feet.

The first gate eastward through the City Wall, was that which adjoined the fragment we have delineated in the Plate, viz. the Postern Gate next the Tower. This, according to Stowe, fell down in 1440, and was never again built of stone, but its place supplied by a sort of humble lath and plaster erection, through which was an entry or passage. The former gate, he adds, from the remains of it standing in his time, appeared to have been a fair arched gate, partly built of Kentish stone, and of Caen stone from Normandy. The first cause of this gate's going to ruin, he states, was the impolicy of William Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, Chancellor of England, in 1190, who caused a part of the City Wall, "to wit, from the said gate *towards the river Thames to the White Tower*, to be broken down for enlarging of the said Tower; which he then compassed far wide about with a wall, embattled, and which is now the outward wall of the Tower: this loosed and weakened the foundations of the gate, which 200 years after fell down, as mentioned." To this account of Stowe, his editor Strype (1720) adds:—"This postern gate is now all taken down, and in the room thereof a few posts are set to keep off carts and coaches; there being only a narrow passage left for foot passengers there.—This wall here was about six or seven feet in breadth, and cemented together with irregular pieces of stone like rock."

The following is his description of the exact piece of Wall here drawn:—"There is a yard hard by called George Alley, built on each side with dwelling houses, and is a passage to Tower Hill, through the wall that was beat down since the first Fire of London. This passage through the Wall, sometime since remained in the fashion of an arch, through which carts might pass; but now also the arch is demolished, and all that piece of Wall taken away. Here" (northwards) "one may take a view of the inside of the breadth of *London Wall*: it appears like a natural rock, with the stones so cemented into the work, that nothing but the greatest violence can separate them. On the west side, about fourteen or fifteen feet high, are seen several old Roman bricks put into the work, between the stones."



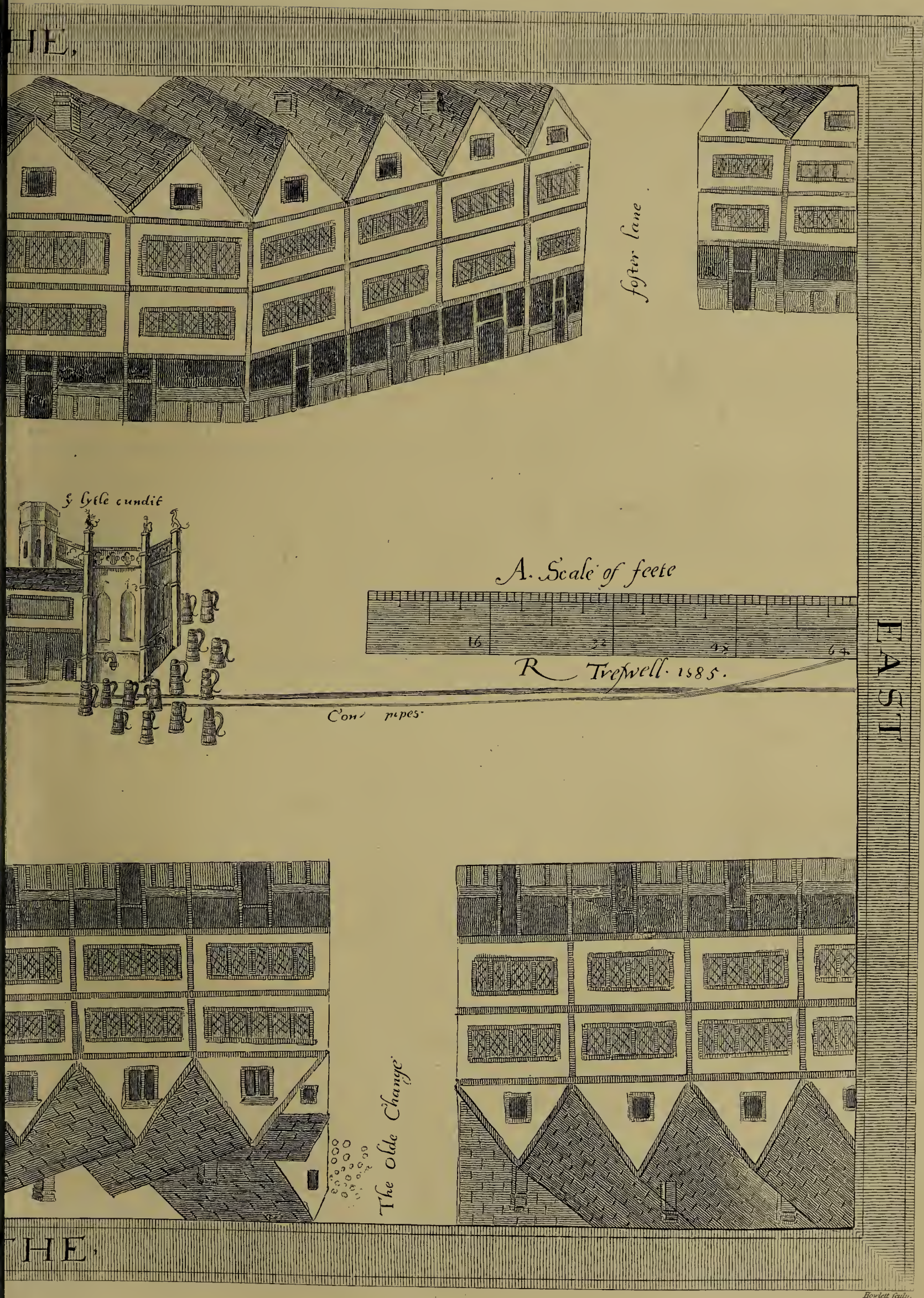




The principal Objects are the antient Church of St. Michael in the Querne, the Little Convent, and St. Paul's Gate, situated at the East End, and North East

WEST-  
AS IT APPEARED  
From a Drawing, at the  
London, Published 17. May, 1814.





HEAP,  
THE YEAR 1585.  
Period, by R. Treswell.  
bert Wilkinson, N° 58, Cornhill.

Corner of Paternoster Row. — Those Structures, destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, have not been rebuilt, but their Sites occupied by the Public Streets.

Bowlett sculp.







## The Conduits of Cheapside and Cornhill.

DOWN to the thirteenth century the inhabitants of the City of London appear to have depended for a supply of water, upon the rivers, brooks, and wells, by which they were surrounded, in their natural state; without attempting to collect, preserve, or distribute, those streams by an artificial contrivance, or even to bring them nearer to the metropolis: the utmost improvement of them being probably only a square wall or basin of stone erected about the wells. With the increase of the population and buildings of London, however, the natural supplies of water were diminished; and the streams of the River of Flete, or Wells, the Old Bourne, and Wall-Brook, and the Lang Bourne, became deficient and decayed, by their courses being reduced or covered over in the erection of houses, the formation of streets, and other alterations which raised the ground. "The citizens were, therefore," says Stow, "forced to seek sweet waters abroad; whereof some—at the request of King Henry III. in the 21st year of his reign, 1236, were,—for the profit of the City and good of the whole realm, thither repairing; to wit, for the poor to drink, and for the rich to dress their meat,—granted to the citizens and their successors by one Gilbert Sanford; with liberty to convey water from the town of Tyburn by pipes of lead into the City"<sup>a</sup> This water was also probably received into a plain stone bason, since the first leaden cistern enclosed in a castellated stone edifice erected in London, was not commenced building until 1285, in the Mayoralty of Henry Wallies. This was called the Great Conduit in West Cheap; and the length of the line along which the water was conveyed to it, is stated to have measured from Paddington to James Head 510 rods; from James Head on the Hill to the Mews-Gate, 102 rods; and from the Mews-Gate to the Crose in Cheap, 484 rods: or about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in the whole. In the fifteenth century benefactions for the building, support, or restoration, of the City Conduits, appear to have been in great esteem; and John Pope, Citizen and Barber, gave by his will, dated May 11th, 1437, to the Mayor, Chamberlain, and Citizens, of London, for ever, for the use and reparation of the Great Conduit, and of the other Conduits in the City, his tenement with the appurtenances, which by right descended to him.<sup>b</sup> In 1479 the same Conduit was rebuilt by Thomas Ilame, one of the Sheriffs for that year.<sup>c</sup>

The situation of this aqueduct was about the centre of Cheapside, opposite Mercers Hall and Chapel; and in appearance it was a long and low stone building with battlements on the top, enclosing a large leaden cistern, the water of which issued from a cock into a square stone bason at the eastern end. At the upper end of Cheapside, the eastern end of that pile of buildings separating Pater-Noster-Row and Blow-bladder-street, or the present Newgate Street, was, previously to the Great Fire, terminated by the Church of St. Michael-le-Quern; to the east of which was erected another public reservoir, called "the Little Conduit in West-Cheap by Paul's Gate." It was erected by order of William Eastfield, Lord Mayor, about 1441, the 19th year of Henry VI., in the place of an old cross, at the solicitation of several Common-Councils; the Corporation then granting 1,000 Marks, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* towards the works of this Conduit and the reparation of others.<sup>d</sup> Its appearance in the sixteenth century, is represented in the extremely curious and interesting Plan of the western end of West-Cheap in 1585, engraven on the first of the annexed Plates; and it will be observed that the age of its erection and decoration is expressed by the royal supporters of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou,—the antelope and eagle with the Tudor dragon,—on the heads of the buttresses. The plan also exhibits the direction of the pipes laid for the supply of both the reservoirs in West-Cheap; the Little Conduit being probably also furnished from the same springs at Paddington. The tower at the north-west corner of this building was perhaps intended for raising the water to the height of its original level, whence it fell down again into the cistern in the larger building, and ran through the cocks fixed on three sides of it. Round the base of the structure are represented several of the ancient London water-tankards; some particulars of which are given in the account of Lambe's Chapel and Conduit contained in this work, page 6, note b, which vessels contained about three gallons. They appear to have been inserted in the present plan as an appropriate emblem, to express the purpose of the Conduit; as it will be observed that coin is drawn against some of the houses of the street of Old 'Change, to signify that the King's Exchange for the receipt of bullion to be coined, had been originally held there. In the large Plan of London, executed by Radulphus Aggas about 1562, the site of the Great Conduit in West-Cheap is also indicated only by the figures of two tankards.

Both of the Conduits in West-Cheap were nearly destroyed in the Great Fire of London, as well as all the other City Aqueducts; which were never entirely restored again to their original state.<sup>e</sup> "As this street," says Strype, in his account of Cheapside in 1720, "is yet esteemed the principal high street in the City, so it was formerly graced with a Great Conduit, a Standard, and a stately Cross; which last was pulled down in the Civil Wars.<sup>f</sup> In the last part, almost over against Mercers Chapel, stood a Great Conduit; but this Conduit standing almost in the middle of the street, being incommodious for coaches and carts, was thought fit by the magistracy, after the Great Fire, to be taken down and built no more."<sup>g</sup> The Little Conduit at the upper end of Cheapside, was partly re-erected or preserved: since the same authority, when stating that the Church of St. Michael-le-Quern was not rebuilt after it was consumed, the Parish being united to that of St. Vedast, Foster-Lane,—adds, that "where that Church stood, against which is the passage into

<sup>a</sup> Stow's *Survey of London*, Edit. by the Rev. J. Strype, Lond. 1720. fol. Vol. I. book i. chap. v. p. 24.

<sup>b</sup> At page 28 of the same parts of the same authority, are notices of several benefactors and gifts to the City Water-Conduits.

<sup>c</sup> Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book iii. chap. iii. pp. 30, 34.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* book i. chap. v. p. 24. book iii. chap. viii. p. 192.

<sup>e</sup> In addition to the Great and Little Conduits in West-Cheap, the other public reservoirs of London consisted of the following. The Tun upon Cornhill, furnished with a cistern in 1401: the Standard in West-Cheap, supplied with water 1431: the Conduit in Aldermanbury, and the Standard in Fleet-Street, made and finished by the executors of Sir William Eastfield in 1471: the Cisterns erected at the Standard in Fleet-Street, Fleet-Bridge, and without Cripplegate, in 1478: the Conduit in Grass-Street, made in 1491: the Conduit at Holborn Cross, erected about 1491, and rebuilt by William Lambe, in 1577, whence it was called Lambe's Conduit: the Little Conduit at the Stocks Market, built about 1500: the Conduit at Bishopsgate, about 1513: the Conduit at London Wall against Coleman-street, about 1528: the Conduit without Aldgate, supplied with water from Hackney, about 1535: the Conduit in Lotburi and Coleman-street, near the Church, about 1546: the Conduit of Thames water at Dowgate, in 1568.—"Of the fore-mentioned conduits of fresh water that serve the City," adds Richard Blome, in reference to their state after the Great Fire, "the greater part of them do still continue where first erected; but some, by reason of the great quantity of ground they took up, standing in the midst of the City, were a great hindrance, not only to foot-passengers, but to porters, coaches, and cars; and were therefore thought fit to be taken down and to be removed to places more convenient and not of that resort of people: so that the water is still the same. The Conduits taken away and removed with their cisterns, are the Great Conduit at the east-end of Cheapside; the Great Conduit called the Tun in Cornhill; the Standard in Cheapside; the Little Conduit at the west end of Cheapside; the Conduit in Fleet-Street; the Great Conduit in Grass-Church-Street: the Conduit without Aldgate; the Conduit at Dowgate." In the account of Lambe's Conduit contained in this work, page 7, note b, will be found some notices concerning the final disuse of these aqueducts about 1701. The Conduit at the Stocks-Market after its re-erection, appears to have been celebrated principally for the fine statue placed over it by Sir Robert Viner, the whole of which was removed for particularly," says Stow, "on the 18th of September, 1562, the Lord Mayor, Sir William Harper, the Aldermen, and many worshipful persons and divers of the Masters and Wardens of the Twelve Companies, rid to the Conduit-heads for to see them, after the old custom. And afore dinner they hunted the hare, and killed her; and thence to dinner at a mile; and at length the bounds killed him at the end of St. Giles's: Great hallowing at his death, and blowing of horns. And thence the Lord Mayor, with all his company, rode through London to his place in Lombard-Street." Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book i. chap. v. pp. 24, 28.

<sup>f</sup> This destruction took place May 2nd, 1643, and a particular account of it, together with a fac-simile engraving of a very rare contemporaneous print of the ceremony, will be found in another part of the present work.

<sup>g</sup> Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book iii. chap. iii. p. 49.



St. Paul's Churchyard, is a Conduit, not yet finished, but designed for some magnificent structure and statue; the place having a very fair prospect on Cheapside."—"This Church," says Strype, in another place, "was burnt down in the Great Fire, and remains unbuilt and laid into the street: but the Conduit, which was at the east end of the Church still remains."<sup>a</sup> The following farther notice of this building appears in the *Magnæ Britanniae Notitia, or the Present State of Britain*, by John Chamberlayne, 29th Edition, London: 1728, 8vo. part 1, book iii, page 251. "The Obelisk in Cheapside, is a piece of work designed and begun to be erected by the City, at the west end of Cheapside, where, before the Fire of London, stood the Church of St. Michael-le-Quern. It is to be, if finished, as was intended, an Obelisk or Aguglia, upon a pedestal; the height whereof to be 160 feet, and made in imitation of those which formerly adorned Old Rome; and in this, and the last, century, have been taken out of the old ruins, and again erected for the beautifying of New Rome." In the 31st edition of Chamberlayne's work, 1735, this passage is wanting, which probably points out the time when the design of erecting any building upon this spot was finally abandoned. It may be seen in page 4, of the account of the Monument of London, contained in the present work, that the site of the Little Conduit in Cheapside, has been always a favourite situation for placing the Memorial of the Great Fire; and in the *Sloanian MSS.* in the British Museum, No. 5238, Article 103, Nos. 69, 70, there are yet extant two original designs for the Cheapside Obelisk, which agree with the notices of it preserved by Strype and Chamberlayne. The first represents a square pyramidal stone column, 92 feet high, and 5 feet in its greatest diameter, resting upon four gilded dragons, surmounted at the top by a gilded ornament supporting an eagle resting upon a thunderbolt, altogether 12 feet in height. Below the dragons is a square base of 12 feet, ornamented with a pannel, and surrounded by gilded rails, and beneath a plinth of 18½ feet. The other drawing consists of an urn standing upon a circular base, surmounted by a figure of the City, holding a sword in the right hand, and resting the left upon an oval shield of the arms of London: the base is surrounded by an ornamental railing, and contains a door.

Of the Church of St. Michael-le-Quern, also represented in the annexed ancient Plan, it will be sufficient in this place to observe that it appears to have been originally erected about the reign of Edward III., and that the name was a corrupt translation of the Latin title of St. Michael *ad Bladum*, or at the Corn; because the site was one occupied by a Corn-Market, stretching up to the western shambles of Newgate-Market.<sup>b</sup> At the eastern end of the original Church was a Cross, called "the Old Cross in West-Cheap," which was removed in 1390, the 13th year of Richard II., and the Church itself was taken down and rebuilt in 1430, the 8th year of the reign of Henry VI. William Eastfield, Lord Mayor, and the Corporation then gave of the common soil of the City, 3½ feet in breadth on the north, and 4 feet in breadth towards the east, for the enlargement of the building; which was that represented in the present Plate. The parsonage-house, mentioned by Stow, was probably the first of those dwellings shewn at the western end of the edifice.<sup>c</sup>

Beside the two Conduits in West-Cheap, there was also a third public reservoir in the same street called the Standard: the site of which was in the centre of the road nearly opposite the end of Honey-Lane, as it is indicated in the Plan of Cheapside inserted in this work, to shew the situation of Cheapside-Cross, above the ancient representation of its destruction. The original use of the Standard appears to have been a monument erected at the place for public executions; of which Stow gives several instances between 1293 and 1461.<sup>d</sup> He was inclined to believe, however, that the Standard of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was either moveable, or that it was no other than a name assigned to Cheapside Cross, erected in 1290; because about September 21st, 1331, in the reign of Edward III., the King held a tournament, for three days together, between Sopars Lane, the present Bow Lane,—and the Great Cross; which stood opposite Wood Street: and this could not have been done if the last Standard of stone, or any other like impediment, had been standing in the way of the clear course required for the horses. But whatever were the more ancient Standard, it was certainly a fixed erection in 1430, when John Wells, Lord Mayor, caused it to be furnished "with a small cistern of fresh water, having one small cock continually running; when the same was not turned or locked." His design was finished by his executors, Thomas Knowles, John Chicheley, and others, who bought a license of Henry VI. to convey water to it. It appears almost unquestionable that the Standard of that period was of wood: since the King's Patent for the work issued in 1442, the 21st year of his reign, states that the Standard in Cheap, where divers executions of the law had been aforetime performed, was at that present very ruinous with age: that it contained a conduit; that it should be taken down; and that another competent *Standard of Stone*, together with a Conduit in the same, of new work, should be strongly builded for the honour of the City, with the goods of the testator without interruption. The appearance of this Standard in the seventeenth century, is shewn in another Plate of this work representing the procession of Maria De' Medicis, through Cheapside, when she came to visit her daughter Henrietta-Maria Queen of Charles I., in 1638. It is impossible that the figures with which the Standard is decorated, especially that on the dome, were erected for the occasion; since the Cross and Conduits of West-Cheap were always anciently employed as stations for pageants in the triumphs, shows, and royal processions, of the City.<sup>e</sup> Upon such occasions also the City Conduits alternately ran with wine for a certain space of time; the vessels containing it being placed over the water-cisterns, and a small pipe brought down from them and passed through the usual spout, from which issued a very slender stream.

The use of Cheapside-Cross a Water Conduit, has been already mentioned in the account of that erection contained in the present work; and the remainder of this article is therefore devoted to some notices and illustrations of the two other Plates, annexed, exhibiting the buildings and appearance of Bishopsgate and Cornhill, in the year 1599. Like the ancient prospect of West-Cheap the present Views were also derived from a contemporaneous Survey, executed in the usual old pictorial manner; a fac-simile copy of which was published by the late Mr. Wilkinson in his *Antique Remains of the Church of St. Martin Outwich*, London: 7th January, 1797. 4to. Plate I. The Plan is entitled "Typus Parochiæ Divi Martini vulgo St. Martin's Outwich; unâ cum parte Parochiæ Divi Petri in Cornhill, in Civitate Londini. Inventus et Factus per Gulielmum Goodman: 1mo. Januarii, 1599." In the Views here inserted the materials of this ancient survey are delineated in a more picturesque manner.<sup>f</sup>

The first Plate represents the southern side of Leadenhall-Street and Cornhill, with the northern end of Grace-Church Street, and the edifices of Leaden-Hall and the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill; both of which are particularly described in other parts of this work. In the foreground appears the square stone erection called from its form, "the Carrefour,"<sup>g</sup> built in 1582, almost

<sup>a</sup> Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book iii. chap. viii. pp. 196, 191.

<sup>b</sup> The word *Quern* is an ancient provincial term for a corn-mill; derived from the Saxon *Cveorn*, or *Cvyrn*, the Icelandic *Kuerna*, and the Gothic *Cwairn*.

<sup>c</sup> Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book iii. chap. viii. pp. 191, 492.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* chap. iii. p. 35.

<sup>e</sup> Numerous instances of these pageants, with references to the original authorities, will be found in Mr. Nichols' *Account of Fifty-five Royal Processions and Entertainments in the City of London*. Lond. 1831. 8vo. The roofs of the Conduits, which were generally either castellated or enclosed by an ornamental gallery, like that appearing in the annexed representation of the Little Conduit in West-Cheap,—were usually filled with choristers or minstrels in a tower.

<sup>f</sup> Another pictorial view of the east end of Cornhill derived from the same source as above, will be found in a Plate of the Old Royal Exchange, the Tun Conduit and prison, St. Peter's Church, &c. published in No. II. of Mr. W. Herbert's curious and unfinished work of *London Before the Great Fire*, Lond. 1818. 4to.

<sup>g</sup> According to Cotgrave the old French term *Carrefour* or *Quarrefour*, signifies that place or part of a town whereat four streets met in a head; and it is derived from the words *Quarré*, square, and *fourc*, a fork, or anything which makes a sharp forklike angle. In Philemon Holland's translation of Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609, the phrase is used as a familiar English expression; "he would in the evening walk here and there about the shops, hostelries, *carrefours*, &c." A term also similar was *carrel*, which signified a small square chamber, common in monasteries, to which every monk retired after dinner for private reading or study.





ANTIENT NORTH EAST VIEW OF CORNHILL.

*This View exhibits the Pump formerly situated at the Intersection of Gracechurch Street, Cornhill, Bishopsgate Street, and Leadenhall Street. The other Structures are the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill, and Part of Leadenhall, near the North End of Gracechurch Street.*

London, Published 4 June 1814, by Rob<sup>t</sup>. Wilkinson, No 58 Cornhill.









upon the point of intersection of the four streets, as a water-standard; when the idea was first formed of constructing water-works against the arches of London-Bridge, and of converting the violence of the stream rushing through them to some generally useful purpose. The inventor of the engine originally employed, was a German, Dutchman, or Fleming, named Peter Moris, but a Free-denizen of London. Having made an artificial Forcier, for that purpose, says Abraham Fleming, the Continuator of Holinshed's *Chronicles*, "he conueied the Thames water in pipes of lead over the steeple of St. Magnus Church, at the north end of London Bridge,<sup>a</sup> and so into diuerse men's houses in Thames Street, New Fish Street, and Grasse Street, vp vnto the north-west corner of Leaden-Hall,—the highest ground of the Citie of London,—where the waste of the first maine pipe ran first this yeare, one thousand, five hundred, eightie, and two, on Christmasse eeven; which maine pipe being since at the charges of the Citie brought vp into a Standard there made for that purpose, and diuided there into foure seuerall spouts, ranne foure waies, plentifully serving to the vse of the inhabitants neere adioining, that will fetch the same into their houses: and also censed the chanel of the streets, north towards Bishopsgate, east towards Aldgate, south towards the Bridge, and west towards the Stocks Market. No doubt a great commodity to that part of the Citie, and would be farre greater, if the said water were maintained to run continuallie, or at the least euerie tide some reasonable quantitie, as at the first it did: but since (namely in 1586) is much aslaked,<sup>b</sup> thorough whose default I know not, sith the engine is sufficient to conueie water plentifully: which, being well considered by Bernard Randolphe, Esquier, Common-Sergeant of the Citie of London, he, being aliue, gaue and deliuered to the Company of Fishmongers in London, a round sum, to be employed towards conducting the Thames water, for the good seruice of the commonwealth."<sup>c</sup> Before the period of this invention, Strype observes that there was no such thing known in England as this raising of water; and in consequence of its success the Corporation of London granted to Moris a lease of the place whereon his mills stood, one arch of London Bridge, and the use of the Thames water, for 500 years: he paying to the Chamber of London 10s. yearly as an acknowledgement. Two years after, the City granted him another lease for the second arch of the Bridge, also for the term of 500 years. The Standard in Cornhill, however, continued to exist until the Great Fire of London in an imperfect state; being at some times dry and at others overflowing; for which last condition it was frequently presented as a nuisance by the Inquest of Cornhill Ward, under the names of "the Carrefour" and "the Foure Spowts."

It appears from one of the accounts of the Conflagration in 1666, that none of the City Conduits were entirely destroyed by it;<sup>d</sup> and, therefore, as this fountain stood on the very verge of the north-eastern extremity of the destruction, it was only damaged at the same time that the opposite Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill was not quite burned down. This was probably on Monday, Sept. 3rd, when the fire spread up Grace-Church Street, broke in upon Cornhill, and there rapidly crossed the way; being fearfully aided by a train of wood taken down from the houses to prevent the flames spreading, and which had not been removed.<sup>e</sup> On the 7th Evelyn observed that the Standard in Cornhill, the statue of Sir Thomas Gresham at the Royal Exchange, some arms carved upon Ludgate, with the effigy of Queen Elizabeth, continued with but little detriment. Another contemporaneous indication of the site of Cornhill Standard is contained in a Plan of the Ruins of London taken by authority soon after the Fire, on which were laid down all the proposed improvements.<sup>f</sup> On account of the inconvenience of its situation, this fountain was one of those which were not re-erected; and the last notice of it is probably the following entry, contained in an official MS. record of the "Expences of Erecting Public Buildings in London after the Great Fire," preserved in the City Library at Guildhall. "1671. July 10th. Paid Nicholas Duncome, by Order dated 5th July, 1671, for Takeing Downe the Conduit in Cornhill and removing the Rubbish from thence, 15*l.* 10*s.*"

The Water-works which supplied this Standard remained established at the Old London Bridge for about a century and a half afterwards; and a lofty building for the same purpose as that in Cornhill, appears to have been erected on the bank of the river close to the north-west corner of the Bridge itself so early as the reign of Elizabeth. With various improvements the property continued in the family of Moris until the time of the Great Fire; and one of the controverted causes afterwards decided concerning possessions therein destroyed, was upon the re-erection of those works: which shews that a considerable profit was then derived from them. The cause was heard at "a Court of Judicature for Determination of Differences touching houses burned or demolished, by reason of the late Fire happening in London; held in Clifford's Inn Hall, on Saturday, the 27th of April, 1667:" Sir Matthew Hale, Mr. Justice Archer, Mr. Baron Raynsford, and Mr. Justice Morton, being the Judges. To this Court a petition was presented by Mary Moris, Relict of John Moris, against Thomas Moris, his brother and heir, Lettice Moris, Widow, and Elizabeth, Ursula, Thomasine, Anne, and Lettice, Moris, her daughters; and against Sir Martin Lister, Sir William Hartop, Michael Lister, and Richard Downton, the surviving trustees of John Moris. The petition stated that Peter Moris, the grandfather of the deceased, had received a lease for 500 years, with a license from the Corporation of London under the common-seal to build one engine or water-work in the river Thames, and to take such plot and ground in the said River as he and they should think convenient: that he had selected a place at London Bridge, and had there constructed such works as supplied the Cornhill Conduit, and by means of wooden and leaden pipes the houses of the Citizens, to their comfort and his own particular gain: that this property had in the course of time very much enriched the descendants and heirs of the said Peter Moris; insomuch that, with others of the family, the petitioner enjoyed the sum of 300*l.* per annum, by way of jointure, regularly paid to her out of the profits of the water-works, by appointed trustees,—until the time that the engine was destroyed by fire: and that Thomas Moris, the brother and heir of the deceased, refused to build the same, under pretence of the heavy charges to which it would put him; though rather, as it was believed, with a view to induce the petitioner to be satisfied with a reduction of her annuity; nor would he even give permission to the trustees to re-erect it. The petition was therefore brought to enforce some settlement as to the payment of the annuity; and the Court accordingly decreed that the petitioner should, with all convenient speed and with substantial materials, rebuild the same; where the former engine, and water-work, and house, did stand before

<sup>a</sup> Strype adds that "the Lord Mayor and Aldermen came down to observe the experiment; and they saw him throw the water over St. Magnus' Steeple."

<sup>b</sup> Stow also adds in 1598, "but now no such matter; by whose default I know not."

<sup>c</sup> *Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, by Raphael Holinshed, &c. 1585-86. fol. vol. iii. p. 1348. Stow's *Annales*, Edit. by Edmund Howes, Lond. 1631. fol. p. 696. Strype's *Survey of London*, Vol. I. book i. chap. v. p. 27. book ii. chap. viii. p. 154.

<sup>d</sup> "Metbinks these several Conduits of London stood like so many little, bnt strong, forts, to confront and give cbeck to the grea tenemy, fire; as any occasion should be. There metbinks, the water was, as it were, intrenched and ingarrisoned. The several pipes, and vebicles of water, that were within these Conduits, all of them charged with water, till, by the turning of the cock, they were discharged again,—were as so many soldiers in these forts, with their musquetry charged, ready to keep and defend these places. And look how enemies are wont to deal with those castles which they take to be impregnable and despair of ever getting at them, that is to attempt the storming of them by a close siege;—so went the fire to work with those little castles of stone, which it were not easy for it to burn down, (witness their standing to this day): spoiled them, or almost spoiled them, it bath for the present, by cutting off those supplies of water which had vent to flow to them, melting those leaden channels in which it had been conveyed, and, thereby, as it were, starving those garrisons which it could not take by storm." Dr. Samuel Rolle's *Relation of the late dreadful Fire of London in the Year 1666, Commemorated and Improved in One Hundred and Ten Discourses, Meditations, and Contemplations*. Lond. 1667. 8vo. Meditat. xl. "Spoiling of the City Conduits."

<sup>e</sup> *God's Terrible Advice to the City by Plague and Fire*, by the Rev. Thomas Vincent. Lond. 1667. 8vo.

<sup>f</sup> "An exact Surveigh of the Streets, Lands, and Chvrches, comprehended within the Rvins of the City of London, first Described in Six Plats, 10th December, A<sup>o</sup>. Dom<sup>i</sup>. 1656. By the Order and Directions of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the said City. John Leake, John Fennings, Willm. Marr, Willm. Leybourn, Thomas Streete, Richard Shortgrave, Surveyors; and Reduced into One intire Plat by John Leake, for the use of the Commissioners for the Regulation of Streets, Lanes, &c. This Plan was engraven by G. Vertue in 1723, in Two Sheets; and in 1833 there was published a very carefully reduced copy in one Sheet by Mr. Francis Wishaw with numerous and copious notes on the sites of the several public buildings which are indicated upon it."



the Fire: and that Thomas Moris should, upon demand, deliver to the petitioner all the materials which were, by him or his direction, taken therefrom, and saved from the Fire. This decision secured the annuity to the petitioner, and the sum of 200*l* yearly to Lettice Moris, and to each of her five daughters; Thomas Moris receiving the residuary produce.—The year 1701, however, may be considered as the period when these Water-works made the greatest advance towards their subsequent extent and power. The New River works were then rising into estimation, and the proprietor of those at London Bridge finding his profits decreasing sold them to one Richard Soams, Citizen and Goldsmith, for 36,000*l*. In confirmation of this conveyance, on August 24th, 1701, Soams procured from the Corporation a grant for the fourth arch of the Bridge,—the third then belonging to a wharfinger,<sup>a</sup>—with a new lease of the unexpired term, namely, 381½ years, at the annual rent of 20*s*. and a fine of 300*l*. He then divided the whole property into 300 shares of 500*l*. each, and formed it into a Company. This establishment appears to have been the destruction of the remaining City-Conduits, the whole of which were also let to the proprietors of the Water-works for 700*l*. per annum; and numbers of the old leaden pipes which had supplied them were taken up all over London. On June 23rd, 1767, a fifth arch of the Bridge was granted for the Water-works after a long debate in the Court of Common Council; under the express condition that if the license should be found injurious to the navigation of the river, the City might revoke the grant upon repayment of the expenses.—The Water-works continued in this state until they were assigned to the New River Company, by an Act passed July 26th, 1822, the third year of Geo. IV., with the design of improving the Old London Bridge or erecting a new edifice. About 260 years of the original grant were then unexpired, and 15,000*l*. were to be raised out of the Bridge House Estates for carrying the Act into effect; of which 10,000*l*. were to be paid to the old proprietors for rendering void their licenses and transferring their machinery.

The second Engraving attached to these pages, drawn from the antient Plan of the Parish of St. Martin-Outwich,—represents part of the north side of the Church of that name, at the south-eastern side of the old Three-Needle Street; with a portion of Bishopsgate Street, and the entrance to St. Helen's on the left. "In the very west corner," says Stow in describing this spot, "over against the east end of St. Martin's Oteswich, from whence the said street windeth towards the south, you had of old time a well with two buckets, so fastened that the drawing up of the one let down the other; but now of late that well is turned into a pump."<sup>b</sup> This pump is represented in the foreground of the view, and, according to the usual meaning of this author, was probably erected about 1568. A small but handsome wood pump is still standing about the same spot, at the curb of the foot-pavement, opposite the door of the City of London Tavern, parallel with the eastern end of the Church.

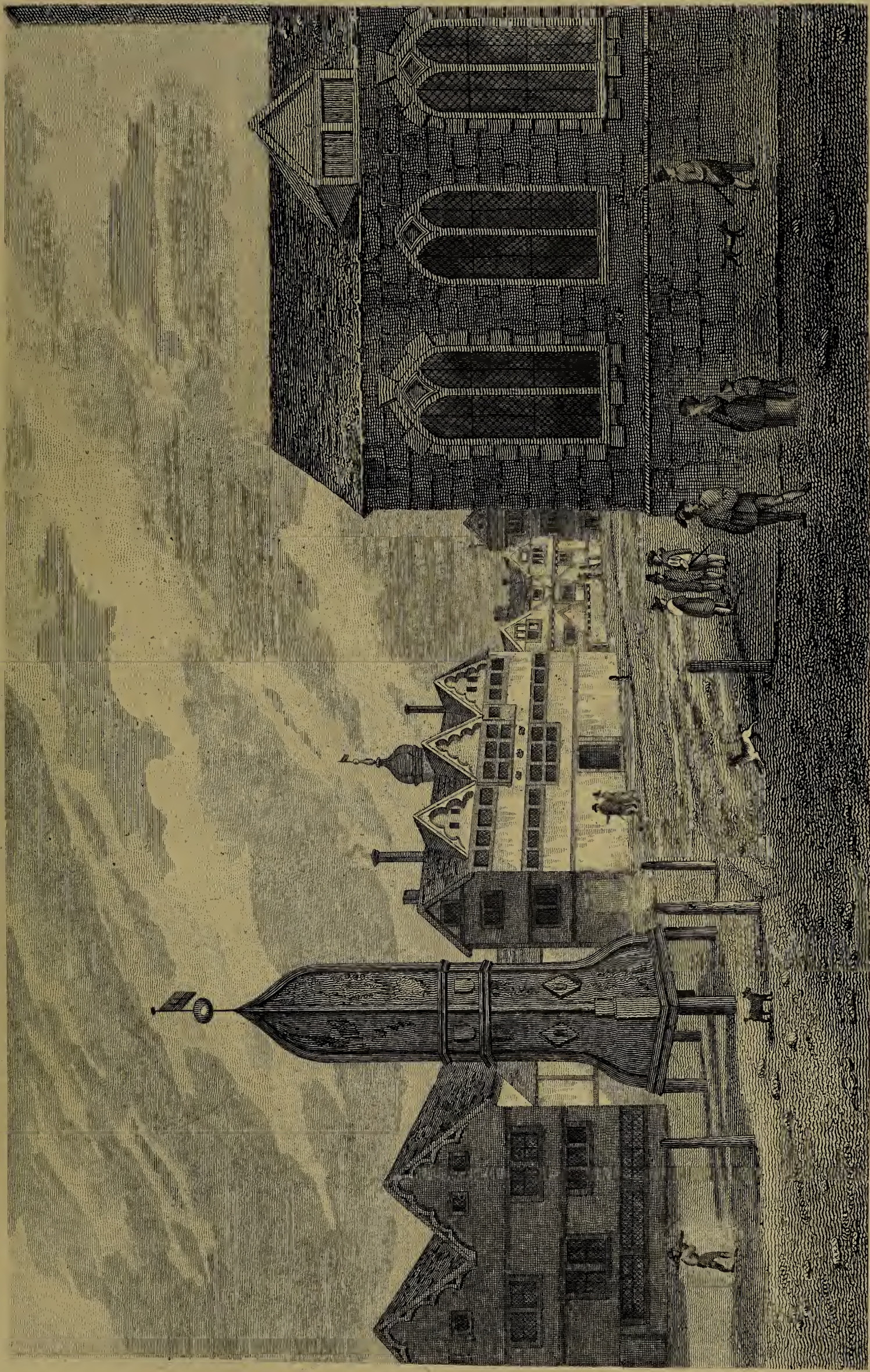
A third View, taken from the same ancient Parochial Plan, and also inserted in this work, represents the south side of Three-Needle-Street with the Old Taylors' Inn, or New Hall of the Merchant Taylors, from whom the street derived its name. On the left, between that building and the west end of the Church, appear the original Alms-houses erected for the poor members of the Company; according to an ancient practice of the Incorporations of London, of having those dwellings contiguous to their Halls, which is now almost obsolete. The persons residing in the Alms-houses here exhibited, were removed about the period of the present View, since in 1593 certain strong and fair dwellings were erected for them by the Company at the west end of Hog-Lane,—now Rosemary-Lane,—Tower Hill, of brick and timber, in place of some small cottages given for the purpose by Richard Hills, sometime Master and Founder of the Merchant Taylors School; to which work also Alderman Anthony Ratcliffe gave an hundred loads of timber. Both the ancient Merchant-Taylors Hall and the Church of St. Martin Outwich were so much damaged in the fatal fire, which begun in Bishopsgate-street Within, November 7th, 1765. The Church was taken down and entirely rebuilt: the First Stone was laid May 4th, 1796, by the Master Wardens of the Merchant-Taylors Company, as the patrons of the living; and the edifice was Consecrated by Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, on Monday, November 26th, 1798.

<sup>a</sup> The lease of the third arch to the Water-works did not commence until Michaelmas day, 1761, when it was granted for the term of 321 years at the old rent; though the proprietors of the works had made proposals for it in 1731, and 1743, when it was unoccupied, the last tenant having quitted it at Lady-Day 1718.

<sup>b</sup> Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book ii. chap. vi. p. 106: chap. vii. p. 117.

<sup>c</sup> Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book ii. chap. ii. p. 14.





# ANTIENT NORTH EAST VIEW OF BISHOPSGATE STREET.

*Exhibiting the North Side of the Church of St. Martin, Norwich; the Pump, formerly in the Middle of the Street; but now placed at the East End of the Church; with other Buildings, towards Cornhill.*

London, Published 4 June 1814, by Robt Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 58 Cornhill.









# A PLAN OF THE FIRE IN BISHOPSGATE STREET, CORNHILL AND LEADENHALL STREET,

Which began at M<sup>r</sup> Rutlands (marked A) on the 7 November 1763; and consumed 49 Houses and damaged about 15 more.

□ \* □ There are strong, extensive Foundations and Arches adjoining this place.

Yards 15 to an Inch  
15 30

South Sea House

THREADNEEDLE STREET

BISHOPSGATE STREET

LEADENHALL STREET

CORNHILL

At one Time these 4 Corners were on Fire

GRACE CHURCH STREET

S<sup>t</sup> Peters Church

Hall

Leaden

William  
Conway  
Cooks  
Court  
Miller  
Collins & Co  
Orison

Bull Inn much Damaged

Grant  
Branch Maker

Jarvis  
Black  
Lyons  
Hon  
Barber  
Butler  
P Clerk

Rutland  
Barber

Nags head  
Tavern

Hardy  
Hardware man

Hanson  
Glover

Willot  
Linnen Draper

Paraborough  
Flour Eating house

Nags Head Luggage  
Merrymen  
Trunk Maker

Treadway  
Glover

Mace  
Slop seller

Marjoram  
Tinnman

Merry  
Stationer

Clements  
Tallow Chandler

Cam  
Silc man

Long  
Broker

Depuly  
Long  
Packer

Higginbotham  
Chinaman

Draper &  
Coxeter  
Milleners

Cypers  
Peruke Maker

Flingsley  
Mariner

Nesbit  
Mer

S<sup>t</sup> Martins Outwiche  
much Damaged & the Steple  
Burnt

Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup>  
Fayling

Mollershead  
Beer Warehouse

Holt & Edwards  
Milleners

Finch  
Merchant

Guy  
Gunsmith

Huddleston  
Milleners

Le Gros & le Graft  
Merchants

Hoskins

Burden &  
Vaston  
Tobaccoonists

White Lion Tavern

Thomson  
Millener

Fen  
Hosier

Knapp & Co  
Cabinet Makers

Cleaver & Co  
Wool<sup>n</sup> Drapers

Mallison  
Silversmith

Shanley  
Cabinet Maker

M<sup>r</sup> Crisp

Lamb  
Stationer

Spalding &  
Brander

Sun Court

Nicholson  
Tayler

Whitehead & Co  
Attorneys

Ward  
Linen Draper

Dr  
Sylvester

Nail & Son  
Taylors

Hall

Taylors

Merchant









## Plan of the Fire in Bishopsgate Street, Cornhill, and Leadenhall Street :

NOVEMBER 7th, 1765.

Two of the most fatal conflagrations which have occurred in London since the entire destruction of the City, have broken out within a very short distance of each other; the devastation of the second continuing, as it were, the ravages of the first. Of the former of these some account is given in the note beneath,<sup>a</sup> and the latter is the subject of the present pages; while the annexed Plate, originally published within a few days after the melancholy event,<sup>b</sup> exhibits the spot where it began and the extent of its destruction.

This terrific Fire first broke out soon after three o'clock in the morning of Thursday, November 7th, 1765, at the house of William Rutland, Peruke-maker, marked A on the Plan, situate the second building on the east side of Bishopsgate Street Within, opposite the White Lion Tavern. At this time the wind was high in the south-west, and the flames soon spread across the way, and set fire to the residence of Mrs. Thomson, a milliner; and as it was some time before assistance could be procured, they extended to the corner house kept by Burkuitt Fenn, a hosier, whence the other three angles of Cornhill, Grace Church Street, and Leadenhall Street, soon caught the blaze, and were all on fire at the same time. The New River turncock had been summoned immediately on the first alarm, but after having turned off the water in Leadenhall Street, in order to make it flow higher in Cornhill, the two streets being then supplied by one main,—he found that the pipes in Cornhill had been already cut open by the crowd, and that none would rise at the plug where it would have been most serviceable.<sup>c</sup> There was also some delay in the arrival of the office fire engines; the want of which was at first supplied by a large one belonging to Mr. Ephraim Brookes, of Long-Acre, which had been sent to Grocers' Hall in the Poultry, until he completed two for the Company. This was one of the earliest at the spot, and was ordered thither by the Lord Mayor, who sent his own horses to fetch it, immediately on being informed of the fire. It is represented in the papers of the time as having been greatly instrumental in checking the progress of the flames: which is corroborated by a subsequent public advertisement of thanks from the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.<sup>d</sup>

The fire, however, continued still to spread in the most alarming manner. It soon reached the Church of St. Martin Outwich, at the corner of Threadneedle Street, the interior, and much of the walls of which it destroyed; and wholly consumed the steeple, whence the great bell fell down with a prodigious noise. The south and east sides of Merchant-Tailors' Hall also caught fire, and the whole building was saved with great difficulty; but about seven in the morning, the wind shifted to the west, and drove the flames back from the part where they were then raging, otherwise the whole of Great St. Helen's must have been destroyed, and their course was changed to the north side of Leadenhall Street, in which upwards of twenty houses were consumed. At nine o'clock several parties of guards arrived from the Tower, and soon after Sir William Stephenson, the Lord Mayor, who gave orders for lodging such goods as could be saved in the Royal Exchange, and was otherwise particularly active in affording assistance. From the advertisements of the several sufferers and others, which were published immediately after the fire, it appears that much energetic aid was given to them all, and that many of their goods were saved; but the loss was still immense, and, from the rapidity of the flames, numbers escaped with little more than their lives. The accidents, both at the fire itself and subsequently in the ruins, were very melancholy and numerous, but several of those at first related in the newspapers of the time

<sup>a</sup> The conflagration referred to above broke out about 1 o'clock in the morning of Friday, March 25th, 1748, at the house of Mr. Eldridge, a peruke-maker in 'Change Alley, and burned with the greatest fury for ten hours. It spread in three different directions, communicating chiefly by the tops of the houses over the party-walls; and thus consumed almost all the buildings in the Alley itself, Birchin Lane, and thence along the stately line of houses in Cornhill, about twenty in number, to George Yard and St. Michael's Alley: including several eminent Coffee-houses and Taverns, five booksellers, and many other valuable shops; though there were fifty engines at the fire, and a good supply of water. By the care and activity of the Lord Mayor and several other Magistrates who were present, the diligence and dexterity of the firemen and officers, and the assistance of the foot-guards from the Tower and St. James's,—the greater part of the most valuable effects of the sufferers was preserved: and the wind also being south-south-west, the houses of the bankers in Lombard Street were saved, and the only public office destroyed was that of the London Assurance; from which, however, there was time sufficient to remove the goods. The houses burned down were at first estimated at 160, but were subsequently found to be only about 80; the principal Coffee houses, which were greatly damaged. In Cornhill were destroyed the shops and dwellings of Messrs. Astley, Meadows, Strahan, Walthoe and Brotherton, booksellers; Deputy Cleve, pewterer; Warner, stationer; Tom's and the Rainbow Coffee-houses; the Fleece and the Three Tuns Taverns, with a milliner's next door to the latter; a cabinet-maker's, and Legg's a woollen draper's, at the two corners of Birchin Lane; those of a shoemaker and woollen-draper adjoining; the Widow Harrison; Mr. Vaughan, haberdasher; and Mrs. Sarrazin, at the corner of St. Michael's Alley. In St. Michael's Alley itself, were burned Knight's shoe-warehouse; the Cock and Lion Public-house; and the houses of Guyther, a peruke maker, and Olde's a saddler: the Jamaica Coffee-House, and St. Michael's Church were only slightly damaged. In Castle Court, and White Lion Court, Birchin Lane, all the buildings were consumed; the back part of the George and Vulture Tavern, Helford's Coffee house, and the dwelling of Willmore, a hosier, in George Yard, with considerable damage to others in the same place. Cole's, the Pennsylvania, the Marine, the Sword-blade, and the Carolina and Georgia Coffee houses, the houses of Shaw, a shoemaker, Wilson, a stationer, and all the others in Birchin Lane, excepting only eight towards Lombard Street.—Mr. Eldridge, his wife, and two daughters, perished in the flames, his two apprentices and maid-servant only escaping; whilst Mr. Cooke, a merchant, who lodged in the house, broke his back in leaping from the second story window, and died soon after.—A public subscription was opened for the sufferers by this fire, for which by April 11th, 3320*l.* had been collected; the claims for relief, however, then amounted to 8000*l.* and the subscription was continued. The payments were, the whole sum to those whose claims did not exceed 20*l.*, and half to those whose losses were above. To this subscription the King gave 1000*l.*; the Prince of Wales, 200*l.*; the Princess of Wales, 100*l.*; the Princesses Amelia and Carolina, 100*l.*; the Lord Chancellor, 50*l.*; the Duke of Bedford, the Bishops of London and Salisbury, and many other 50*l.* each; the Skinners' and Goldsmiths' Companies 50*l.* each; a benefit at Drury Lane Theatre, being all the money taken at the doors at a performance of *King Lear*, 208*l.* 1*s.*; a benefit-concert at the Opera House, 300*l.*; a benefit of Covent Garden Theatre, April 6th, 218*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; a donation from a Company of Comedians at Norwich, 20*l.* The King's taxes, also, to the amount of 300*l.* per annum, were taken from the Ward of Cornhill, and laid on that of Bishopsgate, and still continued to be paid by it even at the time of the great fire of November 1765, though the destroyed houses had been then recently rebuilt. *Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser*, Tuesd. Dec. 31st, 1765.—A large engraved plan of the destruction occasioned by this fire was published at the time, and a reduced copy of it will be found in the *London Magazine* for March, 1748, Vol. xvii. p. 139.

<sup>b</sup> "This Day is Published, Price 6*d.* A correct Plan of all the Houses destroyed and damaged by the Great Fire which began in Bishopsgate Street on Thursday, Nov. 7th, 1765. Printed for W. Nicoll, in St. Paul's Church Yard and T. Jefferys at Charing Cross: and sold by all Printsellers in London and Westminster." *Lloyd's Evening Post, and British Chronicle*, from Wednesday, Nov. 20th to Frid. 23rd. Another survey of the ruins is entitled "a Plan of part of the City of London from the Bank to Leadenhall Street, including the houses destroyed and damaged at the late Fire:" half-sheet with letter-press beneath "List of the Sufferers. London. Printed by John Ryall, at Hogarth's Head in Fleet Street." A reduced copy of this latter print is in the *London Magazine* for Nov. 1765, Vol. xxxiv. p. 553.

<sup>c</sup> *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Mond. Nov. 11th, to Wednesd. 13th, p. 470.—*Public Ledger*, Saturd. Nov. 16th.

<sup>d</sup> *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Wednesd. Nov. 6th to 8th, p. 455. *Gazetteer*, Frid. Nov. 13th.



were afterwards contradicted;<sup>a</sup> and notwithstanding the many reports of loss of life during the conflagration, they generally were believed to be all untrue. The fire continued to rage with fury until after twelve o'clock at noon on Thursday, but was at length stopped in Bishopsgate Street, at the house of Mr. Nesbit, a merchant, and at the Rectory, nearly opposite; at Sun Court in Cornhill; at the old edifice of Leaden-Hall; and at the eastern side of the Black Bull Inn, Leadenhall Street. In the first alarm it was computed that about an hundred houses were consumed, which, however, afterwards proved to be fifty-one, or under; though the claim on the Sun Fire Office alone amounted to £40,000. When an accurate return was capable of being made, the best account of the entire destruction was found to be as follows.<sup>b</sup>

BISHOPSGATE STREET, *East-side*, Eleven houses burned:—William Rutland, Peruke-maker and Hair-dresser, where the fire originally broke out;—Marjerum, Tinman; three houses up Black Lion Court, viz. Butler, Parish Clerk,—How, Hair-dresser, &c.—Jarvis, of the Black Lion; John Merry, Stationer;—Clements, Tallow-chandler;—William Cam, Silkman; Deputy Thomas Long, Packer; John Long, Sugar-broker; James Higginbotham, Glass and China-seller; and Messrs. Draper and Coxeter, Milliners; in addition to which the houses of Crips, Peruke-maker, and Kingsley, Attorney, were very considerably damaged.——On the *West-side* of Bishopsgate Street ten houses were destroyed, a part of one only, the parsonage, in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Payting, being left standing; Mrs. Mottershead, Beer-warehouse; Messrs. Cooper and Ward, Packers; Messrs. Holt and Edwards, Milliners; Benjamin Finch, Merchant; William Guy, Gunsmith; William Reeves, Academy; Mary Huddleston, at the Wheatsheaf, Milliner; Messrs. Le Gros and Le Craś, Merchants; Josiah Hoskins, Ironmonger; Messrs. Burdon and Vasten, Tobacconists; The White Lion Tavern; Mrs. Thompson, Milliner; Burkuit Fenn, Hosier.——On the *North-side* of CORNHILL ten houses were destroyed:—Thomas Malleon, at the Golden Cup, Goldsmith, Jeweller, and Toyman; Richard and Joseph Cleaver, at the Fleece and Woolpack, Woollen-drapers; Messrs. Kemp and Button, Cabinet-Makers; Mrs. Cripps; William Shapley, at the Crown and Cushion, Upholder and Cabinet-maker; Joseph Vaux, Haberdasher and Weaver, at the Packhorse and Star, and four houses in White Lion Court; Dr. John Silvester, Messrs. Nail and Son, Tailors, where 146 suits of clothes were consumed,<sup>c</sup> Messrs. Abraham Spalding and Brander, Merchants, and Thomas Lamb, Stationer. There were also three houses considerably damaged on the North side of Cornhill, those of Henry Pyefinch, Optician, the corner of Sun Court, Messrs. Whiteside and Co. Attorneys, in the same Court, and Pinder, Linen-draper, in White Lion Court; but the destruction of this part may be better imagined from the circumstance, that within a week after the fire, a considerable number of labourers was employed in clearing a highway from Sun Court, Cornhill, to the Bull Inn, Bishopsgate Street; the passage being opened for carriages on the morning of Friday the 15th.<sup>d</sup>——On the *South-side* of Cornhill there were not any buildings entirely destroyed, though several were damaged, both by the engines and the fire itself: but the morning after, William Angel, Pastry-cook at the corner, advertised that his house was only slightly damaged, though reported to have been burned down, and requests the orders of his friends and the public as usual. Mary Shard and Sarah James, Fan-makers, under St. Peter's Church, also announce their escape; but Messrs. Cogan and Palmer, at the next door westward, removed until their house was repaired, and returned again on the 11th.<sup>e</sup>——In LEADENHALL STREET on the *North-side* were eight houses destroyed:—John Hardy, Hardwareman, at the corner house; Thomas Hanson, Glover, at the Crown and Glove; Willot, Linen Draper, Nicolas Farmborough, at the Plough Eating-house; William Thornton, at the Nag's Head Tavern; John Merryman, Trunk-maker; Messrs. Treadway and Bailey, Glovers, and William Mace, Slopseller. The Bull Inn was also very much damaged, with the houses of Margaret Grant, Brush-maker and Turner, at the eastern corner. On the *South-side* of Leadenhall Street, the corner house belonging to Robert Warham and John Cartwright, Pastry Cooks, was destroyed; and that of David Court, Haberdasher and Milliner, at the Lamb and Sun, was much damaged, with all the other buildings up to Leadenhall gate.——At the Northern extremity of the fire in *Threadneedle Street*, were damaged or destroyed the premises of James Spence, Hair Merchant; Archer, Goldsmith; Messrs. Lydell and Medcalf, Attorneys; part of the kitchens, &c. of Merchant Taylors' Hall;<sup>f</sup> and much of the Church of St. Martin Outwich.——At the Southern extremity of the conflagration in *Grace Church Street*, the premises of Messrs. Gilman and Allen, Grocers, at the Grasshopper and Coffee-Mill; William Wallis at the Star, and some others appear to have suffered more or less.<sup>g</sup>

To provide an immediate, though temporary, shelter for the very numerous persons thus expelled from their houses, Deputy Ellis procured them the use of the area and several of the upper apartments of the Royal Exchange, in consequence of which there was no change held on the day succeeding the fire,<sup>h</sup> and on the 13th it was advertised that unowned goods would be received into Merchant-Taylors' Hall.<sup>i</sup> A Mr. George Morris, also, a Surgeon in Lime Street, gave public notice that he held six distinct empty rooms, at Mr. Carmichael's facing Threadneedle Street, until Christmas, which any of the sufferers were welcome to use for counting-houses, or other light employments, rent free. The publisher of the Public Ledger, Whiston Bristow, at the west end of St. Paul's Church Yard, likewise advertised that any single gentleman who had been burned out might be accommodated with the use of a small dining-room and bed-chamber, either for a continuance, or until he could provide himself more to his liking.<sup>k</sup> In consequence of this and other prompt assistance, even so early as the 8th, advertisements appeared from several of those who had been burned out, returning thanks for the exertions of their friends, enquiring after any goods which might have been saved and taken away, and mentioning the

<sup>a</sup> The most fatal and remarkable of these accidents was the following, related in the *London Chronicle* from Saturday Dec. 7th to Tuesday 10th, p. 556. About a quarter past three o'clock, on Monday afternoon, (9th,) a number of labourers employed by Mr. Wicks, a bricklayer, to clear away the rubbish from the ruins, were standing on the Western side of Bishopsgate Street, in a cellar at the spot whereon the house of Mr. John Burdon, tobacconist, formerly stood; when a large stack of chimneys behind suddenly fell down upon them. Not only almost all the labourers were killed, but as many of the bricks fell quite across the street, several persons passing by were severely wounded. Eight bodies were carried into the Church of Peter upon Cornhill, including those of a female and Robert Clarkson, foreman to Mr. Burdon, who attended the labourers to receive any of his employer's goods which might be found in the ruins. Three other persons were carried to the hospital with broken limbs, and a passenger was taken back to his home in a similar state. During the removal of the bodies St. Peter's church-yard was crowded to excess, and many robberies were committed there. The compassion excited by this accident, was scarcely less than that occasioned by the fire itself: a liberal portion of the Lord Mayor's donation to the sufferers at the former, was ordered to be given to the widows and families of the persons killed in the ruins; and the money paid to the Jurors of Aldersgate and Cornhill Wards, for their sittings after Michaelmas term in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, amounting to 26l 16s. was also unanimously presented. *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Mond. Dec. 9th to 11th, p. 566, and Dec. 11th to 13th, p. 574. On December 10th the Court of Aldermen ordered the remaining stacks of chimneys in the ruins to be surveyed, when they were reported dangerous, and the day following they were all removed. *Ibid.*—*Public Ledger*, Frid. Dec. 13th.

<sup>b</sup> *Public Advertiser*, Frid. Nov. 8th; *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Nov. 6th to 8th, p. 455. *Ibid.* Nov. 8th to 11th, p. 457. *Ibid.* Nov. 13th to 15th, p. 478. *St. James's Chronicle, or the British Evening Post*, Tuesd. Nov. 5th to Thursd. 7th. *Ibid.* Nov. 7th to 9th.

<sup>c</sup> *St. James's Chronicle*, Thursd. Nov. 7th, to Sat. 9th.

<sup>d</sup> *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Wednesd. 13th to Frid. 15th, p. 478. *Public Ledger*, Frid. Nov. 15th, p. 1094.

<sup>e</sup> *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Nov. 8th to 11th, p. 456.—*Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser*, Mond. Nov. 11th.—*Public Ledger*, Nov. 11th.

<sup>f</sup> In the *Public Ledger* of Saturday, Nov. 9th, there is an official advertisement to the Livery of the Merchant Taylors' Company, stating that "there can be no dinner at the Hall on Lord Mayor's Day, on account of the damage done to the same by the fire."

<sup>g</sup> *Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser*, Nov. 11th.

<sup>h</sup> *Ibid.* Friday, Nov. 8th.

<sup>i</sup> *Public Ledger*, Wednesd. Nov. 13th, p. 1086.

<sup>k</sup> *Public Ledger*, Nov. 9th, p. 1074. *Ibid.* Nov. 12th, p. 1082.



places whither they had removed,<sup>a</sup> or where they were carrying on their trades. In little more than a week after the fire several of those who had suffered the least damage had returned to their dwellings.<sup>b</sup>

The original cause of this conflagration was of course variously stated. It was asserted by some that the workshop of Marjerum, the tinman, on the east side of Bishopsgate Street, was immediately under the house of Rutland where the flames broke out; and that the workmen in the former sat up very late on the night of the fire, having an order to complete which required great expedition, during which time a boy going to a jar for a supply of oil for their lamps let the snuff of a candle fall into it.<sup>c</sup> From the remarkable coincidence, however, that the fire in Cornhill of 1748 and the present, both began at a peruke-maker's, the most general report attributed its commencement to Rutland's own house; where it was affirmed the boy was sitting up late to let in a lodger, and falling asleep, the light caught some of the wig-boxes and rapidly spread from the combustible nature of the surrounding articles. This very general belief occasioned some strong remarks in the public prints on the danger of permitting hair-dressers to have their apprentices sleep in their shops, and it especially appears to have excited so hostile a feeling against Rutland himself, that the *Public Ledger* of Friday, Nov. 15th, contains his declaration of the mischief done to him by the report, and his entire ignorance of the place or manner in which the fire began.<sup>d</sup>

The assistance rendered during the conflagration was not more prompt than the liberal subscription which immediately followed it. Of this the first notice appears in *Lloyd's Evening Post*, from Friday, Nov. 8th, to Monday, Nov. 11th, pages 462, 463, where it is stated that a collection is already begun in several parishes in the City, for the benefit of the sufferers; that the Ironmongers' Company had ordered 100*l.* to be given for their relief; and that the managers of both Theatres had generously resolved each to contribute a benefit play. The same paper from Monday, Nov. 11th, to Friday 13th, page 470, announces that the Deputy and Common Council of Cornhill Ward collected on Monday 500*l.* in that Ward only: and that on the following evening Mr. George Alexander Stevens would exhibit his Lecture on Heads in aid of the same charitable purpose.<sup>e</sup> The most munificent donation, however, came from the Sovereign, the particulars of which are related in the same paper, page 471. The great fire in Cornhill of 1748 happened in the Mayoralty of Sir Robert Ladbroke, to whom King George II. was graciously pleased to send, ordering 1000*l.* to be paid towards the relief of the various sufferers, in such a manner as the Lord Mayor should think proper. After the fire of 1765 Sir Robert mentioned this act of royal benevolence to some of his friends, and the circumstances fortunately reached the Most Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham, who immediately acquainted his Majesty with it, in consequence of which Alderman Ladbroke and the late Lord Mayor received a message from the Minister requesting an interview. They attended him accordingly, and the former being asked to whom it would be proper to pay a donation for the benefit of the sufferers by the week's fire, answered to Sir William Stephenson, as it hap-

<sup>a</sup> Perhaps it is impossible to convey a more perfect conception of the complete dispersion of the inhabitants produced by this fire than that which may be derived from the following notices of their temporary residence. *Public Ledger*, Frid. Nov. 8th, Dr. Silvester, at Mrs. Loubier's, in Austin Friars; Le Gros and Le Cras, at Messrs. Butler and Manger's, Abchurch Lane; Burkuit Fenn, Boar's Head Court, Grace Church Street, Cogan and Palmer "in a room adjoining the Royal Exchange Assurance Office;" J. Vaux "hopes this day to open a shop on the Royal Exchange, up the great staircase from Cornhill.—A large assortment of goods for mourning to be sold wholesale and retail very cheap. (At this time there was a general mourning for the Duke of Cumberland, who died Oct. 31st. 1765.) Any haberdashery goods offered to be pawned or sold by suspected persons, are desired to be stopped, and give notice as above." Nov. 9th, T. Lamb, and Mrs. Crips, in Lombard Street, three doors from Birchin Lane; R. & J. Cleaver, at Butchers' Hall, Pudding Lane near the Monument; W. Shapley, at Mr. Carmichael's opposite the South Sea House in Bishopsgate Street. Nov. 11th, D. Court, to Mr. Cork's, opposite Jeffery's Square, St. Mary Axe; H. Pyefinch, Optician, to Mr. Jones, Linen Draper, opposite the East India House; "If any brass or lead tools, something like dishes or basons, should be offered to be sold or pawned, pray stop them, and give information as above." *Gazetteer*, Nov. 11th, J. Spence, at Mr. Longer's Brazier, Golden Lane, Barbican; Gillman and Allen, to James Allen's, Lombard Street; M. Huddleson, "in a court opposite the Ship Tavern in Grace-Church Street;" T. Malleon, to Edward Vaughan's Fan-warehouse, at the Golden Fan, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill; Nail and Son to Mr. Methold's, Billeter Square, Fen-Church Street, Nov. 12th, W. Mace, at Mr. Briggs', Pudding Lane; W. Thornton, opposite the East India Coffee House Leadenhall Street; Kemp and Button, Crooked Lane: a general list of the acknowledgements and temporary residences of the principal of those burned out also appears in the same paper. *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Nov. 11th to 13th, Wareham and Cartwright, orders to be sent to Mr. James Wareham, Stationer in Cornhill, or to Leather-sellers' Hall, Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street; Treadaway and Bailey, at Mr. Davis's, Cabinet Maker, the Corner of Gresham College, Bishopsgate Street, (the site of the present Excise Office); W. Reeves, from the Academy, at an apartment in Gresham College, "will endeavour to be prepared to receive his pupils to pursue their studies on Monday next (Nov. 18th); the way to the office is up the stairs at the lower end of the piazza, next to the stable yard in Broad Street." *Public Ledger*, Nov. 14th, Nail and Son, "in Basinghall Street, within two doors of Blackwell-Hall, near Cateaton Street." *Gazetteer*, Nov. 14th, J. Hardy, Birchin Lane; N. Farnborough, at Mr. Watt's, Butcher, Nicholas Lane; T. Hanson, opposite the Three Tuns, within Aldgate; Draper and Coxeter, on the Royal Exchange; Wareham and Cartwright, at the Three Anchors, corner of Abchurch Lane; Cooper and Ward, at Mr. Barnard's, Lime Street; T. & J. Long, No. 7, Brown's Buildings, St. Mary at Axe; J. Merriman, facing Mr. Barnsley's, Chemist, Leadenhall Street; J. Merry, Corner of Angel Court, Bishopsgate Street Within; Holt and Edwards, at Mr. Horneastle's, Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street; Mrs. Mottershed, at Mr. Dodson's, Threadneedle Street.

<sup>b</sup> Francis Kensall, of Leadenhall Street, returned, *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Nov. 11th to 13th, Cogan and Palmer of Cornhill, returned, *Public Ledger*, Nov. 13th, John Grantham, of Bishopsgate Street, returned, *Gazetteer*, Nov. 14th.

<sup>c</sup> *Annual Register*, 1765, Vol. viii. p. 144, (Chronicle).

<sup>d</sup> In *Lloyd's Evening Post* of Nov. 15th to 18th, p. 486, it is recommended that it should be made penal for hair-dressers to lodge their servants in their shops which have proved so combustible. The *Public Ledger*, of Friday, Nov. 15th, contains the following declaration. "William Rutland, Peruke-maker and Hair-dresser, burned out from Bishopsgate Street, is removed into Finch Lane, the first door from Cornhill on the left hand; where he most humbly entreats the favours of his friends and customers. Whereas some evil-minded persons have currently and maliciously spread a report that I set fire to my house in Bishopsgate Street, giving out that I was not at home that night; the reason of which mistake, I suppose, might arise from the manner of my escape, and their not knowing that I had no part of the house in front over my shop. And as such a report has already so far prevailed as to hurt me in my character, and injure me in my business, it is therefore at the request of some of my fellow-sufferers in the late dreadful fire, who have willingly subscribed their names, that, if called upon, they are ready to make an answer in my defence against such an aspersion. I therefore take this opportunity to inform the public that I am ready to make oath, before one or more magistrates, that I am totally ignorant, either in the whole, or in part, how, where, or after what manner, this unhappy accident began; for myself and wife made our escape out of a one pair of stairs window; my two 'prentices, maid-servant, and two lodgers, made their escape over the tops of the houses; and all of us very narrowly escaped with our lives, but with the loss of my account-books. It is therefore hoped that this advertisement will be a sufficient satisfaction to all my customers and the public in general, that me and mine are in no ways concerned in so wicked and base an action, utterly abhorred and detested by us all. William Rutland. John Grantham, C. Thomson, John Merry, William Cannon."

<sup>e</sup> The following is a copy of the original advertisement of this performance, as it appeared in the *Public Ledger* of Thursday, Nov. 14th—"For the Benefit of the Sufferers by the late Fire in Bishopsgate Street, &c. At Plaisterer's Hall, near Addle Street, Aldermanbury. This Evening, beginning exactly at six o'clock, Mr. George Alexander Stevens will deliver his Lecture upon Heads, complete: as never before exhibited. Divided into Five Parts. Tickets to be had at the Hall and the Guildhall Coffee-house." At the conclusion of the entertainment, the performer added the following address, which was published in *Lloyd's Evening Post*, of Wednesday, Nov. 13th to 15th. "Ladies and Gentlemen. The Exhibitor takes the liberty to conclude the Lecture of this evening with an address to his audience on the occasion of this their meeting. How amiable must that assembly appear, which is formed for the relief of distress! It adds dignity to titles, and loveliness to beauty. The gate of wealth is too often barred against necessity; and whilst the rich are crowded with proffered services, who extends compassion's arm to the wretched? Behold here glorious examples! By such liberalities the so-lately-undone sufferers will, from the ruins of that dreadful conflagration, re-assume domestic happiness. What inexpressible satisfaction must they feel who bestow such felicity on their fellow-creatures? Even your enemies, when in captivity, were supported by your generousities! But it is not throughout Europe only that misfortune addresses you with supplications: from Canada affliction has implored your assistance. Thus we find that compassion and valour are twin-virtues; and the world acknowledges that the *Courage of the English* can be equalled only by *English Humanity*." The price of admission to this very popular Lecture was 3*s.*; and in *Lloyd's Evening Post* of Frid. Nov. 15th to 18th, p. 486, it is stated that on Saturday Mr. Stephens paid 15*l.* into Sir George Amyand's as the produce of this benefit.



pened during his Mayoralty. Lord Rockingham then stated that his Majesty, after the example of his Royal grandfather, had ordered 1000*l.* to be applied to that purpose, and gave directions for paying it accordingly.<sup>a</sup>—With these notices appeared the following announcement of a general subscription in the *Public Advertiser* and *Public Ledger* of Saturday, November 9th, and Monday 11th. “To all the charitable and humane. Whereas by the late Fire in Bishopsgate Street, Gracechurch Street, Leadenhall Street, and Cornhill, on Thursday last, several families and Persons are in the utmost distress, and from its rapidity many have lost their all,—it is to be hoped, from the experienced humanity of the Nobility, the Public Companies, Merchants and others, in the Cities of London and Westminster, that they will contribute to the present relief; a Subscription being opened for that purpose at Messrs. Lee and Ayton’s, and at Messrs. Boldero, Kendall, and Adey’s, Bankers, in Lombard Street; Sir George Amyand and Co’s.; and Messrs. Welch and Rogers, Cornhill; Messrs. Pewtress and Robarts, and Martin and Co. Bankers in Lombard Street; where accounts of the several subscribers and their respective subscriptions will be kept. N.B. A committee from the subscribers will be elected to receive the applications, and order the distributions.—The Proprietors of the Public Ledger beg leave to inform the gentlemen concerned in the above laudable and benevolent scheme, that this paper is at their service, *gratis*, for the insertion of all such advertisements, paragraphs, &c. as they shall think proper to send to this paper; which will always be immediately inserted, with the same punctuality as was some time ago observed on a like melancholy occasion at Rotherhithe.”<sup>b</sup>—The same paper for Thursday, Nov. 14th, calls the first meeting of the several subscribers, and Bankers who had received subscriptions, for the evening of the next day, at 5 o’clock, at the King’s Arms in Cornhill; to elect a committee to receive the accounts of the respective sufferers, and to examine the same, that a speedy distribution might be made to all such as should be deemed proper objects. After this arrangement, on Monday, Nov. 18th, and Friday 22nd, the committee announced that it would sit again on that day, at 4 o’clock, and every afternoon during the week, at Merchant Taylors’ Hall, to receive the accounts of such persons as had sustained any damage by the fire, and were desirous of taking any benefit from the subscription. The advertisement added farther that “all subscribers, either in partnership or otherwise, who have, or shall hereafter, subscribe five guineas or upwards, are appointed to be of the committee:” all accounts or claims for losses were to be delivered to this committee on or before Saturday, November 30th. Of this subscription some of the other principal donations were the following. Nov. 14th, The Lord Chancellor<sup>c</sup> (Lord Henley) 100*l.*; George Nelson, Esq., the new Lord Mayor, 50*l.*, and the promise of fifty more if it should be required; the Grocers’ Company 50*l.*, and a similar promise procured by Deputy Long;<sup>d</sup> the Armourers’ Company, 50*l.* The Society of Quakers out of their grand fund, 500*l.*<sup>e</sup> On Monday, December 2nd, the committee announced that having received returns of the subscriptions paid to the bankers, and having examined into the losses and claims of the sufferers, it was found that there was already collected considerably more than would be required for their relief; and it was probably this circumstance which prevented the intended benefits at the two Theatres Royal, the Opera House, and Ranelagh.<sup>f</sup> The whole loss by this fire, however, was computed to amount to 100,000*l.* and the subscription to about 3000*l.* but the greater number of the persons who suffered by it were of a station of life which would not permit them to receive any other compensation than that paid by the insurance-offices. As the assistance given to those burned out by the fire of 1748 had been made most ungenerously notorious, it is probable also that on that account many declined of accepting relief; but even the very limited notice of the subscription and distribution of 1765, inserted in the *Daily Advertiser* of December 15th, occasioned the publication of some severe remarks on the proceedings of the committee for conducting them in another paper.<sup>g</sup> That distribution took place at Merchant Taylors’ Hall, on December 24th, 26th, and 28th, at four o’clock in the afternoon.<sup>h</sup>

From the time that the flames of the conflagration were actually extinguished, a strong belief seems generally to have prevailed that some individuals had been buried beneath the ruins of the fallen houses, and

<sup>a</sup> “The King’s gift of 1000*l.* was paid to Sir William Stephenson on Monday last.” *Gazetteer and Daily Advertiser*, Wednesd. Nov. 27th.

<sup>b</sup> This fire took place on Saturday, June 1st, 1765, at a Mast-yard in Prince’s-street, near Rotherhithe Church, between 6 and 7 o’clock in the evening; and before its progress could be stopped, it destroyed 206 dwellings, besides warehouses and other buildings, according to the parish books, occupying a space of ground equal to the quarters of Moorfields. It reduced 240 families to the greatest distress, and consumed property to the amount of 2945*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* The subscriptions for the sufferers was proceeding at the time of the above advertisement. The year 1765 had been also previously most fatally celebrated for conflagrations, as may be seen by the following notices of the principal. March 27th. The town of Creutzburg, in Germany, burned by the blowing up of the gunpowder of a boy at play. May 15th. Upwards of 60 houses, &c. destroyed in Narrow Street, Limehouse. May 19th. A dreadful fire at Montreal, in Canada, increased by a gale of wind, and want of engines, that it consumed 108 houses and property to the real amount of 87,780*l.* or 133,445*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in currency. There was in London a public subscription for these sufferers also, at the time of the appearance of the above advertisement. June 12th. 70 houses burned down at Heytesbury in Wilts. June 13th. A fire at a Livery-stable in Surrey-street in the Strand, which destroyed five horses, and five adjoining houses. June 22nd. A fire broke out in the sail-dock warehouse, at Gun-dock, Wapping, which in a short space of time consumed 30 dwellings, exclusive of warehouses, &c. June 25th. A fire at Ratcliff Cross; 11 houses destroyed, besides other buildings, and several damaged. July 14th. 400 houses burned at Bolebee in Normandy. July 31st. A petition presented from the Citizens of Königsburg, in Prussia, to the Corporation of London, for relief on account of a fire there which had destroyed property estimated to amount of 600,000*l.* August 21st. A fire at Honiton, in Devon, which in 8 hours consumed 14 houses and a chapel, the clergyman of which was burned to death. Aug. 23rd, 25th. Two fires at Constantinople; the former of which burned 15 houses. Aug. 24th, 25th. 153 houses consumed at Murhard in Germany. Sept. 10th. A fire at a Linen-draper’s shop in Cheapside, which burned down several large houses, and destroyed considerable property within them. Oct. 18th to 21st. The town of Calmar, in Sweden burned, containing 160 houses. —In the *London Chronicle* of Nov. 16th to 19th, p. 484, it is stated the surplus of 205*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* raised for the Rotherhithe subscription and then remaining in the Treasurer’s hands, was equally distributed between those for the sufferers at Heytesbury, Honiton, Montreal, and Cornhill. After the fire at Bishopsgate Street was supposed to be subdued, even in a part where it had been the least destructive, the *Public Ledger*, of Nov. 9th states, that “yesterday morning about 4 o’clock the house of the Rev. Mr. Fayting, adjoining to St. Martin Outwich Church was discovered to be on fire, and presently blazed out very violently; but some firemen being on duty with their engines, it was soon extinguished without doing much damage.”

<sup>c</sup> *Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser*, Tuesd. Nov. 26th.

<sup>d</sup> *Lloyd’s Evening Post*, Nov. 13th to 15th, p. 478.

<sup>e</sup> *Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser*, Wednesd. Nov. 20th.

<sup>f</sup> Reported that the managers of the Opera House have come to a resolution of giving a benefit for the relief of the sufferers at the late fire. *Public Ledger*, Nov. 16th. “It is reported that the proprietor of Sadler’s Wells intends one night this week to give a benefit to the sufferers in Bishopsgate Street, &c.” *St. James’s Chronicle*, Nov. 16th to 19th. Reported that the proprietors of Ranelagh will give a benefit next week. *Ibid.* Nov. 22nd to 26th.

<sup>g</sup> *Public Advertiser*, Dec. 18th, 19th, 26th.—In this paper it is also stated that after the fire of 1748, it was a common occurrence for some persons who had subscribed to the relief of the sufferers, to carry with them the newspapers in which their donations were recorded, to shame any of those individuals whom they might meet in society with the assistance which they had received!

<sup>h</sup> *Gazetteer*, Dec. 15th.



even long afterwards remained living there. This belief probably arose from a statement in the *Public Ledger* of Tuesday, November 12th, that yesterday three men were taken alive out of the ruins of the White Lion Tavern in Bishopsgate Street. They went down to secure them when the house first took fire on Thursday morning, and soon after the building fell in upon them." The day following some gentlemen informed the Lord Mayor that there was reason for suspecting that others lay beneath the ruins; on which he sent Cook, the City-Marshall, with them, to prevent strangers approaching the place, and to direct the workmen to make the strictest search around the supposed spot: but after unceasing digging there from about noon until ten at night, there appeared no cause for their suspicion. Other persons, however, still remained doubtful, and again applied to the Lord Mayor on the subject, stating that they believed they could even hear sounds and knocking under the ruins; on which he again sent the City-Marshall to order a farther search, which has continued in his presence during the whole night in vain. To give complete public satisfaction a reward of 100*l.* was then offered to any person who should discover any human being alive under the ruins.<sup>a</sup> The *Public Ledger* of November 15th, page 1096, nevertheless contains an extraordinary narrative, that "yesterday afternoon as a person was standing upon the ruins where the White Lion Tavern stood, he heard a noise beneath him which he imagined might proceed from some persons in the vaults lately belonging to the said tavern; and immediately several people were employed to clear away the rubbish: when to their great surprise there were dug out two men and a woman, a dog, and two cats, alive. The men and woman had subsisted by drinking cherry-brandy; but it is thought that the woman cannot survive, being extremely weak." Though this story were positively denied in *Lloyd's Evening Post* of November 13th to 15th, page 479, it was repeated with many variations; one of which makes the event to have taken place the day after the fire, and adds to the persons saved two other women, and a child of six years old.<sup>b</sup> These reports, however, produced the order mentioned in the *Public Ledger* of November 16th, page 1099, that the workmen employed in clearing away the rubbish should use the greatest despatch in breaking into all vaults and cellars, to release any unfortunate persons who might still continue in them alive.<sup>c</sup>

The deficiency of water at the commencement of this fire, and the fearful rapidity with which the flames spread, were the cause of several schemes being projected for the better supply and protection of London upon such occasions, and of some prudent regulations being adopted and published. The principal of the former was a proposal by Mr. Thomas Long, a merchant, who addressed a memorial to the Corporation, for the remainder of the then existing lease of seventeen years and a half, of the unoccupied ground call Upper and Middle Mutton Fields, or more commonly Upper and Middle Moorfields, belonging to the City, for the erection of houses, and a reservoir of water to supply London in case of fire. The Rev. Christopher Wilson, D.D., Prebend of Finsbury, had already agreed to grant a lease to Mr. Long; but his memorial was rejected by the Court of Common Council on Wednesday, December 18th, the same day that it was presented.<sup>d</sup> Another design was that proposed by Mr. Yoeman for improving the distribution of the waters of the River Lea, so as to require only a fifteenth part of the quantity then used for its navigation and mills, leaving the remainder to be employed for other purposes or retained in a reservoir.<sup>e</sup> In the *Gazetteer* of Thursday, November 14th, is a letter signed W. Efford, stating that since the preceding Christmas 300 houses had been burned in London, partly from the deficient supply of water; when perhaps an eight part of their value, or about 1000*l.* would have paid for bringing a branch of the river Coln to the City to a reservoir. It is added, that about three years previous, a scheme was proposed to erect such a reservoir in Upper Moorfields. A design for a similar reservoir, to be built on Upper Windmill-hill, Moorfields, high enough to throw the water up to the highest street in London, is brought forward in the *Public Advertiser* of Saturday, November 16th.

As the great cross formed by the four streets where this fire took place, was in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries distinguished by a stone conduit standing in the centre, so it was proposed in the same paper for Thursday, November 21st, that a grand pillar should be erected on the same spot, as a columna miliaria or standard for measuring distances out from London. Another notice of an improvement in the rebuilding is contained in the *St. James's Chronicle*, November 21st to 23rd, where it is stated, that "a scheme is on foot for building on the ground where the late fire happened in Bishopsgate Street, &c. upon a plan of forming the same into two fine open streets, on the east and west sides of Bishopsgate Street; which will be more advantageous to the promoters and neighbours in general, and will not interfere with the rebuilding the present main streets, excepting that the openings at the ends of the new streets, and the new buildings at each side of the south end of Bishopsgate Street, and the north side of Leadenhall Street, will be farther back: and it is also

<sup>a</sup> *Gazetteer*, Friday, Nov. 15th.

<sup>b</sup> *A New History of London*, by John Noorthouck, Lond. 1773. 4to, p. 435.

<sup>c</sup> The ruins afterwards became notorious as a shelter for a number of friendless persons, the discovery of whom is related in the *Gazetteer* of Saturday, Jan. 4th, 1766.

<sup>d</sup> On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, the constable and watchmen of Bishopsgate Ward found in a cellar under the ruins of the late fire, 25 miserable and almost naked vagrants, chiefly boys under 14 years of age; some of whom were broiling fish on a quantity of coals, which were then burning in the said cellar." They were secured for the night in the Poultry Counter, and in the morning the Lord Mayor passed several of them to their parishes, and sent the remainder to Bridewell.

<sup>e</sup> *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Dec. 18th to 20th.

<sup>f</sup> *Annual Register*, 1765, Vol. viii. p. 145 (Chronicle). Mr. Yoeman also proposed that, as there were always at every fire more engines than can be used, such as could not find room to work should be disposed in a line to the nearest place where water could be prepared in plenty. The deficiency of water in London is in this article attributed to the very great increase of buildings in the suburbs; but the *Gazetteer* of Dec. 21st states, that "the cellars of a considerable number of houses in Broad Street, London Wall, and the parts adjacent, have been lately overflowed with water from the leaden pipes running to waste belonging to the houses burned down in Bishopsgate Street." Beside the schemes above mentioned, the *Public Ledger* of Nov. 8th contains a hint for preventing coals and timber from rekindling after a fire, by forming channels into them from the basin of the fire-plug: and in the *Gazetteer* of Dec. 4th a plan is mentioned by Dr. Hales for restraining fires where water cannot be immediately procured, by digging up gravel, sand, or earth, or the dirt and rubbish of the streets, and throwing it five or six inches deep over the floors and staircases of the houses: upon the fire arriving at this covering it will be almost smothered by the density of the mass.—Directly after the fire in Bishopsgate Street, "the Parish-Officers of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, distributed to every housekeeper, and affixed in most public places, a list of the names and residences of the several turncocks belonging to the respective water-companies which served the parish; that in case of accident by fire recourse might be had to them immediately:" subjoined to which was an abstract of the Act 7th Anne, 1708, for preventing fires by carelessness of servants. *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Dec. 8th to 11th. This appears to be the first notice of the use of such lists by parochial authority.



proposed that all the inhabitants who have had the misfortune to be burned out, shall have the preference of others in having any lot they shall select." The *London Chronicle* of December 12th to 14th, states that "this week the Grocers' Company let upon a building lease a piece of the vacant ground near Sun Court, Cornhill, part of the late ruins, which is 23 feet in front, at 40s. per foot; the buyer to lay out 1700*l.* in building a house thereon." As the Great Fire of London stopped short of this spot, in 1765, many of the houses remained specimens of the ancient and irregular buildings of the City; but after the destruction above described, they were replaced by the present lines of handsome residences. One of the largest buildings destroyed was the White Lion Tavern, for which between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.* had been paid only the evening before: it appears to have been a large mansion with a garden, as delineated in the older plans, and formerly occupied by Sir Samuel Barnardiston. Upon or near the site of this building, was erected that spacious and stately house of entertainment, the London Tavern.





J. Stow Sculp

N. W. VIEW OF THE FAIR ON THE RIVER THAMES, DURING THE GREAT FROST 1683

*from an Original Drawing by W. H. in the British Museum.*

*Taken near the Temple Stairs.*







THE custom of engaging in various sports upon the Ice, is certainly of great antiquity in England. It is mentioned as an ordinary winter-amusement of the youth of London in the twelfth century by William Fitz-Stephen,<sup>a</sup> and was probably derived from the rude and hardy pastimes of the Danes and Northmen. But though there be numerous particulars extant of almost all the Great Frosts which anciently congealed the River Thames so as to render it a solid passage, the more remote notices do not appear to allude to any fair or festivity held upon it; and though there have been several such at later periods, the present account is devoted to that remarkable Frost represented in the annexed Engraving, in the reign of King Charles the Second.

In the *Diary of John Evelyn, Esq.*<sup>b</sup> it is stated that in December, 1683, began "one of the severest frosts in England that had happen'd of many years;" and that by the 23rd of the month the Thames was frozen. By January 1st, 1683-84, the same journal relates, that "the weather continuing intolerably severe, streetes of boothes were set upon the Thames; and the aire was so very cold and thick, as of many yeares before there had not been the like." On the 6th the river was quite frozen, and on the 9th the writer "went crosse the Thames on the ice; now become so thick as to beare not onely streetes of boothes in which they roasted meate, and had divers shops of wares quite acrosse as in a towne, but coaches, carts, and horses, passed over." At this time there was a foot-passage over the river from Lambeth-stairs to the horse-ferry at Westminster; and hackney-coaches began to carry fares from Somerset-house and the Temple to Southwark. On January 23rd, the first day of Hilary Term, they were regularly employed in going between the Temple-stairs and Westminster-Hall on the ice, at each of which places they stood for hire, where the watermen were accustomed to be found: and this was far from being only for the gratification of curiosity, or novelty of the circumstance, since it should be remembered that at this period London Bridge was the only connection between the shores of Surrey and Middlesex; and that the use of boats was very general, on account of the rough paving of the streets which rendered riding in coaches very uneasy. By the 16th the number of persons keeping shops on the ice had so increased, that Evelyn says "The Thames was fill'd with people and tents selling all sorts of wares as in the City;" and by the 24th the varieties and festivities of a fair appear to have been fully established. "The frost," says he, "continuing more and more severe, the Thames before London was still planted with boothes in formal streetes, all sorts of trades and shops furnish'd and full of commodities, even to a printing-presse, where the people and ladyes tooke a fancy to have their names printed, and the day and yeare set down when printed on the Thames: this humour tooke so universally that 'twas estimated the printer gain'd £5. a day for printing a line onely at sixpence a name,<sup>c</sup> beside what he got by ballads, &c. Coaches plied from Westminster to the Temple, and from several other staires, to and fro, as in the streetes; sleds, sliding with skeetes, a bull-baiting, horse and coach races, puppet plays and interludes, cookes, tippling, and other lewd plaies; so that it seem'd to be a bacchanalian triumph, or carnival on the water."—This traffic and festivity continued until February 5th, when it is stated in the same Diary, that "it began to thaw, but froze againe. My coach crossed from Lambeth to the horse-ferry at Millbank, Westminster. The booths were almost all taken downe, but there was first a Map or Landskip cut in copper, representing all the manner of the camp, and the several actions, sports, and pastimes, thereon; in memory of so signal a frost."—In illustration of this notice, the following descriptive list is inserted of the various views and reliques of the Frost Fair of 1683-84 which are now extant; preceded by an account of the very curious Original Drawing, now engraven for the first time, represented in the annexed Plate.

It consists of a spirited, though unfinished, sketch on stout coarse paper, in pencil, slightly shaded with Indian-ink, the well-known style of an artist particularly eminent for his views in the seventeenth century, Thomas Wyck, commonly called Old Wyck, to distinguish him from his son John, who spent the greater part of his life in England. In the right hand corner at the top: the original is dated in a contemporaneous hand, "Munday, February the 4th, 1683-4," omitted in the present copy, which is also for greater convenience contracted in width, the drawing measuring 28 inches by 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ . It is preserved in the Illustrated Pennant's London, formerly belonging to J. C. Crowle, Esq. in the Print Room of the British Museum, Volume viii. after page 262.—The View is taken from the western side of the Temple-stairs, which appear on the left, and extends to London Bridge, which is faintly shewn in the centre at the back, with all the various buildings standing upon it during the frost. On the right is an oblique view of that double line of tents which extended across the centre of the river, called at the time Temple Street, consisting of taverns, toy-shops, &c., generally distinguished by some title or sign; as the Duke of York's Coffee-House, the Tory-Booth, "the Booth with a phenix on it, and ensured to last as long as the foundation stands," the Half-way House, the Bear-Gardenshire Booth, the Roast-Beef Booth, the Music Booth, the Printing Booth, the Lottery Booth, the Horn Tavern Booth, which is indicated about the centre of the present View by the antlers of a stag raised above it. On the outsides of this street were pursued the various spots of the Fair, some of which are represented in the annexed Plate; but in the nearer and larger figures of them in the Map mentioned by Evelyn, there appear extensive circles of spectators surrounding a bull-bait, and the rapid revolution of a whirling-chair or car drawn by several men by a long rope fastened to a stake fixed in the ice. Large boats, covered with tilts, capable of containing a number of passengers, and decorated with sails and steamers, were also used as sledges, some being drawn by watermen in want of their usual employment, and others by horses: one of these had a drummer placed in the prow, and was called "the Drum Boat." Another sort of boat was mounted upon wheels. The pastimes of throwing at a cock, sliding and skating, walking on stilts, roasting an Ox, foot-ball, skittles, pigeon-holes, cups and balls, &c.

<sup>a</sup> "When that vastlake, which waters the City towards the north, is hard frozen, the youth in great numbers go to divert themselves on the ice. Some taking a small run for an increment of velocity, place their feet at the proper distance and are carried sliding sideways a great way: others will make a large cake of ice, and seating one of their companions upon it, they take hold of each other's hands and draw him along; when it sometimes happens that, moving so swiftly on so slippery a plain, they all fall headlong. Others there are who are still more expert in these amusements on the ice: they place certain bones, the leg-bones of some animal, under the soles of their feet, by tying them round their ankles, and then taking a staff shod with iron into their hands, they push themselves forward by striking it against the ice, and are carried along with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird, or a bolt discharged from a cross-bow. Sometimes two of them thus furnished, agree to start opposite one to another at a great distance: they meet, elevate their poles, attack and strike each other, when one or both of them fall and not without some bodily hurt; and even after their fall they will be carried a good distance from each other by the rapidity of the motion; and whatever part of your head comes upon the ice is sure to be laid bare to the skull. Very often the leg or arm is broken of the party that falls if he chance to light upon them."—*Fitz-Stephen's Description of the City of London*; Translated with a Commentary, &c. by the Rev. Samuel Pegge. Lond. 1772. 4to. pp. 51, 78.

<sup>b</sup> The following contemporaneous notice of this frost, also preserved in a Diary, is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Febr. 1814, Vol. lxxxv. part i. p. 142, note from the great-grandson of the writer.—"20th Dec. 1663. A very violent frost began which lasted till the 6th of February, in soe great extremity that the pooles were frozen 18 inches thick at the least; and the Thames was so frozen that a great street from the Temple to Southwark was built with shops, and all manner of things sold: here coaches plyed as in the streets. There were also shews, bull-baiting, and a great many other shews and tricks to be seen.—This day the frost broke: in the morning I saw a coach and six horses driven from Whitehall almost to the Bridge; yet by 3 o'clock that day next to Southwark the ice was gone, so as boats did now row to and fro, and the day after all the frost was gone. On Candlemas-day, Febr. 2nd, I went to Croyden market, and led my horse over the ice at the ferry at Lambeth; as I came back I led him from Lambeth upon the middle of the Thames to Whitefriars-stairs, and soe led him up them; and this day an Ox was roasted whole over against Whitehall King Charles II. with the Queeneate part of it."

<sup>c</sup> In a poem Printed on the Ice in this Frost, hereafter mentioned, there is the following passage relating to these printers; the last four lines of which have been used in some of the verses commemorative of various Frost-Fairs, from that in 1684 to the last in 1814.

"to the *Print-House* go,  
Where men the Art of Printing soon do know:  
Where, for a Teaster, you may have your Name  
Printed, hereafter for to shew the same;  
And sure, in former ages, ne'er was found  
A Press to Print, where men so oft were drown'd."



are represented in the larger print as being carried on in various parts of the river; a sliding-hutch propelled by a stick, a chariot with three wheels moved by a screw, and stately coaches, filled with visitors, are rapidly moving in different directions; whilst sledges with coals and wood are passing between the London and Southwark banks. As in the present view, the gardens of the Temple and the river itself are drawn full of numerous other spectators; but the annexed representation is perhaps more pictorially interesting than the print in the general scene, from the view being considerably more spacious and carefully executed: since the former embraces the whole line of the Bankside to St. Saviour's Church, the Tower, the Monument finished in 1677, the windmill near Queenhythe, the new Bow Church, and some others of the New Churches, the vacant site and ruins of Bridewell Palace, and Old London Bridge. Having thus laid before the reader some notices of the establishment and general appearance of this remarkable scene, a descriptive list is added of the various views, separate sheets, and books, concerning it, which are known to be at present extant, with the names of the several collections in which those slight but curious reliques are still preserved.

#### PRINTS, PRINTED PAPERS, AND TRACTS, OF THE FROST FAIR OF 1683-84.

A WONDERFULL FAIR, OR A FAIR OF WONDERS. *Being a new and true Illustration and Description of the Several things Acted and Done on the River of Thames in the time of the terrible Frost; which began about the beginning of December 1683, and Continued till the 4th of February, and held on with such Violence that men and beasts, coaches and sledges, went common thereon: there was alsoe a Street of Booths built from the Temple to South-wark, were sold all sorts of goods; there likewise were Bulls baited. A Fox hunted, and an Ox Roasted whole, and many other things, as the Mapp and Description doth plainly shew.*—Large whole-sheet Print; the upper part engraven on copper-plate, with the above title over it; the lower a long poetical description of about 180 lines, in letter-press in four columns. The view is taken from the south edge of the river looking up Temple Street to Essex-buildings and the Temple-gardens, hall, church, &c., which form the opposite back ground. Under each group of figures is added in words the action which they are intended to represent. The whole of the engraving is somewhat in the style of Michael Burghers, though considerably inferior.—*Collection of Geographical and Topographical Prints, &c. of George III. in the British Museum.* Vol. xxvii.—38. 2. Slightly Imperfect.

An Exact and lively Mappe or REPRESENTATION of Booths and all the varieties of Showes and Humours upon the ICE on the River of THAMES by LONDON, During that memorable Frost in the 35th yeare of the Reigne of his Sacred Majesty King CHARLES the 2nd, Anno Dni. MDCLXXXIII. With an Alphabetical Explanation of the most remarkable Figures.—Whole-sheet copper-plate, looking horizontally from the Temple-stairs and Bankside to London Bridge. Title in an oval Cartouche at the top of the view, within the frame, the alphabetical references below outside; beneath which is "Printed and sold by William Warter, Stationer, at the Signe of the Talbott Under the Mitre Tavern, in Fleet Street London."—*Topographical Collection of George III.*—Vol. xxvii.—39. There is a variation of this Print in the City Library at Guildhall, divided with common ink into partitions, as if to be used as cards, and numbered in the margin in type, with Roman numerals, in three series of 10 each, and two extra.

ERRA PATER'S PROPHECY OR FROST FAIRE 1683. Small folio copper-plate, representing an ancient man in an oriental habit holding a scroll in his left hand marked "Prophecy 1683," and with the other pointing to the frozen Thames on which the usual pastimes are taking place, with several names engraven beneath. Beyond appears London within a wall. The title is on a scroll above the figure and view, and beneath the print are the following verses.

"Old Erra Pater, or his rambling Ghost,  
Prognosticating of this long strong Frost  
Some Ages past, said yt. ye. Ice-bound Thames  
Shou'd prove a Theatre for Sports and Games;  
Her watry green be turn'd into a Bare,  
For Men a Citty seem, for Booths a Faire;

And now this straggling Spirite is once more come  
To visit Mortalls, and foretele their doom:  
When Maids grow modest, ye. Dissenting Crew  
Become all Loyal, the Falsehearted true,  
Then, you may probably, and not til then  
Expect in England such a Frost agen!

Printed for Iames Norris, at the King's armes without Temple Barr."—*In the Collection of Prints relating to London in the City Library, Guildhall.*

A Map of the River Thames, merrily call'd Blanket Fair, as it was frozen in the memorable Year 1683-4, describing the Booths, Foot-paths, Coaches, Sledges, Bull-baiting, and other Remarks upon that famous River.—Whole-sheet copper-plate print, measuring 20½ inches by 16½. Dedicated to Sir Henry Hulse, Knt. and Lord Mayor, by James Moxon the Engraver.—*In the Pepysian Collection, Magdalen College, Cambridge, and the Illustrated Pennant's London of J. C. Crowle, Esq. in the Print Room of the British Museum, Vol. viii. after page 282.*

A true Description of Blanket Fair, upon the River Thames, in the time of the Great Frost. In the Year of our Lord 1683. Whole-sheet Broadside, measuring 12½ inches by 16½, with a large and coarse engraving on wood representing the sports, tents, and buildings, on the ice, taken from opposite the Temple, which appears in the back-ground: beneath are the title and 106 lines of very inferior verse.—*Crowle's Illustrated Pennant. Ibid.*

Wonders on the Deep, or the most exact Description of the Frozen River of Thames; also, what was most remarkably observed thereon in the last Great Frost, which began about the middle of December, 1683, and ended the 8th of February following: together with a brief Chronology of all the Memorable strong Frosts for almost 60 Years, and what happened in the Northern Kingdoms.—A Wood Cut.—*In the Pepysian Collection.*<sup>b</sup>

An Historical Account of the Late Great Frost, in which are discovered, in several Comical Relations, the various Humours, Loves, Cheats, and Intreagues of the Town, as the same were managed upon the River of Thames during that season. London: 1684. 12mo. A small volume of coarse and worthless narratives. *In the Library of the British Museum.*

Freezland-Fair, or the Icey Bear Garden. 1682. *In the Pepysian Collection.*<sup>c</sup>

News from the Thames; or the Frozen Thames in Tears. January 1683-4. Half-sheet folio. *In the Pepysian Collection.*

A Winter Wonder, or the Thames frozen over; with remarks on the resort thereto. 1684. *In the Pepysian Collection.*

A Strange and Wonderful Relation of many damages sustained, both at Sea and Land, by the present unparalleled Frost. London: 1684. Half-sheet, small folio, 2 pages of letter-press. *In the Library of the British Museum.*

Thamasis's Advice to the Painter, from her Frigid Zone: or Wonders upon the Water. London: Printed by G. Croom, on the River of Thames. Half-sheet, small folio, a Poem of 74 lines on 2 pages of letter-press.<sup>d</sup> From the Collection of John Evelyn, Esq. in the possession of Mr. William Upcott. He is also in possession of another relique of this Frost, derived from the same collection, of far greater interest and curiosity. It consists of a quarter-sheet of coarse Dutch paper, on which, within a type border measuring 3¼ inches by 4 inches, are the names of "CHARLES, KING,—JAMES, DUKE,—KATHERINE, QUEEN.—MARY, DUTCHESS.—ANN, PRINCESS.—GEORGE, PRINCE.—HANS IN KELDER." London: Printed by G. Croom, on the ICE on the River of Thames, January 31, 1684. These names express King Charles the Second; his brother James, Duke of York, afterwards James II.; Queen Katherine, Infanta of Portugal; Mary D'Este, sister of Francis Duke of Modena, James's second Duchess; the Princess Anne, second daughter of the Duke of York, afterwards Queen Anne; and her husband, Prince George of Denmark. The last name was doubtless dictated by the humour of the King, and signifies Jack in the Cellar; alluding to the pregnant situation of Anne of Denmark. Mr. Upcott also possesses another paper, likewise derived from the Evelyn collection, Printed on the Ice February 2nd, 1683-84, bearing the names of Henry, Earl of Clarendon, son of the Chancellor; Flora, Countess of Clarendon; and their son Edward, Lord Cornbury.<sup>e</sup>

The rapid disappearance of this Frost has been already noticed; but even on February 8th Evelyn observes, that though the weather were set in to an absolute thaw and rain, the Thames was still frozen. On March 28th he states, that "the weather began to be more mild and tolerable, but there was not the least appearance of any spring;" and even on April 4th there was "hardly the least appearance" of it. The Spring which followed he records to have been excessively hot and dry, with such a drought as no man in England had known.

<sup>a</sup> *British Topography*, by Richard Gough, Lond. 1780. 4to. Vol. i. p. 731.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* Vol. i. p. 784\*.—The two articles ensuing are also derived from the same authority.

<sup>c</sup> In this poem there occur the following lines relating to Charles II. viewing the frozen Thames from Whitehall.

"Then draw the King, who on his leads doth stray,  
To see the throng as on a Lord Mayor's day,  
And thus unto his nobles pleas'd to say:  
With these men on this Ice I'de undertake  
To cause the Turk all Europe to forsake;  
An army of these men, arm'd and complete  
Would soon the Turk in Christendom defeat."

<sup>e</sup> Another paper of this kind, also from the same collection, is mentioned by Mr. Bray in a note to Evelyn's Diary, Jan. 24th, 1683-84, with the names of "Monst. et Made. Justel. Printed on the River of Thames being frozen. In the 36th Year of King Charles the II. February the 5th, 1683."—Henry Justel was Secretary and Councillor to the King of France, and came to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, when he was appointed Keeper of the King's Library. He died in 1693.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* Vol. i. p. 732





W. H. Del.



213 Thomas, George, Colive H.

## THE STRAND

preparatory to its improvement in the year 1810.

The View takes in the East end of St. Clements Church, the North ends of Essex Street, New Court, Milford Lane, and Arundel Street, with the Grotesque appearance of ancient houses, about to be pulled down, and replaced by a circular row of stately buildings, conformable to those on the northern side of the church, so as to make this entrance to the City at once elegant and convenient.—The Plan exhibits the houses in the situation in which they originally stood previously to their demolition, and two lines are drawn, illustrative of the Improvement suggested by Mr. Alderman Pickett, whence the Street takes its name.









## Part of the Strand.

### ST. CLEMENT'S DANES.

No part of London required improvement more than this of the Strand, prior to the time of taking down the old houses, to widen and enlarge the street, in the year 1810. The foot-path in many places being scarcely two feet in width, passengers were frequently driven into the street, at the imminent hazard of being run-over by the great number of coaches and carts that were continually passing and repassing; the distance of the churchyard railing from the houses was so inconsiderable, that the carriages could scarcely clear themselves in passing each other; and if a waggon or cart of more than ordinary dimension, came in contact with almost any other vehicle, it rarely failed occasioning a stoppage for a considerable length of time, to the great danger and annoyance of all persons who might happen to be on the spot. The Strand being the principal and leading line thoroughfare to the city, made it a scene of continued resort and bustle throughout the day; and during nine months in the year there was scarcely any difference in cleanliness or safety between the flag-stone pavement and the highway road. The line of houses characterised in the view, was erected on the site of the house and grounds of the celebrated Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth; who, in 1600, sallied from Essex House, at the head of a few desperate and mad adherents (among whom was the Earl of Southampton), endeavouring to excite the city to arm in his behalf against its Sovereign the Queen; but finding little or no encouragement in his rebellion, forced his way back, barricaded the house, and stood upon his defence; but a piece of artillery being placed on the tower of St. Clement's Church, which commanded *Essex House*, the Earl, after a short siege, submitted, and was shortly after beheaded. Essex House was originally founded by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and afterwards continued to be the habitation of the Bishops of that see, until the dissolution of the religious houses, when it was granted to the first Lord Paget; it afterwards came into the possession of the great Duke of Somerset, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth passed into the hands of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who changed its name to Leicester House. The Earl left it by will to his son-in-law, the Earl of Essex, and it was afterwards called by his name; the memory of which is still retained in the name of *Essex Street* and *Devereux Court*: in the last, on the outside of the Grecian Coffeehouse, is placed a bust of the Parliament General, son of the favourite.

Arundel Street is seen in the distance, founded on the site of the spacious house and extensive gardens belonging to the celebrated Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, famed for the magnificent collection of antique statues, vases, &c. he formed when abroad, many of which are still preserved in the Arundelian Collection at Oxford. The Earl was employed in several embassies in the reigns of James I. and his successor; and acquired in Italy an elegant taste for painting and architecture; and, above all, for ancient statues, of which he was passionately fond. He employed collectors in most parts of Europe, and sent even into Greece, from whence he received several curious fragments of antiquity. He loved the company of antiquaries and virtuosi, and was the distinguished patron of the celebrated engraver Hollar, who drew and engraved many fine subjects from the Arundel Collection. Arundel House was pulled down in the 17th century, but the family name and titles are retained in the streets which rose on its site, viz. that of Howard, Norfolk, Arundel, and Surry. This part of the Strand, in the early time of Elizabeth's reign, was the scene of frequent disturbances, occasioned by the young students belonging to the Inns of Chancery, who were so riotous and unruly at night, parading the streets to the danger of peaceable passengers and annoyance of the neighbourhood, that the inhabitants were fain to keep watches.

In the year 1582, the Recorder himself, with six more of the honest inhabitants, stood by *St. Clement's Church*, to see the lantern hanged out, and to observe if he could meet with any of these outrageous dealers. About seven at night they saw young Mr. *Robert Cecil*, the Lord Treasurer's son (who was after Secretary of State to the Queen) pass by the church, and as he passed, gave them a civil salute; at which they said, *Lo! you may see how a nobleman's son can use himself, and how he putteth off his cap to poor men. Our Lord bless him.* This passage the Recorder wrote in a letter to his father, adding, "Your Lordship hath cause to thank God for so virtuous a child."

Adjoining St. Clement's Church, in the upper churchyard, were two charity-schools, one for fifty boys, who have clothes, learning, and each 5*l.* to put them out apprentice, by subscription. The second school was for thirty girls, who had learning and clothes by subscription. Many years prior to the improvements suggested by Alderman Pickett, the old school-houses were taken down, and the schools held in St. Clement's Lane, at the back of Clement's Inn.

In St. Clement's Churchyard were also fifteen almshouses for thirty poor women; and six more, nearer the church, for twelve poor women; but these latter, the churchwarden informed the Editor of the New View of London (Anno 1708), were given to the poor of their parish in general, and that the inhabitants were only parish pensioners, though the people who resided there told the same person they were maintained and paid out of the rents of some houses in Holborn, appropriated for that purpose. At the demolition of these almshouses, to widen the street, six new ones, consisting of twelve rooms, were substituted in their stead, which are situated in a private court adjoining St. Clement's Inn gateway, St. Clement's Lane; where twelve poor widows, parishioners, receive each ten shillings weekly, and one chaldron of coals annually to each house.

Within a few doors from the Strand, in Essex Street, stands the chapel of the Unitarian Society, which is in general numerously attended.









*Schnebbelie del.*

**SOUTH WEST VIEW OF AN ANTIENT STRUCTURE IN SHIP YARD TEMPLE BAR,  
SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN THE RESIDENCE OF ELIAS ASHMOLE, ESQ. THE CELEBRATED ANTIQUARY.**



London, Published 1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1815 by Robert Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 58 Cornhill.







## Antient Structure

IN

### SHIP YARD, TEMPLE BAR.

PREVIOUS to the Fire of London, almost every street throughout the metropolis exhibited an appearance similar to that of Ship Yard, and in very few instances could boast of greater width, air, or accommodation. The Strand, in its immediate vicinity, was not completed as a street, until the year 1533; before that time, it entirely cut off Westminster from London, and nothing intervened, except a few scattered houses, more resembling a country village, than any thing like the neighbourhood of the first city in the world. All the houses on the south side had great gardens to the river, and were called by their owners' names, and in after-times gave title to the several streets that succeeded them, leading down to the Thames; each of them had stairs for the conveniency of taking boat, many of which remain in use to the present time. The architecture of the antient houses in Ship Yard is precisely that of the old buildings near Chancery Lane, one of which was inhabited by the celebrated Isaac Walton, author of the *Complete Angler*, and greatly resembles many still remaining in Leadenhall and Bishopsgate Streets, Smithfield, Whitechapel, High Street Borough, Westminster, &c. That many of these antiquated, and at present dilapidated and decayed dwellings, were once the residence of persons of rank, opulence, and consequence, is past all doubt: and we have higher authority than traditionary information to establish the facts. The great Duc de Sully was lodged, during his embassy to England, on the accession of James I. in Arundel House, formerly Bath's Inn, the buildings of which, though extensive, were both low and mean; the well-known Queen of Bohemia condescended to inhabit Craven House, afterwards converted to an inn; Sir Philip Sidney had his abode in the Old Bailey; and the great Sir Walter Raleigh's mansion is at present a rendezvous and house of accommodation for country graziers, drovers, &c. at Islington, known by the sign of the Pyed Bull.

The principal building exhibited in the view, might originally have formed but one establishment, though, from the visible alterations on the ground-floor, for the convenience of shops, it has been divided into separate tenements, for the purpose of easier accommodation to speculating tradesmen. Elias Ashmole, who is supposed to have resided here, had occasion for still larger premises than these appear, being the greatest collector of curiosities of any man in England, independent of the room required for the various apparatus, he must necessarily have had for his different pursuits and studies in astrology, botany, chemistry, heraldry, and antiquities; in all of which he was a great proficient. In addition to his Diary, which is a very curious and interesting work, he published, under the feigned name of James Hasolle, Esq. his "*Fasciculus Chemicus; or, Chemical Collections, expressing the Ingress, Progress, and Egress of the Secret Hermetic Science,*" &c. 12mo. His "*Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum,*" published in 4to. 1652, contains many pieces of our old Hermetic philosophers. This work gained him a considerable reputation, which was very much increased by his laborious and accurate "*History of the Order of the Garter,*" published in folio, 1672. Mr. Ashmole enjoyed several lucrative places under the government in the reign of Charles II. the emoluments of which greatly forwarded the establishment of the Museum at Oxford,\* which bears his name, and was founded in his lifetime. He died May 18, 1692, aged 76.

\* John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I. was the first man that distinguished himself as a collector of natural and artificial curiosities, and was followed by his son in the same pursuit, who with his wife joined in a deed of gift, by which their friend Mr. Ashmole was entitled to their collection after the decease of the former. It was accordingly claimed by him; but the widow Tradescant refusing to deliver it, was compelled by a decree of the Court of Chancery. She was soon after found drowned in a pond in her own garden.





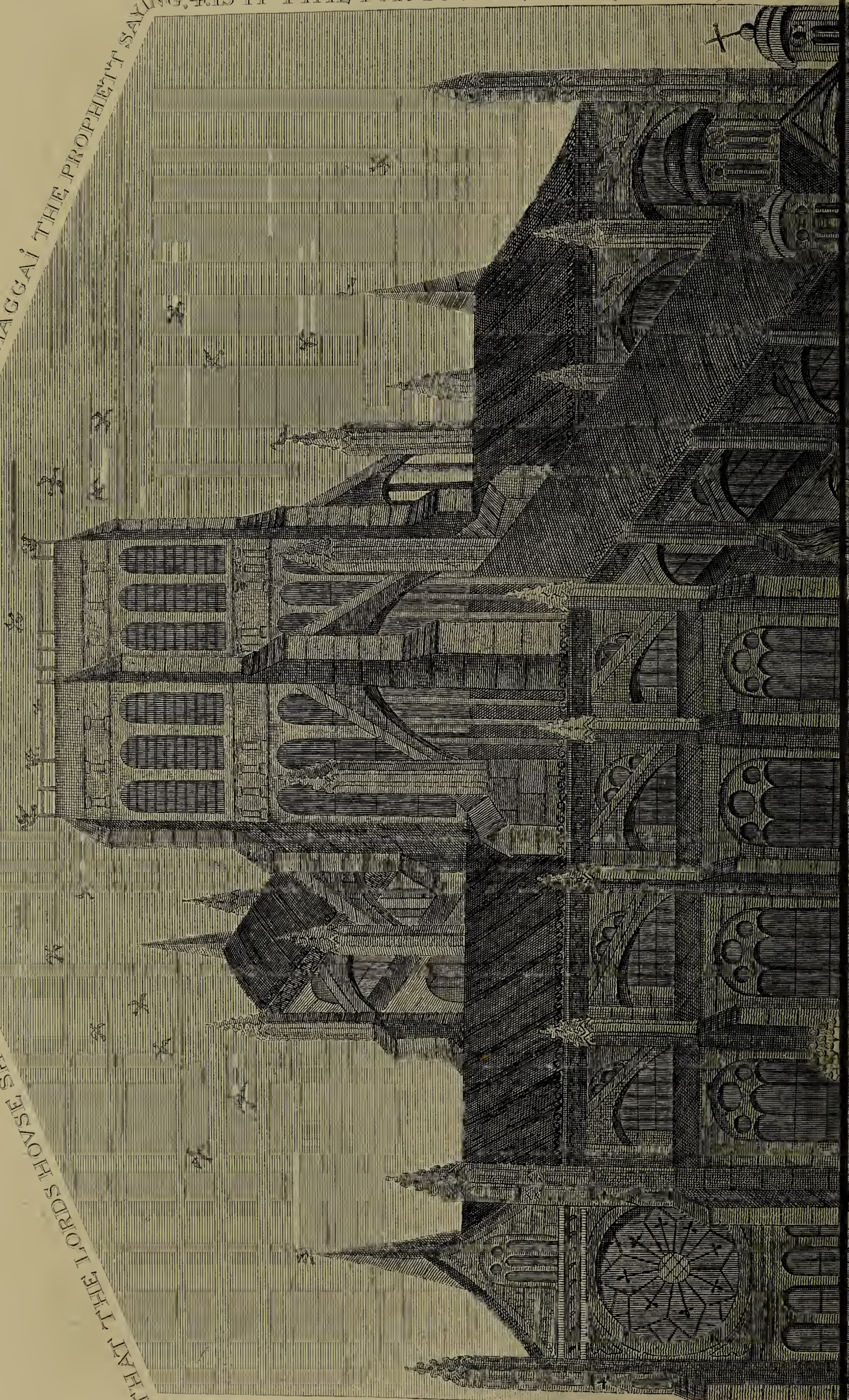






THE LORDS HOUSE SHOULD BE BUILT. 5. THEN CAME THE WORD OF THE LORD BY HAGGAI THE PROPHET SAYING, 4. IS IT TIME FOR YOVRSelves (O YEE) TO DWELL

IN HIS PEOPLE SALE, THE TIME IS NOT YET COME,





L IN YOVR SEILED HOVSSES, & THIS HOVSE LYE WASTE.:

HAGGAI CHAP: I. VE: 2. THEY SPEAKETH THE LORD OF HOSTS



IT IS WRITTEN; MY HOVSE IS THE HOVSE OF PRAYER: &c;

# S. PAUL'S CROSS,

An accurate delineation, the only Correct Vestige that remains of this Ancient and Curious Object, as it appeared on Sunday the 26<sup>th</sup> of March, 1620; at which time, it was visited by King James, the I; His Queen, and Charles, Prince of Wales; attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops, Officers of State, Nobility, Ladies &c. &c.; Who were received with great Magnificence by Sir William Cockaine, Lord Mayor of London; assisted by the Court of Aldermen, Recorder &c.; When a most excellent Sermon was preached from a text purposely selected by his Majesty, (Psalm CII. Verses 13. 14.) by D<sup>r</sup>. John King, Bishop of London; recommending the speedy reparation of the Venerable Cathedral of S<sup>t</sup>. Paul; which, with its unsteeped Tower, and incumbrances of Houses &c. appear on the back, and side grounds.

This Print is Engraved from an Original Picture, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, London.

London, Published June 4<sup>th</sup> 1621, by Rob<sup>t</sup>. Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup>. 58, Cornhill.







## St. Paul's Cross and Cathedral:

WITH KING JAMES I. AND HIS COURT AT A SERMON.

THE original Painting of this extremely curious historical picture, is one of a series of three, designed as a lively supplication and prophecy, to call the attention of the Sovereign to the dilapidated and degraded state of St. Paul's Cathedral; invented by Henry Farley, and executed by John Gipkyn in 1616. They are painted upon two leaves of wood, shaped at the top like a pediment, and made to fold together with hinges at the back, in the manner of the ancient *Diptycha*, or folding tables; or the ordinary representations of the Tables of the Decalogue. Each of the leaves measures 4 feet 2 inches to the point of the pediment, by 3 feet 4 inches in breadth; and each painting is surrounded by a black frame, with an inscription upon it in gold capital letters. The first painting is on the outside of the right-hand leaf, and represents a view of London, Southwark, and the river. On the Surrey side of the Thames appear five churches, St. Saviour's being the principal; and before it is the Palace of the Bishop of Winchester, in the gate of which are two men in gowns with white sleeves, following a long procession of trumpeters, chaplains in black gowns with white sleeves, &c. over London Bridge. This edifice appears lined with houses, and secured by a gate surmounted with a pediment and cross; and the right-hand terminates in perspective, with the massive tower of the old church of St. Magnus. Beyond the Bridge, in Watling Street, the procession is continued by the Corporation of London; the Common-council walking last in black gowns, three and three, then nine Aldermen in red, with chains, in the same order, and then the Sword-bearer and the Lord Mayor. Before these appear twelve clergymen in black, following as many Bishops in their rochets, with the Archbishop of Canterbury at their head, holding his cap in his hand. He is preceded by nine noblemen, some in black, and others in red, doublets; before whom are twelve ladies in black and red gowns, and stiff ruffs, with five pages in cloaks walking before them. This part of the procession has arrived at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral, under which appears the King, in a red dress faced with ermine, wearing his crown. On one side of the gate stands a boy of Christ's Hospital, holding his cap in his left hand, and presenting the usual address to the Sovereign with his right; and on the opposite side is a girl of the same charity. On the left hand, without the door, is the Bishop of London, in the ordinary place for meeting the Sovereign at his entrance into the Church; over the gate of which is inscribed in capitals "Behold the King cometh with great joy!" The View of London comprises twenty churches in the City, Baynard's Castle, and the Tower; the latter appearing like a square fort surrounded by an embattled wall, with round turrets at the corners and a gate to the water. In the centre of the south side of the building is a circular tower of several stages, with a lofty cross upon it; probably intended for that called the Hall Tower at the inner gate. The Thames is covered with ships, bearing the union flag introduced by King James I.; and beyond London is the usual prospect of hills, especially that of Highgate, on the right, which is found in all the ancient views of the metropolis. From the sky proceed these two lines in capital letters:—

"For thy Temple's sake I will wish Thee all prosperity,  
Many good things are done in Thee, O Thou fayre Citie!"

Round the black frame of this leaf the following texts are inscribed in gold capitals:—"And when it came into the King's minde to Renew the House of the Lord, he assembled the Priests and the Levites, and said unto them, Go into the Cities of Judah, and gather of all Israel money to Repair the House of God from yeere to yeere, and haste the thinge: and they made a proclamation throughout Judah and Jerusalem. 2 Chron. xxiv. 4, 5, 9." Beneath the painting is written 'Amore, Veritate, et Reverentiâ.'—So Invented, and at my Costs made for me, H. Farley, 1616. Wrought by John Gipkyn. Fyat voluntas Dei."—The picture on the inside of this leaf is that curious View of a Royal Sermon at St. Paul's Cross, engraven in the annexed Plate; which requires no description, excepting that the person bowing to the elderly citizen by the Cross at the left hand corner, is saying "I pray, Sir, what is the text?" to which the other is answering "The 2nd of Chron. xxiv." From the chimneys of the houses built against the nave of the Church, on the right of the view, the following lines issue directed towards the royal gallery.

"Vieue, O Kinge; howe my walles-creepers  
Have made mee worke for chimney-sweepers."

On the opposite, or left hand, leaf within, is represented the Cathedral repaired, and decorated with gilded vanes, turrets, and statues of the King and Queen, &c.; the houses cleared away, the gallery ornamented with the arms of England, the City, and the Sees of Canterbury and London, and these inscriptions written upon it.

"Blessed be the peace makers.  
"Touch not the Lord's Anointed, nor do his Prophets any harm.  
"Peace be within thy walles, and plenteous prosperitie within thy palaces.  
"I was glad when they said Let us go up to the House of the Lord."

On each side of the steeple are four angels with trumpets, sounding the following verses.

"His roial seed shall mightie bee, and many,  
And shall encrease as much as e'er did any.  
"Like as the sandes, or sea, or starres in skye,  
So shall his people growe and multiplie.  
"This goodlie King shall reigne and rule in peace,  
Because by him the Gospel doth increase.  
"He shall be prosperous in all his ways,  
And shall have healthe, long life, and happie days.

"He shall have conquestes when he goes to fight,  
And shall put all his enemies to flight.  
"He shall plant colonies in every nation,  
To forward still the Gospel's propagation.  
"And, at the laste, to ende our blessed story,  
He shall be crowned in Heaven with endless glory.  
"Where Angells and Archangells ever singes  
All praise and honour to the Kinge of Kinges."

At the top of this painting is the Holy Dove surrounded by glory; and round the frame is written, "Blessed be the Lord God of our fathers, which putteth such thinges as these into the heart of our good King, to beautify the House of the Lord. Ezra vii. Vivat, Vincat Regnatque, Jacobus! Amen!"

The deviser of this extraordinary picture appears to have been a pious, disinterested, and zealous person, named Henry Farley, who for eight years importuned both the King and the nation with schemes and entreaties for the reparation of St. Paul's Cathedral; which had remained defaced and without a spire, ever since the latter was destroyed June 4th, 1561. In 1616 appeared a tract by him on the subjects entitled

"The Complaint of Paule's—To all Christian Soule's:  
Or an humble Supplication,  
To our good King and nation,  
For her new reparation."



But his most curious work describing all his labours in the cause was published in 1621, in small quarto, consisting of 21 unpagcd leaves, with a neat wood-cut on the title page and last leaf but one, of the Cathedral and Cross, and preaching there. It is called "St. Paul's Chvrch, her Bill for the Parliament, as it was presented to the King's Majestie on Midlent-Sunday last, and intended for the view of that most high and honourable Court, and generally for all such as bear good will to the refflourishing estate of the said Chvrch: Partly in Verse, Partly in Prose. Penned and published for her good by Hen. Farley, Author of her Complaint." As the contents of this very singular collection are especially connected with the Painting engraven for the present work, and are also of great curiosity, some account of the tract shall now be given.

It commences with a dedication to the High Court of Parliament, and Verses between St. Paul's and the Book; which are followed by "a Posie of sundry flowers and herbes, gathered out of the Garden of God's Word, knit vp together, and set in the Frontispice of this worke, for the smell of every good Reader, as a sweet odour to the rest that followes:" these are, as might be supposed, a collection of texts of Scripture concerning the rebuilding of the Temple at Jerusalem, with quaint marginal comments. Next succeeds "a Parallel of present time with time past: or of a good King liuing, with a faithfull good King (Josiah) long since deceased;" and after this comes a series of prayers or petitions on behalf of the Cathedral. The first is in metre, entitled, "This Prayer or Petition is for the King, Prince, &c. and directed to the King of Kings:" Second, an Acrostic "Carolus Princeps," directed to the Prince of Princes:" third in Prose, "this a Petition to the King's Majestie onely;" it is written in the name of the Church, and mentions the author as "this poore man, who hath been my voluntary seruant these eight years, by books, petitions and other deuises, even to his owne dilapidations;" at the end of it is "St. Paule's her Concept after this Petition:" fourth, a petition also written in the name of the Church, "and Presented to the King two dayes before his Majestie came to visit me, viz. on Friday the 24th of March, 1619. But the Master of Requests then attending, tooke it away from his Highnesse before he could reade it, as many things had beene so taken before, to the great hindrance and grief of the poore author." This address commences in the following curious manner:—"To the King's most Sacred Majesty. Whereas to the exceeding great ioy of all my deare friends, there is certaine intelligence giuen that Your Highnesse will visit me on Sunday next: And the rather I beleue it, for that I haue had more sweeping, brushing, and cleansing, than in 40 years before;" to which the margin adds "My workmen lookt like him they called Mull'd-Sacke, after sweeping of a chimney." At the end is "the author's concept written vnder my petition," in verse, which is followed by petitions to the Prince and the Lords of the Privy Council; and then "St. Paule's concludeth in an extasie, being as it were rauished with ioy of her hopefull successe." After this commences the account of Farley's former labours for the restoration of the Cathedral, the general title to which is "Here follow other things of the Author, done long before, and not impertinent to that which is herein intended, that is to stirre vp good mindes to set forwards a good worke; viz.

Certaine additions  
Voyces and Visions,  
Speeches and Parley  
Twixt Paule's and Farley;

as they have been given to the King at sundry times, but not till now published." The narrative is conducted in a Dialogue between the Church and the Author, which thus commences. "St. Paul's. First, recite to me in briefe, the Dreame or Vision thou hadst, after thou didst publish my Complaint, which thou didst present to his Majesty by a Picture, and which Picture thou intendedst to hane giuen to his Majestie if thy petition had not failed thee.—Farley. It was a dream in Three Parts;" and he then proceeds to give the preceding description of the triform Painting he had executed as a pictorial delineation of his vision. It seems, however, to have been "a dream which was not all a dream;" since he states in a metrical Prologue, also delivered to the King, that it begun on the Eve of St. James the Apostle, but continued long after. At the request of the Cathedral Farley goes on to repeat his other labours on her behalf, as follow: a Concept presented with the Cathedral's Complaint to the Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Jolles, Knight, with a Petition, a little after Christmas, 1615, to which, he observes, the "answer was honourable and worthy at that time:" a Letter devised in the name of St. Paul's "to the Reuerend Preachers that come to my Crosse:" a Carol given to the King the Christmas-day before his departure for Scotland: Verses to the King when he took coach at Theobald's in his progress to Scotland: "a Welcome to his Majestie, as I intended to present the same at Windsor, but was hindered of my purpose:" another Christmas Carol given to the King on the Christmas-day after his return from Scotland. "Here," says the author to the Church, with much ludicrous pathos, "my candle was cleane burnt out, and this last Carol was the last thing I presented to his Majestie, vntill two dayes before his coming to visit you, (which was the petition before recited). In this interim I grew much dismayed, for that I saw little hope of your helpe: many rubs I ranne through, many scoffes and scornes I did vndergo; forsaken by my butterflie-friends, laught at and derided by your enemies; pursued after by wolves of Wood Street, and foxes of the Poultry; sometimes strongly *in-countered*, and sometimes at the point of death and despaire. Instead of seruing my Prince (which I humbly desired, thou gh bu as a doore-keeper, in you), I was presst for the service of King Lud; when all the comfort I had was that I could see you, salute you, and condole with your miseries; my poore clothes and ragges I could not compare to anything better than to your west end, and my seruice to you nothing lesse than bondage. So as I was troubled in my sleepes, and dreamed I heard fearfull voyces sounding in and about you, which were as follow."—The voices are cries from the spirits in the tombs and different parts of the building, complaining of its dilapidation in Virginia," continues he, "with resolution to depart the land with speed, hee being not then at leisure (vpon a Saturday in Lent), appointed me to come the Wednesday following: and at my returne from Aldersgate to your presence againe, there came newes, by a sweet western gale forgott Virginia againe, and attended with hope of some happie successe to my hearty desires towards your reparation; which, I thanke the Lord, was performed to the full of my expectation for that time." The tract concludes with St. Paul's thanking the author in rhyme, Sunday, or the 26th of March, he will present something to his Sovreign on the behalf of the Cathedral. "A Postscript to the Courteous Messrs. Longman and Co's. *Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica*, Lond. 1815. 8vo. No. 262, p. 107, a copy of it bound in morocco is marked 5l. 5s.

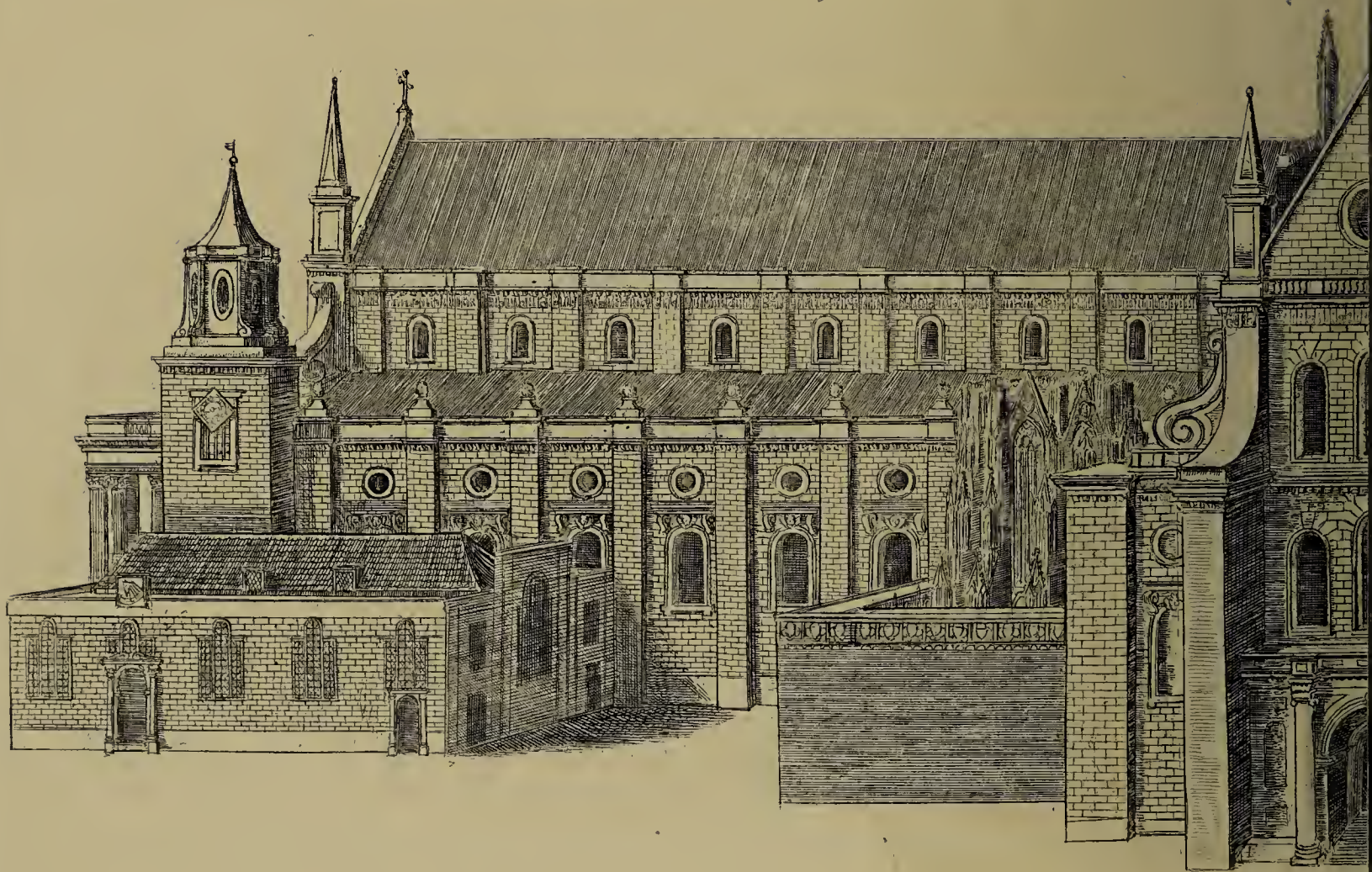
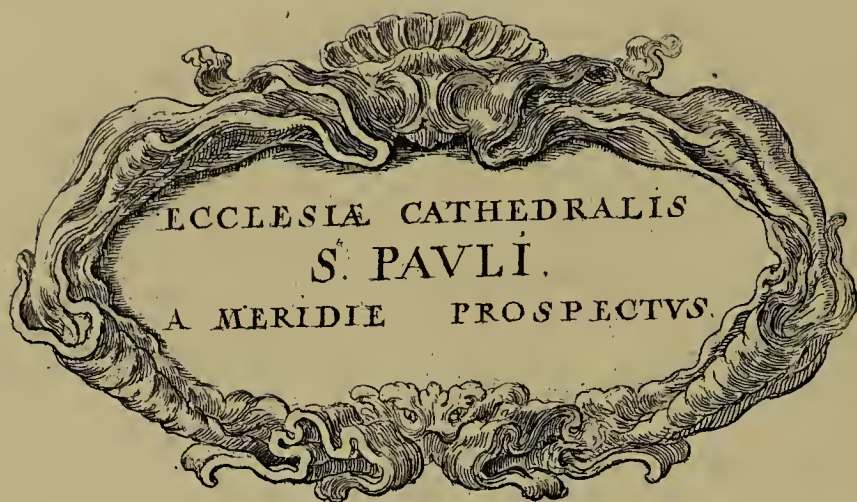
The ancient Painting now described belonged for many years to the family of Tooke, of which three persons successively had been Rectors of Lamborne, in Essex, from 1704 to 1746. On the death of the last it was bought for a few shillings by a Mr. Webster, a surgeon of Chigwell, as a neglected piece of furniture which had never quitted the attic wherein it was deposited. A description of it with this notice, appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April 1780, Vol. 1. p. 179; but in 1781 it was again sold to the Society of Antiquaries by a person named Sheen, for 15l. 16s. From the disregard with which it was formerly treated, the leaves are now separated and the paintings are scarcely visible.

\* For a full account of this notorious person, see the Rev. J. Granger's *Biographical History of England*, Lond. 1824. Vol. ii. 8vo. pp. 205-208. James I. Class xii.

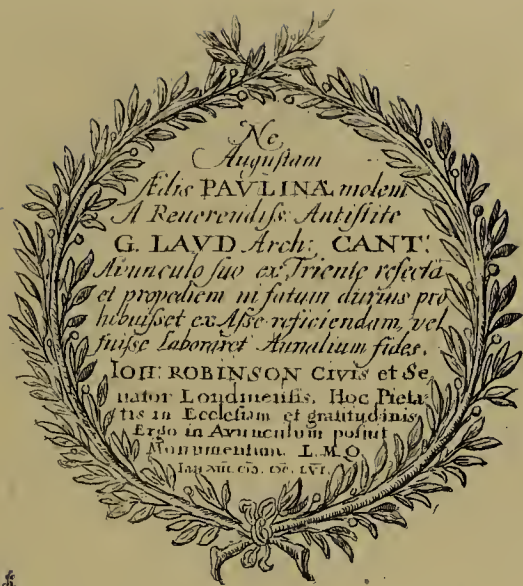












*W. Hillier delin et sculp.*







## Ancient Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.

AFTER the Romans had quitted this country, and left the inhabitants to the irruptions and spoliage of the Saxons, the latter, more civilized as they became settlers, sought to improve themselves in arts and sciences. They found that civilization induced rational religious principles; therefore the benevolent dictates of the Christian doctrines superseded pagan worship, and its votaries considered that too much honour could not be offered to a religion which informed them of the only way to the mansions of bliss.

We are not, however, to consider but that Christianity flourished among the Britons long before the Saxons had infested the country. Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great, as well as her son, were both Christians; and afterwards the kingdom was divided into the ecclesiastical provinces of York, Caerleon, and London, the Archbishops of which had jurisdiction over twenty-eight episcopacies.

The case was then very different among the Saxons. They had driven the Britons into the remote parts of the kingdom, without having profited by any previous intercourse. The consequence resulting from such measures, was the most debased state of barbarism, the concomitant of which was slavery. When the country became too full of inhabitants, it was the custom of that people to sell their youth for slaves in foreign markets to the highest bidders.

A lot of three youths were exposed for sale in the Forum at Rome: St. Gregory, called the Great, then Bishop, in passing observed them, and enquiring their country, was answered, "Angli." The good pastor, from the symmetry of their limbs and the beauty of their countenances, exclaimed "*Quasi Angeli!*" and from the benevolent consideration that Christianity should be preached among their countrymen, appointed Augustine, one who had received his education from St. Gregory, and was a monk in the Convent of St. Andrew at Rome, to undertake a mission to England, about the year 596, to convert the English to the Christian faith; some other monks were chosen to be under Augustine's direction, and every mode was adopted to confer authenticity on his sacred embassy.

At this period Brunehaute, a pious woman, was queen of Austrasia and Burgundy. The mission had arrived at Provence, when the missionaries began to entertain great doubts and fears respecting the fierce people they were about to reduce to humanity and religion: they deputed their superior to return to Gregory, with a request that he would recall them. The Pontiff was resolute, and refused; but at the same time dispatched letters to the then courts of France, that they would not only succour the missionaries, but do all in their power to assist their object. Brunehaute instantly commenced her good offices, and used her interest with the other potentates; so that the mission, now increased to forty persons, landed in the Isle of Thanet, over which, as part of the kingdom of Kent, Ethelbert reigned at that period.

His Queen was Bertha, daughter of Caribert, King of Paris, and cousin-german not only to Childebert, late King of Austrasia, but to Clotaire, King of Soissons, who embraced the Christian faith; the education of Queen Bertha had been therefore truly orthodox, and being herself piously inclined, it had been stipulated at her marriage with King Ethelbert, that not only her religious principles should be uninvaded, but that she should be allowed a minister of her own profession to assist her in her devotions. His name was Lindhard, a venerable prelate, equally exemplary for his learning as his holiness of life; he officiated at the Church of St. Martin, which had been built by the Roman Christians, without the walls of Dorovernum, and by his conversation and practice he had induced many of the courtiers and nobility openly to profess themselves proselytes to his faith. The zeal and benevolence of the Queen also, joined to her uncommon learning, had prepossessed Ethelbert to think very favourably of Christianity; so that Augustine and his followers were very liberally accommodated, and having obtained an audience, so wrought upon the King's mind, that ultimately they obtained every license they wished to proclaim their mission, and Augustine having fixed his residence at Dorovernum, which he called Canterbury, became the first Romish Archbishop of that diocese.

The powerful influence of Ethelbert, and the celebrity of the new doctrines, spread



throughout all the provinces of the Heptarchy; and among others, Sebert, King of the East Angles, was desirous that one of the missionaries might be selected to inculcate his religious principles among Sebert's subjects. For this purpose Augustine appointed Mellitus, who on his arrival in the kingdom of Essex, fixed his residence and episcopacy at London; and as an encouragement to the new Bishop, King Ethelbert erected a Church on the foundation of a temple to the worship of Diana, and dedicated the new fabric to St. Paul the Apostle, about the year 610.\*

To support Bishop Mellitus in his new dignity, the King bestowed on the Church the manor of Tillingham. At this period Sebert governed this territory as a tributary King to Ethelbert, and he was converted by Mellitus to Christianity; he is said also to have been the founder of Westminster Abbey.

St. Paul's Cathedral received no further benefit till Erkenwald, the fourth Bishop, in 675 bestowed on it vast repairs; and not only augmented its privileges from the Pope, but prevailed on the Saxon Kings to grant additional privileges. Indeed, the interest which this devout prelate took in rendering the revenues of his Cathedral equal to the pious purpose for which it was constructed, was so extraordinary, that after his decease every honour was conferred on his remains; he was also canonized, and a stately shrine was erected at the east end of the church, to which his body was translated; but the whole was destroyed by fire, in the year 961, during the reign of King Edgar, and rebuilt in the same year.

The new Church, which however could not have been a very considerable structure at this period, flourished during the reigns of the Saxon Kings, some of whom declared it "as free in all its rights, as they themselves desired to be at the Day of Judgment."

In this state it continued till the year 1086, when a second calamity by fire reduced the Cathedral, and the greater part of the City, to a heap of ruins. The destruction occasioned by this dreadful conflagration, served to inspire Bishop Maurice with the benevolent intention of erecting a more magnificent building than had yet been applied to the purposes of devotion in this kingdom; and to increase his means for this vast undertaking, he obtained of William I. a grant of all the stone-work of a spacious fortification near the river Fleet, called the Palatine Tower, towards finishing his Cathedral. This munificent prelate prosecuted the building with great earnestness during the remainder of his life, but left it in an unfinished state, though he had governed the see for the space of twenty years. He obtained of his Sovereign the grant of the castle of Stortford, in Hertfordshire, with all its appurtenances, to this Cathedral for ever; hence the town obtained the denomination of Bishop's Stortford.

His successor, Richard de Belmeis, prosecuted the work with ardour, and expended the whole revenue of his see upon this fabric, yet left it unfinished.

Henry III. in one of his charters to the citizens of London, granted for him and his heirs, that out of the farm of the City of London there should be allowed yearly to the Sheriff of that City, in his account at the Exchequer, the sum of 7*l.* for the Liberty of St. Paul's.

But the Cathedral was not consecrated till October 1235, by Roger, surnamed Niger, Bishop of London; and it continued to be an object of admiration till 1444, when, on the 1st of February, the steeple was fired by lightning, but by timely assistance was imagined to be extinguished; the latent flame, however, again burst forth about nine at night, and the greater part of the wooden frame was consumed.

This damage having been repaired, the Cathedral continued uninjured till Wednesday, June 4, 1561, when it having rained incessantly, a thunder-storm commenced about four in the afternoon; and the lightning having struck the steeple within a yard of the top, "a little fire appeared at first like to the light of a torch, which increased so much towards the weather-cock, that it fell down within half a quarter of an hour; and, blown up with a high wind, the fire within an hour burnt the whole steeple down to the very battlements: which also, receiving the timber that fell from the spire, began to burn so vehemently that all the timber took fire, and the iron and bells melted and fell down upon the stairs in the Church in a short space; and the east and west roofs of the Cathedral catching fire, burnt so furiously, that these ends and the north and south were consumed before one o'clock after midnight; when there was not a piece of timber left, nor lead unmolten upon any of the higher and cross roofs and battlements. The side isles were a little scorched, but not ruined; neither did the damage end here: divers houses were pulled down in the Churchyard,

\* Camden, in his *Britannia*, informs us that Augustine, contrary to the advice and express orders of Pope Gregory, had previously transferred the metropolitical see from London to Canterbury.



near the north door: a pinnacle at the east end fell and demolished a house—a sad sight. But,” says the writer, “the French here (in London) were not sorry to see it.”\*

Such an accident to this stately structure was deemed a national concern; and Queen Elizabeth directed her letters to the Lord Mayor, requiring him to take speedy order for its repair, and, to further the work, gave out of her privy purse 1000 marks in gold, and a warrant for 1000 loads of timber, to be taken from her woods or elsewhere. The citizens having given a large benevolence, they added three fifteenths to be speedily paid for that purpose; all which amounted to 3247*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.* The clergy within the Province of Canterbury gave the fortieth part of all such Church livings as were charged with first fruits; and the thirtieth part of all their other benefices, those of London excepted; who, besides the thirtieth part of such as paid first fruits, gave the twentieth part of the rest. The whole of the contributions, with the Queen’s donation, amounted to 6687*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.*

The zeal exhibited by all ranks to promote this work of benevolence, produced such a good effect, that in the space of five years, the timber roofs (the two largest of which were framed in Yorkshire, and brought by sea), were entirely finished and covered with lead. Some difference of opinion, however, having arisen, concerning the model of the steeple, that part of the work was unattempted, and was never rebuilt; for, upon raising the roofs, the walls were found to be so much decayed in consequence of the corrosive quality of the coal smoke, that a general repair of the whole building was judged absolutely necessary. This was delayed till the reign of James I. when, in the year 1612, and for eight years afterwards, the solicitations of Mr. Henry Farley, a private gentleman, so far prevailed, that the King took into his serious consideration the dilapidated state of the Cathedral, and to prevent its utter ruin, determined to use every means for its repair; and that the countenance which he was about to give, should not want due and solemn form, the following grand possession took place on the 26th of March, 1620:

Messengers of the Chamber—Gentlemen Harbingers—Serjeant Porter—Gentlemen and Esquires, the Prince’s servants—Gentlemen and Esquires, the King’s servants—Sewers, the King’s servants—Quarter Waiters—Gentlemen Ushers, daily Waiters—Clerks of the Signet—Clerks of the Privy Seal—Clerks of the Council—Clerks of the Parliament—Clerks of the Crown—Chaplains, having dignity, as Deans, &c.—Aldermen of London—the Prince’s Counsel at Law—the King’s Advocate and Remembrancer—King’s Attorney and Solicitor—Serjeants at Law—King’s Serjeant—Masters of the Chancery—Knights Bachelors—Secretaries of the French and Latin Tongues—Esquires for the Body—Sewers, Carvers, Cup-bearers, in ordinary—Masters of standing Offices, Tents, Revels, Armory, Wardrobe, and Ordnance—Trumpets—Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, in ordinary—Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, in ordinary,—Knights of the Bath—Knights Ambassadors, Lord President, and Deputy—Vice-Admiral and Knight Marshal—Treasurer of the Exchequer and Master of the Jewel House—Baronets—Barons’ younger Sons—Viscount’s younger Sons—Judges of the Coif—Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas—Master of the Rolls and Chief Justice of the King’s Bench—Chancellor of the Duchy, and Chancellor and Under-treasurer of the Exchequer—Master of the Wards—Officers of Arms—Knights Privy Councillors—Knights of the Garter—Barons’ eldest Sons—Earls’ younger Sons—Viscounts’ elder Sons—Barons of the Parliament—Bishops—Marquisses’ younger Sons—Viscounts—Dukes’ younger Sons—Marquisses’ eldest Sons—Earls—Dukes’ eldest Sons—Marquisses—Dukes—Lord Privy Seal—Clarenceux, Norroy—Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury—Gentlemen Ushers, Garter, Principal King of Arms—Lord Mayor of London—THE PRINCE—Serjeants at Arms—The Sword of State—THE KING—Master of the Horse,

\* Jones’s MSS. This person was a witness of the catastrophe. In some curious manuscript notes, collected by Mr. Martin Masters, of monastic remains, the following remarkable circumstance is mentioned: “Hopton, in his ‘Concordance enlarged,’ printed 1635, p. 227, sayeth that Ann. 1561, April 6th. Paules steple was fired, which unto this present yeare 1675 is 114 yeares. For the truth of the occasion of the firing of it, I shall give this relation upon my owne knowledge. Anno 1622, I was put an apprentis upon London Bridge unto a wholesale tradesman, who was a Common Counselman of the Bridge Ward; after that I had served him 2 or 3 yeares the Deputie of the same Warde, one afternoone, desired my master to bear him company to see an ancient citizenne, about 100 yeares of age or upwards, that lay bed-rid and cumbered in mind; he had related the truth of the occasion of the fiering of Paules steple, whose relation unto them (as I did heere them relate it at severall times unto severall people), was, ‘That hee being a servant unto a workman that belonged unto the Deane and Chapter of St. Paules, was sent by his master to make search for some plase where the raine came in at the spiere; he having a candle with him, snuffing it, the snuff fell into some crack in the timber-worke; he not minding of it, he came downe again, and went about his other occasions; and shortly after, when there was neither tempest or lightning, the steple fiered.’ This doe I very well remember, having severall times repeated it.

“Per me Martin Masters, aged 69 yeares, 1675.”



leading a spare horse—Vice-Chamberlain—Captain of the Guard—the Guard—Footmen and Equerries on each side—Pensioners with their Axes, on each side.

Upon the King's arrival at the Church, he alighted at the west door, and having kneeled at the brazen pillar, and prayed for good success to this pious intention, was received under a canopy, supported by the Dean and Residentiaries; the rest of the prebendaries and dignitaries, with the whole choir, going before. In the choir a suitable Anthem was performed, whence the whole congregation went to the Cross, where Dr. John King, Bishop of London, delivered a learned Sermon, preached from the following text, appointed by His Majesty, Psalm cii. v. 13, 14. "Thou wilt arise and have mercy upon Zion: for the time to have mercy thereon, for the appointed time is come. For thy servants delight in the stones thereof, and have pity on the dust thereof."

After the service His Majesty and his attendants repaired to the Bishop's palace, when it was agreed to issue a proclamation, under the great seal, empowering several principal personages, or any six of them, to enquire into the true state of the decays, with the cause thereof, and to consider of the necessary repairs, and the means of raising money for carrying them into execution. Besides which, it was concluded that a general benevolence throughout the kingdom should be attempted; and the King began the subscription by a handsome donation. The Bishop subscribed 100*l.* and proposed to do the same annually whilst he continued Bishop. His successor, Dr. Mountaine, was equally assiduous, and disbursed vast sums of money for the purchase of Portland stone.

However, the work went on slowly, and the stone purchased by Bishop Mountaine lying useless, was borrowed by the Duke of Buckingham, for building the water-gate at York House, which is now standing at the bottom of Buckingham Street, Strand.

In this deplorable state did St. Paul's Cathedral remain till 1628, when the munificent Laud arrived at the prelacy. He procured another commission from King Charles I. by which it was expressed, "1. That all money brought in for the repair, should be paid into the Chamber of London.—2. That William Laud, then Bishop of London, offered to allow 100*l.* *per annum*, out of the revenue of that bishopric during his continuance therein.—3. That a register-book of all subscriptions for contributions thereto, should be made, as in King James's time.—4. That the Judges of the Prerogative Court, and all officials throughout the several bishoprics in England and Wales, upon the decease of any person intestate, should be excited to remember this Church, out of what was proper to be given for pious uses.—5. And lastly, there should be Letters Patents issued out, for the receiving of public contributions from all people throughout the whole kingdom."

By these means, the sums, raised from 1631 to 1643, amounted to 101,330*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; out of which no more than 35,551*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* was laid out; for in 1642, to the astonishment of the whole world, the flames of civil dissension broke out; and by the votes of both Houses of Parliament, Bishops, Deans, and Chapters were abolished, by which the very foundation of the celebrated Cathedral was destroyed. At the commencement of the ensuing year the fanatic Lord Mayor, Isaac Pennington, caused the cross to be destroyed. The houses and revenues belonging to the Dean and Chapter were seized by order of Parliament; and ultimately the Church itself was violated, the stalls in the choir taken away, the pavement torn up, the monuments defaced and demolished, saw-pits formed in the Church for the disposal of the timber intended for its repair, and the body of the Church converted into horse-quarters for the Parliament soldiers!

"So that," says Sir William Dugdale, "what the Lord Brooke, passing by water, upon the Thames, March 13, A. D. 1640, with three other Lords, said concerning this famous Cathedral, viz. 'That he hoped that one of them would live to see no one stone left upon another of that building,' may, I now fear, come to pass: for, by taking away the inner scaffolds, which supported the arched vaults, in order to their late intended repair, the whole roof of the south cross is already tumbled down; and the rest, in several places of the Church, often falling out. Out of a sad contemplation, therefore, that so glorious a structure, there raised, enriched, and beautified by the piety of our deceased ancestors, should be utterly destroyed, and become a woeful spectacle of ruin, I have adventured, though much unworthy for such undertaking, to give some representation, as well to the present age as future times, of what it hath been."

The great fire in 1666 destroyed its ancient beauties, and out of its ashes has arisen the present noble fabric, one of the most stately monuments of modern architecture in the world.





From an original Drawing

in the Pepysian Library Cambridge.

# PAULS CROSS and

Pauls Cross or preaching place, was erected in the  
by Thomas Kempe, then Bishop of London, on the  
troyed by an earthquake in 1382. Its name first  
the Mayor of London to oblige all the city youth  
at Pauls Cross, to him and his heirs. From this  
every purpose political, as well as ecclesiastical,  
troyed by the Lord Mayor of London, Isaac Pen-  
in the year



# Preaching there

form it appears in the plate, about the year 1449,  
site of a more antient cross, which had been des-  
occurs in the year 1259, when Hen. III commanded  
of a certain age to take the oath of allegiance  
period it was, for several centuries, used for almost  
and is continually noticed in history. It was des-  
-nington in consequence of a vote of Parliament,  
1643.









## Paul's Cross, (AND PREACHING THERE.)

—“ Friers and faytours, haue fōnden such questions,  
To plese with the proud men, sith the pestilence tyme,\*  
And preachen at S. PAUL'S, for pure enui fō clarkes,  
That praiers haue no powre the pestilence to lette.†”

THE early celebrity of Paul's Cross, as the great seat of pulpit eloquence, is evinced in the lines above quoted, which inform us that the most subtil and abstract questions in theology were handled here by the friars, in opposition to the regular clergy, almost at the first settlement of that popular order of preachers in England.

Of the custom of preaching at crosses, it is difficult to trace the origin; it was doubtless far more remote than the time alluded to, and probably, at first, merely accidental. “The sanctity of this species of pillar,” says a late topographical writer,‡ “often caused a considerable resort of people, to pay their devotion to the great object of their erection. A preacher, seeing a large concourse, might be seized by a sudden impulse, ascend the steps, and deliver out his pious advice from a station so fit to inspire attention, and so conveniently formed for the purpose. The example might be followed till the practice became established by custom.”

The famous Paul's Cross, like many others in various parts of the kingdom (afterwards converted to the same purpose), was doubtless, at first, a common cross, and coëval with the church. When it was first covered and used as a pulpit cross, we are not informed.§ We hear, however, of its being in use as early as the year 1259, when Henry III. in person, commanded the mayor to swear before him every stripling of twelve years old and upwards to be true to him and his heirs. From this time its name continually occurs in history. It was used, observes the writer above quoted, not only for the instruction of mankind by the doctrine of the preacher, but for every purpose, political or ecclesiastical; for giving force to oaths; for promulgating of laws, or rather the royal pleasure; for the emission of papal bulls; for anathematizing sinners; for benedictions; for exposing of penitents under censure of the church; for recantations; for the private ends of the ambitious; and for the defaming of those who had incurred the displeasure of crowned heads.

Stowe, and his commentators, having noticed the principal transactions which gave celebrity to this Cross, we shall merely add, that the last sermon of any particular note, preached here, was before James I. when he came in great state on horseback from Whitehall on Midlent Sunday 1620, attended by his court, to consult about repairing the cathedral. The sermon was preached by Dr. John King, Bishop of London, himself a great benefactor to that work. The King sat in a prepared place, and was afterwards regaled with a magnificent banquet.||

\* The great plague in the reign of Edward III. See Barne's Hist. of that King.

† Visions of Pierce Plowman, ed. 1561, *Passus Quintus*.

‡ Pennant.

§ Stowe describes it as being in his time, “a pulpit crosse of timber mounted upon steppes of stone, and covered with leade, standing in the midst of the churchyard, the very antiquitie whereof was to him vnkowne.” Ed. 1598.

|| This sermon, part of which is extracted below, is a curious specimen of the quaint eloquence of the day. It is called “A Sermon at Paule's Crosse, on behalfe of Paule's Church, March 26, 1620, by the Bishop of London, both preached and published at His Majestie's Commandement. Text, Psal. cii. vers. 13, 14.” Alluding to the great object of his discourse, the preacher says, “I am now to speake to you, of a literall and artificiall *Sion*, a Temple without life, yet of a sickly and crazie constitution, sicke of age itselfe, and with many aches in his joynts, together with a lingring consumption, that hath long lien in her bowels, the timber in her beames whereof cryeth, *I perish*, and the stones in the *walles* answereth no lesse, and part is already moultured away to stone, part to *dust*; and (that which is more), symbolizing with that other *Sion*, not onely in her fates and casualties, but in the very returnes and revolutions of those fates. After hir first building (which was 600 after Christ) about 500 years, salted with fire, sacrificed to the anger of God, with so small part of the city; and being raised as a phoenix out of those first ashes, betwixt 4 and 500 more (twice in a thousand yeares) touched with a *θεῖον*, from an invisible hand, a coal from the Altar of God; ¶ that was never blowne, which wholly consumed the crest and verticall poynt, the top and top-gallant of it, and so scorched and defaced the rest, that ever since that day, it hath remayned valitudinary and infirme, rather peecced out with an ordinary kind of physicke of but needfull reparation, then restored to the sound plight it had before time.” P. 36. He adds by way of conclusion, “Set it as a seal vpon your hearts, that your King is come vnto you. Such commings are not often.” “Queene Elizabeth once, and now your soveraigne once.” “But will it always be beleueed, that a King should come from his court to this *Crosse*, where princes seldome or neuer come; and that coming to be in state, with a kinde of sacred pompe and procession; accompanied with all the faire *flowers* of his field, and the fairest *rose* of his owne garden.” “To make a request to his subjects, not for his primate, but for the publike; not for himselfe, but for God; not out of reason of state and policy, but of religion and piety; no lesse fruit of honour and fauour, with God and man, accruing thereby to his people, then to his sacred Majesty. You that see it value and prize it,” &c. Page 50.

The following are titles of three sermons preached here by the same Dr. King, and Dr. Henry King his son:

A Sermon of Publicke Thaukgiving for the happie Recouerie of His Majestie from his late dangerous Sicknesse, preached at Paule's Cross the 11 of Aprill 1619, by the Bishop of London. Text, Isay, xxxviii. 17.

¶ Alluding to the steeple of St. Paul's church having been fired by lightning in the year 1561.



The Cross represented in the Plate is probably the same which was built by Bishop Kempe\* in 1449, who finished it in the form, says Godwin,† in which we see it at present. The more ancient Cross had been overthrown by an earthquake in 1382, and that interval had elapsed previously to the erection of the new one. Dean Nowel, in a sermon he preached at this Cross, wishing to retaliate on the Romish clergy for some calumnies which those of that persuasion had thrown on the Protestants, tells us, that William Courtney, Archbishop of Canterbury, collected great sums towards rebuilding it, which he applied to his own use. The Dean, however, was probably misinformed, as Courtney was a most munificent prelate, and not likely to abuse the charity of his flock.

Paul's Cross stood until the year 1643, when it was demolished by order of Parliament, executed by the willing hands of Isaac Pennington, the fanatical lord mayor of that year, who died a convicted regicide in the Tower.‡

A Sermon preached at Paul's Crosse the 25 of November 1621, upon occasion of that false and scandalous Report (lately printed), touching the supposed Apostasie of the right reverend Father in God *John King*, late Lord Bishop of London, by Henry King his eldest Sonne. Text, John xv. verse 20.

A Sermon at Paul's Cross, preached March 27, 1640, the Anniversary of His Majestie's happy Inauguration to the Crowne, by Dr. Henry King. Text, Jer. i. 10.

\* Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London, was a younger son of Sir Thomas Kempe, Knight (brother to John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Cardinal), by his wife Emmeline, daughter and heir of Henry Chicke, who was of the family of Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and founder of All Souls College, in Oxford.—He (Thomas Kempe) was appointed Bishop of London, by a papal bull, dated August 21, 1448, which did not receive the royal assent till February 3-4, 1450. On the eighth of the same month, he was consecrated at York Place, now Whitehall, by his uncle the Primate. He died on the 28th March 1489, and was buried in a sumptuous chapel in his cathedral church of Saint Paul.

† Presul. Angl. 248. Godwin published his book in 1616.

‡ The Cross stood at the north-east end of St. Paul's Churchyard, near the spot where a small *tree* some time since grew, *now decayed*. A print of the Cross, and likewise the shrouds, where the company sat in wet weather, may be seen in Speed's Great Britain.





*AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE PORCH OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST ALPHAGE, LONDON WALL; formerly the CHAPEL OF THE PRIORY OF ELSYNGE SPITAL.* \_\_\_\_\_

*London, Published 2 January 1825, by Robert Wilkinson, A758 Cornhill.*









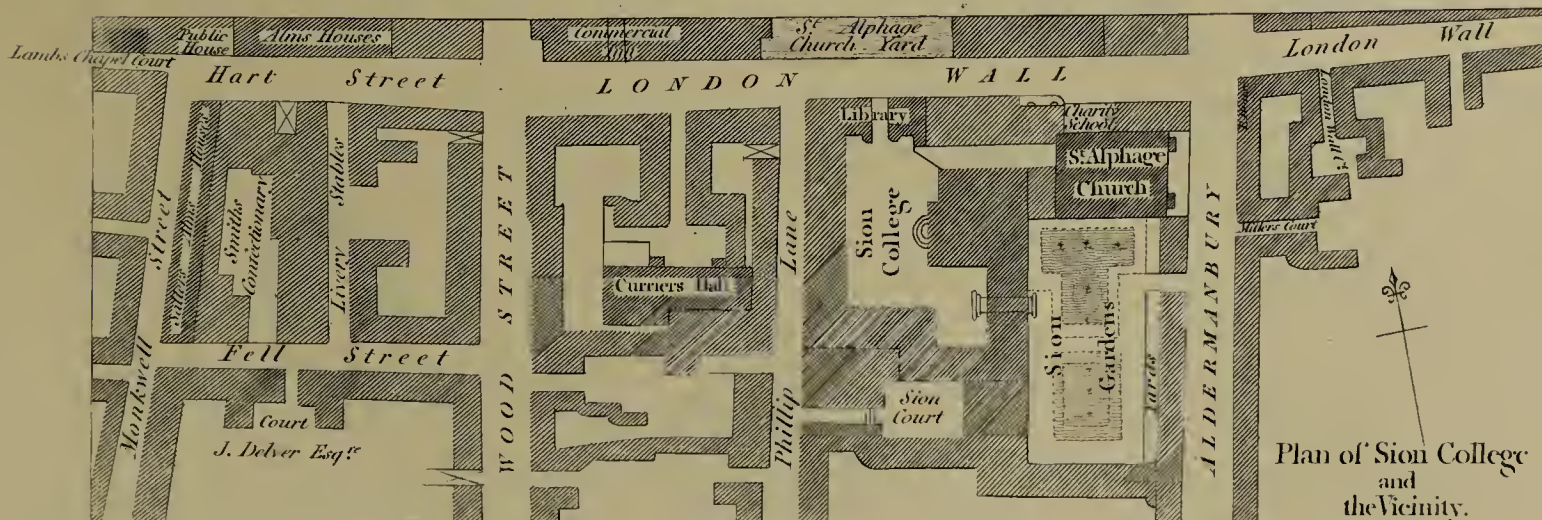
SPECIMENS OF ANTIENT ARCHITECTURE  
*Exhibited in the Porch, and Belfry of S.<sup>t</sup> Alphage, London Wall;*  
 FORMERLY THE CHAPEL OF ELSYNGE SPITAL.  
*With a Plan of Sion College and the Vicinity.*



AN ARCH ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE PORCH.



AN ARCH IN THE WEST FRONT OF THE PRESENT BELFRY.



Plan of Sion College and the Vicinity.







## Elsinge Spital, Sion College, and the Church of St. Alphage, London Wall.

THE history of these three structures is so connected, that an account of their several foundations is requisite.

St. Alphage, Archbishop of Canterbury, was of very honourable parentage; and having spent his younger years in the monastery of Deerhurst, in the county of Gloucester, he afterwards became Prior of Glastonbury, which he resigned for the purpose of abiding by a life of stricter discipline at Bath, which was at that period looked upon as an extraordinary circumstance, considering the dignity of his lineage. In this retreat he was joined by other devotees, who elected him their abbot. In the year 984 he was appointed Bishop of Winchester; and having continued in that see for the space of twenty-two years, he was, in 1006, raised to the archbishopric of Canterbury, where he conducted himself as became his sacred station till 1012, when the Danish invaders of England, having been disappointed of a tribute they had demanded, spoiled and burnt the city and church of Canterbury, and spared only every tenth person, both of clergy and laity. Having seized the virtuous metropolitan, they imprisoned him for the space of seven months, and inflicted several torments on him, in their camp near Greenwich; and being enraged on account of his inability to pay the ransom which they had demanded, they murdered him on the spot. The citizens of London purchased the body at a great price. The corpse was first buried in St. Paul's cathedral; but when Canute the Great sat on the English throne, eleven years afterwards, he caused the body to be taken up and conveyed to Canterbury, where it was interred with great solemnity. Alphage was afterwards canonized, and the 19th of April, the day on which he was supposed to have been martyred, appointed for his festival. On the spot where he was murdered at Greenwich, a church was consecrated, the site of the present structure; and that of which we are about to give a history and description, was erected to his memory in the city of London.

### ST. ALPHAGE CHURCH.

THE age of the original structure, which was dedicated to the above saint, is unknown: but it must have been of very considerable antiquity, since it appears to have "been of old in the gift of the Deans of St. Martin-le-Grand, in London, and probably was given, at least confirmed, to that collegiate church by William the Conqueror (among several others, in and without the city); for, by his charter to that church, bearing date 1068, he grants to it in these words, viz. "*Concedo etiam in omnes ecclesias, et omnes decimas, terras quoque, et domos, quas fideles Christi infra London, vel extra, jam dedere vel in futurum donabunt. Hæc igitur omnia, &c.*"

It continued in the presentation of the above Deans till the year 1487, when John Kemp, Bishop of London, presented to the rectory, by lapse. It then reverted to the Dean, till Henry VII. having taken the whole into his possession, presented to this living in 1502. In 1505 it was under the patronage of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, then under the patronage of the Bishop of Westminster; and, perhaps during the period of Bishop Thirlby's dilapidations, it was presented by Sir Rowland Hill, Lord Mayor of London, for that turn. However, Edward VI. in 1552, granted the patronage to the Bishops of London, who have ever since continued patrons.

From the testimonies of the various historians of London, Stow, Newcourt, and Mr. Reading, in his Account of Sion College, subjoined to his Catalogue of that Library, we are induced to believe that the antient structure of St. Alphage occupied the ground now covered by a part of Cripplegate Buildings; and that the churchyard, situated at the east end, is the original place of sepulture belonging to the church, opposite Sion College. That was certainly its situation when the dissolution of monasteries took place, in the reign of Henry VIII.; when it was desecrated, and converted to be a carpenter's yard, though some respect was paid to the ashes of the dead; and the ground for burials not having been profaned, has continued to be appropriated for the sacred purposes for which it was originally intended, to the present period. It is inclosed on the south side by a brick wall, in the centre of which is a gate: the north side is bounded by the venerable city wall.

### ELSINGE'S HOSPITAL;

OR, AS IT IS OTHERWISE DENOMINATED,

### ELSYNGE SPITTLE.

Stow, in his Survey of London, p. 304, informs us, that "beneath the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, is Gayspur Lane (now Aldermanbury), which runneth down to London Wall, in which Lane, at the north end thereof, in Cripplegate Ward Within, was of old time a house of nuns, which house being in great decay, WILLIAM ELSYNGE, mercer, in the year of Christ 1329 (3 Ed. III.), begun, in place thereof, the foundation of an hospital, for sustentation of one hundred blind men, towards the erection whereof he gave his two houses in the parish of St. Alphage and our Blessed Lady in Aldermanbury, and also his houses and rents in St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Mary Pomeroy."

It appears by the charter of foundation of this hospital, as inserted in the Monasticon,\* that "it was founded on the first day of June 1331;" and that the foundation had not only the King's license, but the consent of Stephen Gravesend, Bishop of London, as well as of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's cathedral, who, being patrons of the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, did, with the good will and consent of the said Bishop, appropriate the same to the newly-founded hospital. They, however, had this proviso, "that the Dean and Chapter should ever after have the

\* Vol. II. 462.



right of patronage in both, *tanquam in beneficiis unitis et consolidatis*. Also, that the Dean and Chapter should prefer the custos and rector of the hospital and parish-church, and the first and second priests (there being appointed but four, who shall celebrate divine offices in the said hospital), and William Elsing, or his assigns, the other two. And that the custos and rector, in his institution to the said hospital and church, should have the care of the souls both of the said hospital and parish committed to him, and should swear fealty to the said Dean and Chapter, and should pay them yearly the antient pension of one mark due from the said church, and a pension of half a mark imposed upon the said hospital by the founder, in token of subjection to the church of St. Paul; and that the said custos and rector should find one fit parish-priest, to be approved by the said Dean and Chapter, to serve the cure of the said parish; and that no custos should be preferred to the said hospital, or admitted to the said church, unless he was in priest's orders, and have no other benefice." By what has preceded, it appears that Elsing Hospital, at first, consisted of a custos or rector, and four secular priests, besides the poor miserable pensioners.

The pious founder, desirous of extending the plan of this institution, in 1340, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, obtained of Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, his license to change the secular priests into canons regular of the order of St. Augustin, and to be governed by a prior: the Bishop also added another canon, making up the number five, who were to be under the government of the prior, and upon every vacancy, by license from the Dean and Chapter, was to be chosen by the canons, and presented to the Dean and Chapter for approbation; he was then to be presented to the Bishop, who was to confirm him, declaring at the same time, "that he did not, by such confirmation, intend, in any respect, to derogate from the rights of the Archdeacon of London."

William Grey, Bishop of London, patron and ordinary of Thele College, Hertfordshire, in the diocese of London, consisting of a master and four chaplains, who, through the greatest negligence, had suffered much of the lands of that foundation to be lost, obtained a license of Henry VI. dated at Westminster, March 14, 1430, to transfer the possessions which remained belonging to that College to the priory of Elsing Spital, on condition to find two canons-regular in the church of Thele, and three in the priory, to pray for the souls of Sir William de Goldington, the founder of Thele College, his wife Margaret, his ancestors and heirs; and for the souls of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Thomas de Vere, his son, &c. The estates conveyed by this transfer were the churches of Stansted Thele and Aldham, and various lands, tenements, and possessions, situated in Buer Gifford, Chelmsford, Writtle, and Bromfield, in the county of Essex; and Thele, Stansted-Abbot, Amwell, Broxborne, and Hoddesdon, in the county of Hertford. Bishop Grey, with the consent of the prior and convent, ordained, that "for the said Bishop's indemnity, they and their successors for the future, upon every vacancy of the said priory, should, within fifteen days after the installation of their new prior, pay twenty shillings English money to the said Bishop and his successors, in the name of a pension, under pain of sequestering the church of Thele, and ecclesiastical censures; and also two shillings yearly, at Easter, in the church of Thele, to the poor of the said parish."

Without any further accession of estate, Elsing Hospital remained till the reign of Henry VIII. when it shared the fate of other religious houses, and was surrendered to that monarch in the twenty-second year of his reign, its annual value amounting to 193*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

The Harleian Manuscript in the British Museum, No. 6995, has the following List of Superiors of Elsing Spital, extracted from the Bishop of London's Register:

" Elsing Spittle Magistri :

" John Dalby.

" Henry Hoddesdon. Elected Dec. 12, 1427. Resigned Dec. 1, 1438.

" John Bell. Elected twelve days afterwards. Cited to Convocation 1439.

" John Wannel. Cited to Convocation 1509, and 1529. Resigned in Dec. 1532.

" Richard Pottyn. Elected and confirmed January 18, 1533."\*

In Dr. Fiddes's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, Appendix, occurs the name of "Roger, Prior of Elsing Spittle," who was present at the convocation summoned to discuss the divorce of Henry VIII. from Queen Catharine of Spain.

Henry VIII. granted the desecrated priory to John Williams, Esq. afterwards Sir John, and Lord Williams of Thame, and Keeper of the King's Jewels; who converted the hospital, with the lodgings of the prior and canons, into a dwelling-house; the chapel yard he transformed into a garden; and the cloisters he reduced to a gallery; while the apartments of the poor blind brethren he converted into stabling for his horses! During his Lordship's residence an accidental fire broke out, on Christmas Eve 1541, in the gallery, which burnt with such fierceness, that the whole house and other buildings were consumed, and several of the royal jewels embezzled and destroyed.

Previously to this accident, the chapel of the priory had been appropriated to be the parish-church of St. Alphage, on the following occasion.—We shall extract the circumstances in the words of Mr. Reading, as inserted in his "State of Sion College," at the end of his Catalogue of Sion College Library:

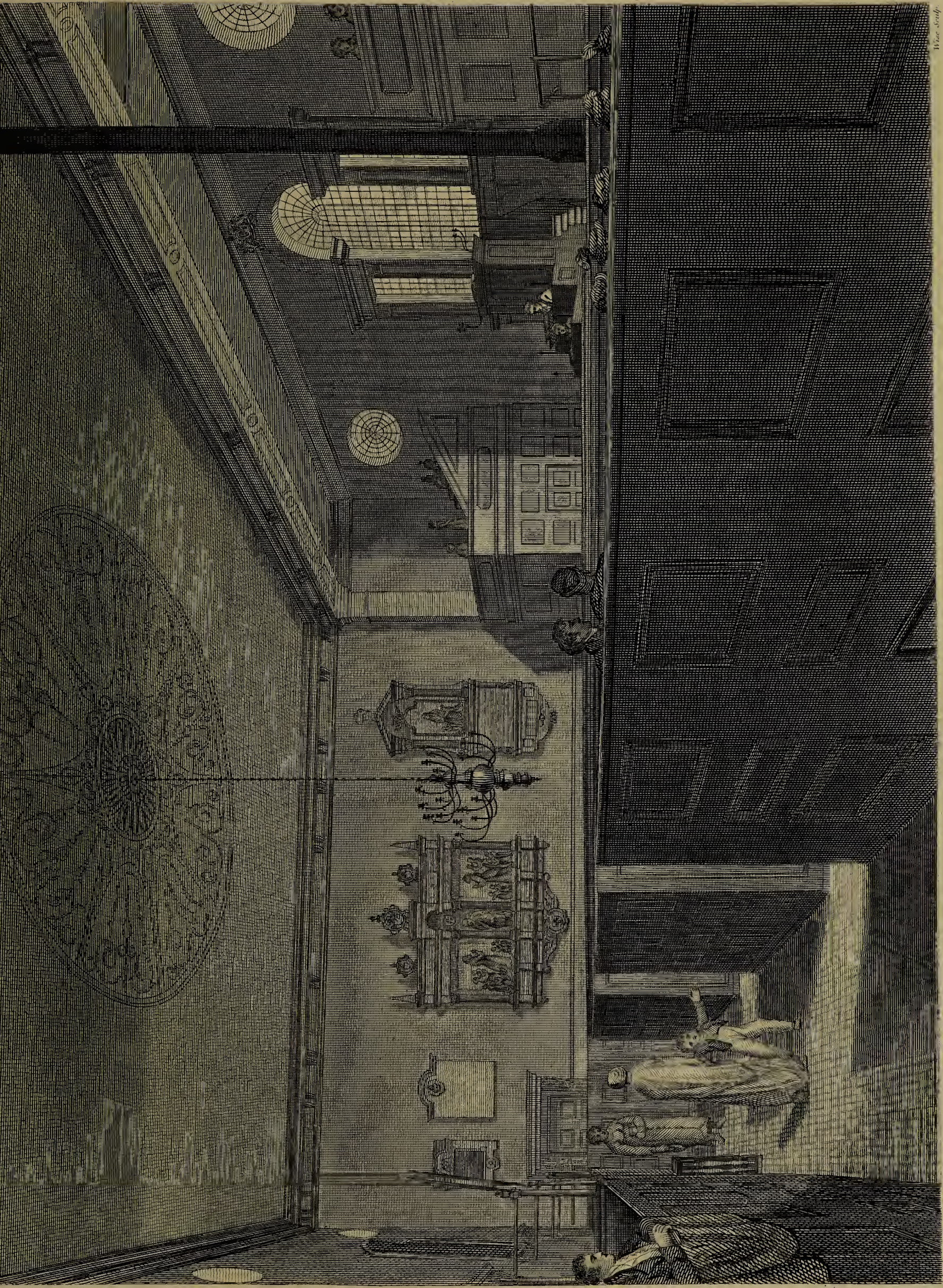
" Their former church, which stood on the other side of the way, near Cripplegate, being grown so ruinous by length of time, that it wanted to be taken down and wholly rebuilt, and this chapel being now in the disposal of King Henry VIII. the parson, churchwardens, and parishioners petitioned the King, and thereupon obtained an Act of Parliament, that the church or chapel of the priory of Elsynge's Spittle should thenceforth be known, reputed, and taken for the church of St. Alphage, and serve them for all offices and exercises of religious worship, in the same manner as they used their old parish-church. Of this act there is a copy in the churchwardens' register, which I have perused; and immediately after it, follows an acquittance for one hundred pounds, which they paid the King for their new church, in these words:

" 'The Copy of the Quittance for the Money paid for the Church by the then Churchwardens of the Parish Church of St. Alphage.

" 'This bill indented, made the 7th of June, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Henry VIII. &c. witnesseth, That I, Sir John Williams, Knight, Treasurer of the Augmentations of the Revenues of the King's Crown, have received

\* Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum, I. 437.





NORTH-WEST VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF ST. ALPHAGE CHURCH LONDON WALL.

London, Published 4<sup>th</sup> March 1835 by Robt. Wilkinson, A<sup>o</sup> 58 Cornhill.







of George Foster and John Hueson, churchwardens of the parish-church of St. Alphage, besides Cripplegate, within the city of London, the sum of forty pounds sterling, in part of payment of one hundred pounds, due to the King's Majesty, for the gift, graunt, and clere purchase of the said church, chauncel, and steple, with the bells in the same steple; over and besides forty pounds, paid into the hands of Sir Thomas Poope, Knight, late Treasurer of the same Court of Augmentations; and over and besides twenty pounds, paid unto the hands of Robert Maddye, servant unto John Onley, Esq. deceased, late Attorney of the said Court of Augmentations; as by a certificate made and signed with the hand of Richard Duke, Esq. Clerk unto the said Court of Augmentations, plainly doth and may appear. In witness whereof, to these presents, subscribed with my hand, I have put my seal, the day and year above wrytten.

“ ‘ JOHN WILLIAMS.’ ”

The chapel having been thus appropriated as the parish-church, we continue its history to this period. The adjoining premises, which had been destroyed by fire, having been rebuilt, Margery, daughter of Lord Williams, and wife of Lord Norrys, conveyed the whole estate, after her father's death, to Sir Rowland Hayward, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in 1570 and the latter part of 1590, for the sum of 700*l*. Sir John Hayward sold it to Mr. Alderman Robert Parkhurst, reserving a quit-rent, and 4*l*. *per annum*, left by his father to the poor of St. Alphage for ever.

In 1632 the church underwent a repair; in 1682, at an expense of 700*l*.; and again in 1701. In the year 1774 the church was declared to be in such a decayed and dangerous state, that a committee was appointed for rebuilding it. An offer was made by Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Staines to take down the old and construct a new fabric, for the sum of 1350*l*.; his offer was accepted, and the present church was opened in the year 1777.

The structure is of brick and stone, with two fronts; one in Aldermanbury, consisting of a pediment, supported by pillars; between which, in the centre, is a Venetian window, and on each side circular windows, over two false doors. The front facing London Wall is composed of a lofty pediment, supported by *oval* pillars, between which are a plain arched window, and a door-way into the church. The interior is without pillars, and devoid of ornament: it is, however, very neat.

The most remarkable monuments are the following:

1. One of marble, for Sir Rowland Hayward, twice Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1570 and part of 1590. His effigy is carved in a kneeling posture, with one wife and eight children, in the same attitude, at his right hand; and his second wife and eight children at his left; and under the image of Sir Rowland in this inscription:

“ Here lyeth the body of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knt. twice Lord Mayor of this city of London: living an Alderman the space of thirty years, and at his death the ancientest Alderman of the said city. He lived beloved of all good men, and died in great credit and reputation the 5th day of December, Ann. Dom. 1593, and the thirty-sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth. He had two virtuous wives,\* and by them many happy children.”

Underneath are the armorial bearings of the Company of Clothworkers.

The monument has the following additional inscriptions:

“ On rebuilding this church, in 1777, this monument was repaired and beautified at the expense of the parish: Sir R. Hayward having been a liberal benefactor, this monument was again erected to perpetuate his memory.”

2. A tablet, dedicated

“ To Benjamin Russell, Common Council-man, (who deceased) 1715, aged 48. Mrs. Christian Russell, his widow, 1724. And Mr. William Molyneux, of Liverpool, her nephew, 1722, aged 38. Mrs. Russell surviving her husband, disposed of her estate to pious and charitable uses. To the repair of this church, 100*l*. To the charity school, 20*l*. To the Corporation for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows, 100*l*. To the Wire drawers Company a silver salver. 100*l*. to relieve poor widows. And to Bethlehem Hospital, 50*l*. Besides a great number of private charities. Grant them, O Lord, a blessed resurrection!”

3. Near the above is a large monument, on which is sculptured Charity nursing three infants. On the monument is the following, in memory of the deceased:

“ Samuel Wright, late of Newington Green, in the county of Middlesex, Gent. departed this life July 28, 1736, in the 56th year of his age, and lies interred in this chancel. Exemplary he was for his virtue, piety, humanity, sweetness of temper, and good manners; and for his extensive beneficence, exemplified in the many great and well-chosen gifts he bestowed in his life-time, besides the charitable specific legacies he bequeathed in his will, being 20,950*l*.; and also the residuary part of his personal estate, which was considerable, to other charitable uses, at the discretion of Thomas Clegg, Joseph Parr, and Joseph Speed, his executors. In memory whereof this monument, as part of the rites due to the obsequies of so good a benefactor to human kind, and that his good works might shine the more conspicuous to the present age and to posterity, is here erected by his only surviving executor, Joseph Speed.

“ Blest Charity! how extensive dost thou shine  
In goodness, mercy, and in love divine!  
From which, with pious zeal, let man confess  
He owes his being and his happiness;  
With bounteous pity comfort the distress'd—  
Heaven's imitator will by Heaven be bless'd.”

\* His first wife was Joan, daughter to William Tillesworth, Esq. by whom he had three sons and five daughters. And his second wife was Catharine, daughter to Thomas Smith, by whom he had also three sons and five daughters.



We have classed these memorials together, as belonging to one family.  
On a gravestone in the middle aisle:

"Thomas Wright,\* of this parish, citizen of London, departed this life Nov. 26, 1700, in the 62nd year of his age: in memory of whom his affectionate wife Amy laid this stone; who died February 3, 1724, in the 85th year of her age. Close adjoining,  
"Thomas, eldest son of the above Thomas and Amy, who dyed March 25th, 1727, in the 65th year of his age. Also,  
"Samuel Wright, Gent. late of Newington Green, who dyed July 23, 1736, aged 56."

In the church of St. Alphage, Anno Domini 1597, was also buried Richard Leigh, Esq. Clarencieux King of Arms, author of *The Accidence of Armoury*, &c.

Among the rectors was JAMES HALSEY, who in 1638 was most infamously treated by the rebels, and died of grief in 1640. He was succeeded by JOHN SEDGWICK, who, according to Newcourt and Granger, was but of very indifferent character. His successor was the famous THOMAS DOELITTLE, who was deprived for nonconformity in 1662. The next rector was MATTHEW FOWLER, S. T. P. of Christ-church, Oxford, and in his younger years one of those scholars who valiantly defended the cause of King Charles I. The present rector is the Reverend ROBERT WATTS, A.M. Librarian of Sion College.

The only remaining part of Elsing Spital is the lower division of the steeple of the priory church, which forms one of the plates of this number, and is a very interesting relict of that antient religious foundation.

It occupies a square of 624 feet at the western end of the church, and consists of four lofty arches of unequal heights; those on the north and west sides measuring from the area to the top 20 feet; the two other sides 18 feet. From the points of the latter, the old wall (4 feet 6 inches thick) rises 26 feet. The wall above is only 2 feet; so that there has been evidently a later superstructure—occasioned, probably, by the fire of London, which had damaged the church steeple as well as Sion College.

The bells are two in number: a tenor of 12 cwt. and a sanctus of 3 cwt. They are supported by an antient oak frame fixed in the old wall, at a short distance from the top; and are ascended to by a small stone staircase, winding up a circular stone tower, at the north-east corner of the steeple. Both staircase and tower are exceedingly decayed.

We have thus presented to the view of our readers the various transformations of this religious foundation, from a nunnery successively to an hospital and priory, till its dissolution as a monastery by Henry VIII.; and also the account of that portion of it which was allotted to be the parish-church of St. Alphage till the present period. An account of its restoration, both as an ecclesiastical and charitable foundation, very properly occurs.

\* Thomas Wright, the father, though an Independent, and one of Mr. Howe's congregation, was a strict monthly communicant in the Church of England; had twenty-two clergymen and dissenting ministers attending his funeral; and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Philip Stubbes, who gives him a commendable character: that he was compassionate and liberal to the poor on many occasions; and never failed, though indisposed or in the country, coming to receive the sacrament every month at his parish-church. After he was out of his apprenticeship, he began the world with nine shillings, which he laid out in dried peas and horse-beans, and dealt in them by retail, till by his industry he scraped up wherewith to buy him utensils to set up his trade of a wire-drawer or maker of silver lace; but it being a time of public mourning for Oliver Cromwell, and trade dull, the wire-drawers worked for him a farthing an ounce cheaper than ordinary, on account of his punctual payment; but, to encourage those that were industrious, he sometimes paid them the farthing abated. After the restoration of King Charles, joy and finery seem to have had no bounds; there was so great a demand for gold and silver lace, and Mr. Wright furnished so much of it, that he was enabled to leave an estate acquired of 42,000*l.* which, in the year 1727, came all to the youngest son, Samuel Wright, whose monument we have noticed.

This gentleman, among other legacies, bestowed by will as follows:

To six nonconformist ministers of good life and conversation, that are not worth 200*l.* each in the world, the sum of 100*l.* each.

To six honest sober clergymen, of temper and moderate charitable principles to their dissenting brethren, that are not worth 200*l.* each, or provided with a living upwards of 40*l.* a year, the sum of 100*l.* to each.

To forty poor decayed families, that have come to poverty purely by losses and misfortunes unavoidable, the sum of 100*l.* to each.

To forty poor widows, upwards of fifty years of age, that are not worth 50*l.* any one of them, the sum of 50*l.* each.

To forty poor maidens, whose parents formerly lived well, and now come to decay, and have not 100*l.* each to their portion, 100*l.* each.

To twenty poor boys, to clothe and put out to apprentice, the sum of 50*l.* to each.

To the Society for Reformation of Manners the sum of 500*l.*

To the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts the sum of 500*l.*

To Christ-church Hospital 1000*l.*

To St. Thomas's Hospital 1000*l.*

To Bethlem Hospital 1000*l.*

To the new part for Incurables 1000*l.*

To St. Bartholomew's Hospital 1000*l.*

To the London Workhouse 1000*l.*

To the Prisoners in Ludgate, 500*l.*

the Fleet Prison, 400*l.*

To the Prisoners in the Marshalsea, 300*l.*

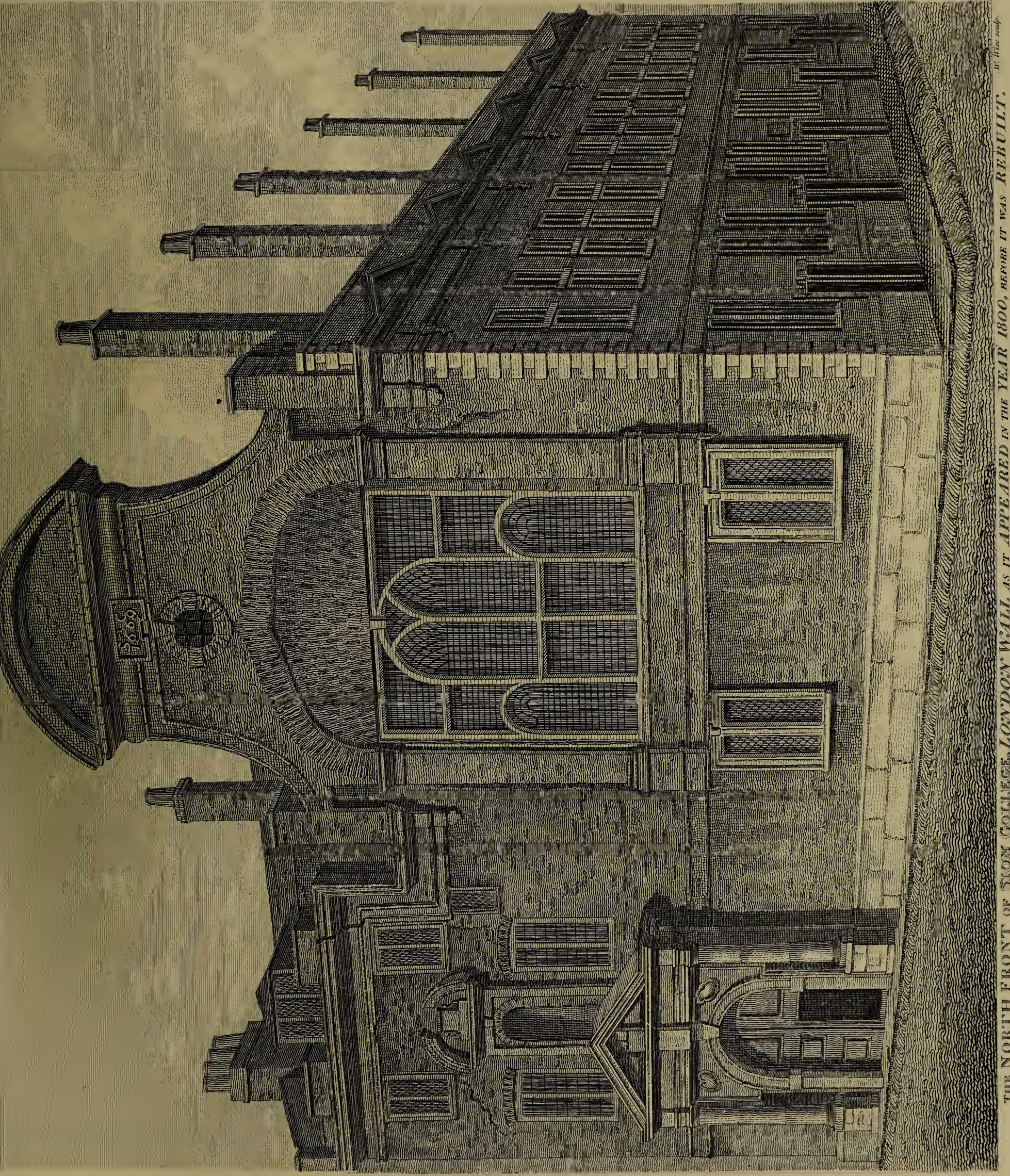
Whitechapel Prison, 300*l.*

To the poor at Great Paxton, at Lubbenham; at Islington, in Bow parish by Old Ford, and to the Poor of St. Alphage, London, the sum of 50*l.* to each of the said parishes.

Towards the close of the will is inserted:

"I would be buried by my dear father and mother, in St. Alphage Church, London."





THE NORTH FRONT OF STON COLLEGE, LONDON WALL, AS IT APPEARED IN THE YEAR 1800, BEFORE IT WAS REBUILT.

FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING IN THE POSSESSION OF THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF STON COLLEGE.

London, Published at 4<sup>th</sup> April 1825, by Robert Wilkinson, A<sup>rs</sup> 53 Cornhill.







## SION COLLEGE.

AFTER the dissolution of Elsinge Spital, the whole, as before related, was granted to Sir John Williams, Lord Thame, from whom it was inherited by his daughter, Margery, the wife of Lord Norrys, of whom it was purchased by Sir Rowland Hayward, and by his son Sir John sold to Alderman Parkhurst: it remained with the later purchaser till he disposed of it from the following circumstances.

Dr. Thomas White, son of John White, of Temple parish, in the city of Bristol, having received his university education in Magdalen Hall, in or about 1566 took the degrees in arts, and became a frequent and popular preacher. Upon his settling in London, he became Rector of St. Gregory's by St. Paul's, and afterwards Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, where he was much esteemed for his piety and practical doctrine. In the year 1584 he was licensed to proceed in divinity, and commenced doctor in that faculty. In 1588 the prebend of Mora, in St. Paul's cathedral, was conferred on him. In 1590 he was appointed Treasurer of the cathedral church of Salisbury. In 1591 he was Canon of Christ-church, Oxon: and in 1593 he was Canon of Windsor. Having honoured these preferments by a pious, liberal, and strict attention to their several duties, and having spent seventy-two years of his valuable life in exertions of utility towards his fellow-creatures, his soul departed, March 1, 1623-4, to receive those ineffable rewards promised by his Maker to all such as so well performed the duties he had ordained. His mortal remains were deposited in his own parish-church of St. Dunstan in the West, in which, from some neglect or other, no memorial has been erected to commemorate the virtues of so virtuous, so benevolent a man!

To evince his regard to learning, and bounty to the poor, in 1621 he founded a moral philosophy lecture in the University of Oxford, with a stipend of 100*l. per annum* to the reader. He also gave 8*l. per annum*, each, to five poor scholars of Magdalen Hall, as exhibitions; besides 4*l. per annum* to the Principal of that Hall. The whole to be paid out of his manor of Laingdon Hills, in Essex.

In 1613 he built an hospital in Temple parish, Bristol, the place of his nativity, and endowed it with the annual sum of 92*l.*

But his great work was SION COLLEGE, for the foundation of which he directed by his will, dated October 1, 1623, that 3000*l.* should be applied in building a college for the use of the London clergy; and for alms-houses for twenty persons, ten men and ten women. For the endowment of this benefaction, Dr. White left 160*l. per annum*; of which the sum of 120*l. per annum* was appropriated to the alms-houses, and the remaining 40*l.* to the support of the common expenditure of the college; out of which, it was ordered, that the clergy should have quarterly dinners every year, and on those days to have Latin sermons.

The other memoranda of Dr. White's will breathe the same benevolence as excited him to the foundation of Sion College. Some of the principal of these were: 40*l.* yearly for ever for a reader, to be appointed by the Lord Mayor and six of the antient Aldermen, to give an afternoon lecture to the poor prisoners at their own church; also 30*l.* to bury executed felons; 40*l.* for three lectures during term weekly, in St. Paul's Cathedral; 100*l.* towards repairing highways; the rent of his house in Fleet Street, for a lecture on Sunday and Thursday afternoons at St. Dunstan's in the West; as well as various benefactions both in London and Bristol.—He also ordered a gravestone, with a short inscription, "about 3*l.* price," to be made for him in the chancel of St. Dunstan's church, where he and his first and second wives were buried.

Dr. White, unwilling that any duty should be neglected, or any irregularity suffered throughout his several foundations, among other things in his will, directed that the poor in his alms-houses at Sion College should conform to the following regulations:

"1. That the alms-folks shall say private prayers every morning and evening, and before and after meals; and that they shall diligently frequent the parish-church all Fridays and Sundays in the year; and if any of them are found to absent themselves from the church for two days together, not being hindered by sickness or other reasonable cause, he or she so offending shall lose two-pence out of the quarter's pension, and so *toties quoties*, to be equally divided amongst those their fellows who are constant in these duties.

"2. That none be chose in these places but single persons, either that were never married, or lawfully became single afterwards, and so to continue during their dwelling there. And that none be chose under the age of fifty; nor any that is known to be, or that hath been, within one quarter of a year before, either a blasphemer of God, or fornicator, or drunkard; whereof if any question shall arise, the certificate of the minister and one of the churchwardens of the parish where the party is an inhabitant, shall suffice to condemn or clear him or her of any such crime.

"3. That upon the removal of any of the alms-folks by death or otherwise, none shall be put into the vacant place till one full quarter be expired, always accounting it from one of the four usual quarter-days. And so much of the pension as becomes due in that void quarter, shall presently be laid out in repairing the vacant room, if need so require; or upon any of the other rooms that may have more occasion for it: or be kept in stock for reparation from time to time. [But he leaves a power to the governors (if in conscience they shall see cause) to grant such money away to other uses.]

"4. That the common gate be locked every evening, from Lady-day until Michaelmas, at nine of the clock at night, or within a quarter of an hour after; and from Michaelmas to Lady-day, at eight of the clock at night, or within a quarter of an hour after. And that if any of the poor shall be forth of their rooms above two nights in one year, without leave of the President, or shall suffer any stranger to lodge with them above three nights in any one year, without like leave, that the party so offending shall receive an admonition, to be entered in the register; and after three admonitions for the same, or other fault deserving it, he or she shall, for the fourth offence, be removed and expelled from the house."



But the Doctor left it to the London clergy to devise any other necessary laws, as occasions should move them, being not contrary to any of his own constitutions.

Not having survived, personally to carry his benevolent intentions into effect, Dr. White left the execution of his liberal and charitable purposes to the Rev. Mr. John Simpson, Rector of St. Olave's, Hart Street, who not only undertook and completed the important trust reposed in him, but at his own cost added a spacious library, 120 feet long by 25 feet broad; and erected a convenient building at the south side of the garden for the residence of the governors, the expense altogether amounting to the sum of 2000*l*.

Mr. Simpson and Mr. Keelynge, Dr. White's executors, purchased the site of Elsing Spital of Mr. Alderman Parkhurst for 2450*l*. and on it erected SION COLLEGE. The collegians were incorporated by King Charles I. by the name of THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF THE COLLEGE OF SION, WITHIN THE CITY OF LONDON. The various charters of incorporation are dated July 3, the 6th of Charles I. and June 20, the 16th of Charles II. By the charter the Bishop of London was appointed visitor; and the corporation to consist of a president, two deans, and four assistants (to be chosen on Tuesday three weeks after Easter, yearly), and all the rectors, vicars, licensed lecturers, and curates, within the city of London, and the suburbs thereof; and the president, deans, and assistants, were appointed governors and rectors of the alms-houses and alms-people, and to elect proper objects. A common seal was fixed on by the corporation in 1632, on which was insculped the Good Samaritan, with this inscription: *Vade et fac similiter*; and round it, *Sigillum Collegii de Sion, Londini*.

The Library, of the exterior of which a view (comprehending the principal entrance into the College, and the Almshouses) is given, contains a most valuable collection of books in all sciences and languages, the gifts of various benefactors. In this collection were comprehended many of the books brought from the old cathedral of St. Paul, in 1647. In the year 1666 the College shared in the common distress occasioned by the fire of London, which destroyed a third part of the books, the alms-houses, many of the chambers for the use of students, the several rooms appropriated for the meetings of the governors and fellows, and the apartments appointed for the residence of the librarian.

The whole edifice was afterwards rebuilt in a plain manner, with brick-work: and, from several repairs and improvements, has arrived at the state in which it is represented in this work.

The library has been considerably improved since the rebuilding of the fabric. In 1679 part of the Jesuits' books, seized in that year, was deposited here. The Earl of Berkeley gave half of the books which had belonged to his Lordship's uncle, Sir Robert Cooke. And the Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Queen Anne, by which booksellers are obliged to give to this library, as well as to the universities, &c. a copy of every work, to secure their own copy-right and property, has been of great advantage to this valuable collection; and by a late Act for security of copy-right, it is entitled to a copy of every new publication; added to which, it has been for some time a custom for every incumbent, on taking possession of his living in the city and suburbs, to present a book, or books to this library, of at least the value of one guinea, or so much in money.

The care and preservation of this treasure of literature are committed to one librarian. The present gentleman who holds this office, as well as that of Secretary of the College, is the Rev. Robert Watts, M.A. Rector of St. Alphage's, who has a commodious residence on the east side of the College.

The College is in possession of the following pictures:

A curious piece of antiquity, bearing on one side the image of the Deity, with the following Saxon inscription: *ELO SVM ALPÐA ET Ω*. On the other side, the decollation of John the Baptist: "probably," says Mr. Malcolm, "the painting of an altar belonging to the old priory."

Charles I.; a very melancholy countenance. By Van Bleek, after Van Dyck.\*

Charles II.

George, Earl of Berkeley, seated in an old-fashioned chair.

Edward Herbert, Baron of Cherbury, died 1678, seated at a table, many books before him, one inscribed "Corpus Juris Civilis."

Sir Robert Cooke, Knight.

Samuel Brewer, Esq.

Thomas James, S. T. P. 1627, *Æt.* 57.

Thomas James, Printer.

Eleanor, his wife.

Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Henry Compton, Bishop of London.

Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London.

Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London, by Bognis.

Richard Terrick, Bishop of London, by Dance.

\* The copy was made for Mr. Henry Clements, a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, an intimate acquaintance of Van Bleek's; and the picture was bequeathed to the Library by the Rev. Wm. Clements, the Library-Keeper, son of Mr. Henry Clements.

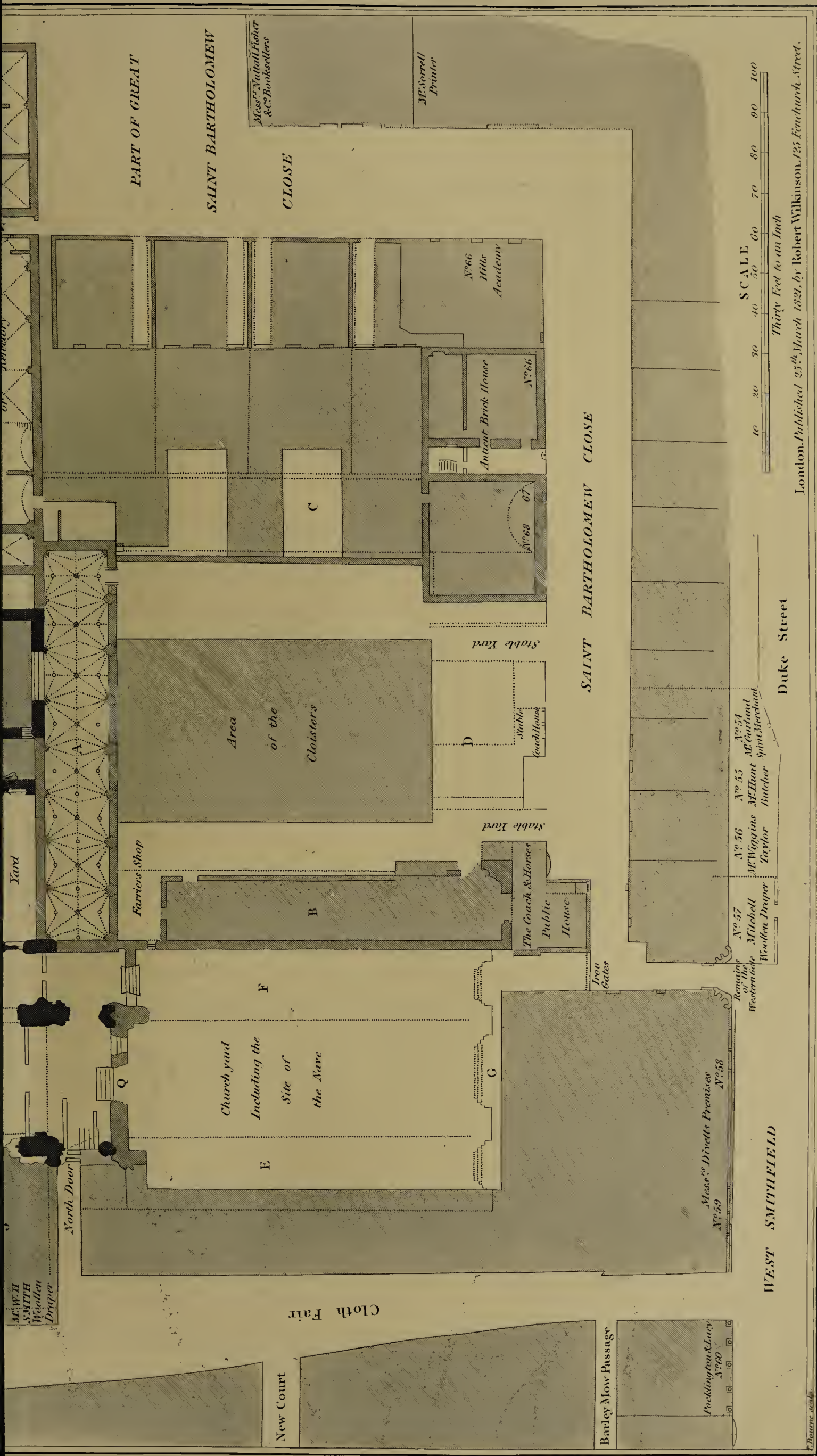












A GENERAL GROUND PLAN OF THE CHURCH CLOISTERS &c OF THE PRIORY OF SAINT BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT,









ash del.

Dale sculp.

PART OF  
With the REMAINS of the SOUTH TRANSEPT  
IN WEST



THE CHOIR  
of the CHURCH of S<sup>t</sup>. BARTHOLOMEW the Great.  
SMITHFIELD.



London: Published 25 March 1821 by Robert Wilkinson, 22, Finsbury Street. 20







## The Priory and Church of St. Bartholomew the Great,

WEST SMITHFIELD.

ON the east side of Smithfield, and also of Duke Street (formerly Duc Lane, and Duck Lane) stood the ancient Priory of St. Bartholomew, founded by Rahere, a pleasant witty gentleman, and therefore in his time called the King's Jester, or Minstrel, about or rather after the year 1102, the second of Henry I, for Canons of the Order of St. Augustin; himself became their first prior, in 1123, and so continued to his death, in 1144.

This Rahere having spent his youth in noblemen's houses and the king's palace, by his facetious behaviour and manners, became familiar as well with his prince as with the nobility at court. At length, repenting of the follies and vanities of his younger years, and wishing to attain a full remission of all his sins, he went to Rome, where he heartily bewailed his former course of life, and promised amendment for the future; but, while he remained there, falling very sick, and thinking he should die, he made a solemn vow to build a hospital for the poor, if it should please God to restore him to his health.

Having recovered, he returned homeward, in order to perform his vow; and, as he was on his journey, being one night asleep, he seemed to be carried by a monstrous creature, that had four feet and two wings, and placed on a very high precipice, where, just under him, he saw a horrible pit, which had no bottom: he (conscious of his ill life) imagining himself just falling into it, in a great horror cried out; upon which there appeared to him a man, with majesty in his countenance and of wonderful beauty, who asked him what he would give to be delivered out of so great danger of death; and he answered, that he would give all that ever he could; the man then told him, that he was Bartholomew, an Apostle of Jesus Christ, and came to succour him in his distress, and to discover the secrets of a heavenly mystery to him. "Know, then," said St. Bartholomew, "that by the will and command of the highest Trinity, and the favour and counsel of the Celestial Court, I have chosen a place at Smithfield, in the suburbs of London, where thou shalt build a church to my name;" and, after having told him how propitious God would be to those faithful people who should offer up their prayers in his temple, encouraged him to go on with the work, not troubling himself about the cost, and with a promise that he should be the lord and patron of it, he vanished.

Rahere awaked, and was in great doubt with himself, whether he should take this for a fantastic illusion, or a heavenly oracle; but at last, after some dispute within himself, inclined to the latter, and resolved to obey it as a command from Heaven. Home he came, and was joyfully received by his friends and acquaintances, to whom he discovered his vision and his design thereupon, and consulted with them how to go about so great a work; when they (some of them being citizens of London) informing him that he must first get the king's license; and the rather, because the ground, whereon he was by St. Bartholomew appointed to build, was the king's: he thereupon applied himself to the court; and, by the assistance of Richard, Bishop of London, obtained both the king's title to the ground and his permission to build what he intended thereupon.

Having thus far succeeded, he set himself heartily to work to clear the ground (which for the most part was moorish and full of water and mud, and on what was dry of it, was the common place of execution) and to get stones and other materials ready for his building. To aid this, he feigned himself an idiot or fool (concealing what his design was), and by playing the changeling, got a great company of rabble about him; whom, by his own example, he daily employed to clear the ground, and bring stones and other necessities to this place; till, at last, having gotten what he thought requisite, he discovered what were his intentions. In performance of his vow, he first built the hospital, in 1102; and after, in obedience to the heavenly vision, the church and priory, which he finished in 1123, both in memory of St. Bartholomew, and had the church consecrated by Richard de Belmies, Bishop of London.

Rahere, having thus finished this Priory of St. Bartholomew, placed therein Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustin, and became the first prior thereof himself. Here, after he had continued prior near twenty-two years, he died, and his body was buried on the north side of the chancel of this his own church, over which a fair monument was erected; it was afterward renewed by William Bolton, the last prior but one of this house, and remains very fresh to the present time. His effigy lies at length, in his monastical habit, having a monk kneeling on each side of it, with a Bible in their hands, open at the 51st chapter of Isaiah, and an angel standing at his feet, with a coronet and an emblazoned shield; underneath, on the edge of the slab, is the following inscription, *Hic jacet Raherus primus Canonicus et primus Prior istius Ecclesiæ*; and below this are four armorial bearings.

These Canons Regular, otherwise called Black Canons, of the Order of St. Austin, pretended their founder to be Saint Augustin of Hippo, who, say they, erected a monastery of clerks and priests, with whom he himself lived and conversed, and gave them a rule how they should live with propriety, and that they should promise the three ordinary vows of religious men. These were the Canons of the Order of St. Augustin; but, in process of time, growing dissolute, and far diverting from the rule of St. Augustin and their old constitution, another sort of Canons did succeed in their places; and, by more nearly following the prescript of the rule, were called the Regular Canons, who were not eminent till the 10th century, and not in England till after the Conquest.

Rahere having, it seems, contracted many enemies, who confederated against him to take away his life; upon discovery thereof to him, by one of the confederacy, addressed himself to king Henry I., who took him under his protection; and in order thereto, granted him the following charter.

Charter of King Henry I., Anno 1133, and 33rd of his Reign, concerning divers Liberties and Privileges to the Church of St. Bartholomew, London—to Rahere Prior and Canons Regular—and to the Poor of the Hospital of the same Church.

In the name of the holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. I Henry, King of England, to William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and George, Bishop of London, and to all bishops, and abbots, and earls, justiciary barons, sheriffs, and ministers, and to all men, and their lieges, and to the citizens of London, greeting.

Know ye, that I have granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to the church of St. Bartholomew, London, and to Rahere the Prior, and Canons Regular, in the same church serving God, and to the poor of the hospital of the same church, that they be free from all earthly servitude and earthly power and subjection, except episcopal customs, to wit, only consecration of the church, baptism, and ordination of clerks; and that as any church in all England is free, so this church be free, and all the lands to it appertaining, which it now has, or which Rahere the Prior, or the Canons, may be able reasonably to acquire, whether by purchase or by gift, and have soccage and saccage, and thol and theme, and infogheneteof; and all liberties and free customs and acquittances in all things which belong to the same church, in wood and in plain, in meadow and pastures, in water and mills, in ways and paths, in pools and parks, in moors and fisheries, in granges and shrubberies, within and without, and in all places now and for ever.

And this church, with all things that appertain unto the same, know ye that I will to maintain and defend, and to be free as my crown, and to have taken in my hand in defence against all men. Wherefore I grant to Rahere, and to the same church, in all its own rights and possession, the breach of peace and skirmish made in the house, and the invasion of house or court, and all forfeitures in its own jurisdiction made, and forestall and flemenefermden, in the way and without, in the fend and without, in the city and without: also, that it may have discussions of causes and the rights of causes concerning all plea which may happen in their land, and all customs, whether in ecclesiasticals or seculars, as fully and freely as I should have of my own domain and table. I release also and acquit Rahere the prior, and the aforesaid church and all belonging to the same, of shire and hundred



of pleas, and plaints and murders, and scutage, and gold and Danegelds, and hydages, and sarts and assizes, and castle works, or the rebuilding of castles and bridges, of enclosing parks, of removing woods or other things, of fordwit and hengwit, of ward-penny and ave-penny, and bloodwite, and fightwite, and childwite, of hundred-penny, and thring-penny, and manbratre, and mischinige, and schewinge, and frithsoke, and westgeiltheof, of warden and outlawry, and forefenge, and whitfonge; and they be quit in all my land of the tollage and passage, and pontage, and lastage, and stallage, and of all secular service in land and in water, and ports of the sea, so that they be loaded with no burdens of expedition, or occasions or aids of sheriffs or reeves of the hundred, or pontifical ministers. I prohibit also by my authority royal, that no men, whether my minister or any other in my whole land, be troublesome to Rahere the prior, or the aforesaid church, concerning any thing which belongs thereto; and that no man, of the clergy or laity, presume to usurp dominion of that place, or introduce himself without the consent of the prior or brethren.

I confirm also all privileges and donations and charters, both which it has or is about to have, from kings, from popes, or other faithful persons whatsoever. And whatsoever shall be remembered and proved to have been justly granted and acquired by the same church, by writing or by the testimonies of good men, that no person presume, upon any pretence, claim, judgment, or power, to take or disperse the same.

But after the death of Rahere the prior, out of the same congregation let be chosen he who be worthy; but let no one be chosen elsewhere by the exaction of the popes or princes, unless on account of manifest crimes no one can be found worthy of such office, which if it should happen, which God forbid! let them have the power of choosing a prior from some other known and familiar place. But the possessions which have been there given, or purchased by any persons, whether separated from the church by the consent of the chapter, or reduced to a small service, may be recalled by our royal privilege and authority, and that place perpetually defended by the protection of kings. And let the prior himself, serving the king alone, abundantly cherish, with spiritual and temporal food, the flock committed to him.

I grant also my firm peace to all persons coming to and returning from the fair, which is wont to be celebrated in that place at the feast of Saint Bartholomew; and I forbid any one of the royal servants to send to implead any of their persons, them in the plea, or without the consent of the comers on those three days, to wit, the eve of the feast, the feast itself, and the day following.

And let all the people of the whole kingdom know, that I will maintain and defend this church, even as my crown; and if any one shall presume in any thing to contradict this our royal privilege, or shall offend the prior, the canons, the clergy, or laity of that place, he, and all and every thing that belongs to him, shall come into the king's power.

And all these things I have granted to the said church for ever, for the love of God and the salvation of myself and my heirs, and for the souls of my predecessors. Therefore I adjure all my heirs and successors, in the name of the Holy Trinity, that they maintain and defend this sacred place by royal authority, and that they grant and confirm the liberties by me granted to it.

And the witnesses of this my grant are Henry, Bishop of Winchester; Roger, Bishop of Salisbury; Bernard, Bishop of St. David's; Geoffry, Chancellor; Stephen, Earl of Morton; William of Icalbent Brito; Albenic Aubrey of Vere; Richard of Basset; Milo de Gloucester; Pain Fitz John; Robert de Courcy; Hugh Bigot, and many other barons of my kingdom.

And this charter I have made and ordered to be confirmed at Westminster, in the year of our Lord 1133, and in the 33rd year of my reign.

Though the hospital and priory of Saint Bartholomew were indebted to Rahere for their foundation, and the chartered privileges granted by Henry I., yet it by no means appears certain this was the first religious building erected on the site; for it is highly probable there was a church or some monastic building here, long prior to the Norman Conquest, and that too of Saxon origin. For in the legend notice is made, that Rahere was informed by his friends that he must get the king's license, because the ground, whereon he was appointed to build the church, was the king's. He afterward did obtain both the king's title to the ground and his license to build thereupon. Other reasons for supposing that the church here, or the chancel-part of it, might be built by the Saxons, are these: the Saxons generally made their churches with descents into them; and it is observable that all the entrances into this church are by descents of several steps; whereas the Normans built their churches with ascents. The Saxons made their lights and roofs small and mean; the Normans, on the contrary, made theirs high and large. The few churches that the Saxons first had of stone were low, with thick walls, and consequently dark and damp; those of the Normans were far more stately, lightsome, and pleasant. And the late Mr. Carter, who drew, engraved, and published specimens of ancient architecture, was decidedly of opinion, from drawings he had taken in this church, of capitals, ornaments, tiers of columns, and arches, that the workmanship was Saxon, and long prior to the arrival of the Normans.

This priory possessed every convenience possible for the solace and comfort of its inmates, as will evidently appear by a reference to the general ground-plan of the church, cloisters, &c., which, however, could have formed only a part of the vast space of ground it originally occupied, and was appropriated to its use. Independent of its conventual church, refectory, hall, cloisters, and numerous offices, it had extensive gardens to the north and east of the priory, and among them the luxury of a mulberry-garden: indeed, the religious orders of almost every description, from the knight-templar to the bare-footed friar, at every time and in every age, have been celebrated for taking special care of self. Holingshed has recorded the excellency of the strawberries cultivated in the garden of Ely House, Holborn, by Bishop Morton. He informs us "that Richard, Duke of Gloucester (afterward Richard III.) at the council held in the Tower, on the morning he put Lord Hastings to death, requested a dish of them from the Bishop." Shakspeare has thus introduced the circumstance in his historical play of "Richard the Third," where Gloucester, addressing himself to Morton, says, "My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn, I saw good strawberries in your garden there; I do beseech you send for some of them."

This priory falling to decay, was new built in 1410 (as Stowe says), and the priory church, with the parish church adjoining, and the offices and lodgings belonging to the priory, were afterward repaired by William Bolton, who was the last prior of this house that did any thing toward its improvement. He was a great builder here, and likewise new built the manor house of Canonbury, now called Cambury, at Islington, which belonged to the canons of this house, and is situate on a rising ground, somewhat north from the parish church there. And his device, which is a bolt through a ton, remains to the present time in several places of the garden wall there, and also in the priory church, and in several old houses within St. Bartholomew Close.

On the south side of this church, the east part of this beautiful cloister, consisting of eight arches, is still remaining; but at this day reduced to the mean office of a stable: here are many curious devices and historical subjects carved in the stone-work of these arches, which would be worth preserving by having drawings taken of them.

On the dissolution of the monasteries and other religious houses, the minions, favourites, and courtiers of the rapacious Henry, came in for a liberal share of the Holy Plunder! The priory of St. Bartholomew fell to the lot of the attorney general, Richard Riche, who so infamously, by treachery, betrayed the confidence of Bishop Fisher, which he had obtained under the mask of consulting with him for his benefit, but which basely betraying, brought this learned and devout prelate to the block.

The parochial church was an old church, and stood next adjoining to the priory church, which priory church having six tunable bells in the tower, they were sold to the parish of St. Sepulchre, and then the church being pulled down to the choir, the choir was annexed for the enlarging of the said old parish church thereunto adjoining, and so was used till the reign of Queen Mary, who gave the remnant of the priory church to the Friars Preachers, or Black Friars, which was used by them as their conventual church till the first year of Queen Elizabeth; when those friars were turned out, and all the said church, with the old parish church, was, wholly as it stood in the last year of Edward VI. given by Parliament to remain for ever a parish church to the inhabitants within the Close called Great Bartholomew's: since which time the parish church was pulled down, except the steeple of rotten timber, ready to fall of itself; this steeple was entirely taken down in 1628, and a new one built of brick and stone, very fairly finished, which now serves as an entrance to the choir of the ancient priory, the present parish church.

In 1636 there was no return made of the profits of this church; but, in 1693, the rector and church-wardens presented, that they had no parsonage-house, nor ever had.





T.H. Shepherd del.

Howlett sculp.

*Interior of the Choir of*

THE PRIORY CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, WEST SMITHFIELD.



London. ~ Published 1<sup>st</sup> March 1822, by Robert Wilkinson N<sup>o</sup> 125, Fenchurch Street 21









T. Shepherd Del.

Dale Sculp.

*West View of the Interior of*

THE CHAPEL OF SAINT BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, WEST SMITHFIELD.



London - Published 1<sup>st</sup> March 1822 by Robert Wilkinson 37 1/2 St. Vinchurch Street.







Bartholomew Fair was originally held in the Close only, but during a long period principally in West Smithfield. For many years past it has commenced on the 3rd of September at noon, when the Lord Mayor attends on the east side of Smithfield, opposite the entrance into Cloth Fair, and the following proclamation is made :

O yes! O yes! O yes!—All manner of persons may take notice, that in the Close of St. Bartholomew the Great, and West Smithfield, London, and the lands and places adjoining, is now to be held a fair for this day and the two days following, to which all persons may freely resort to buy and sell, according to the liberties and privileges of the said fair, and may depart without disturbance, paying their duties. And all persons are strictly charged and commanded, in his Majesty's name, to keep the peace, and do nothing in disturbance of the said fair, as they will answer the contrary at their perils; and that there be no manner of arrest or arrests, but by such officers as are appointed. And if any persons be aggrieved, let them repair to the Court of Pie-powder, where they may have speedy relief, according to justice and equity. God save the king! and the lord of the manor!

The boundaries of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great are those of the Priory, within whose precincts it was and is still situate, and are as follows :

The north wall ran from Smithfield, along the south side of Long Lane, to its junction with the east wall, about thirty yards west from Aldersgate Street. It is mentioned by Stowe, and delineated in Aggas' plan, who represents a small gate or postern in it, about the half-way; it is the present entrance to King Street, Cloth Fair, and apposite Charterhouse Street.

The west wall commenced at the south-west corner of Long Lane, and continued along Smithfield and the middle of Duc Lane to the South Gate, or Great Gate-house, where is now the entrance to Bartholomew Close. This side of the monastery Close appears to have been early occupied by houses, as well as the side toward Aldersgate Street; as, in the grant from Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Riche, fifty-one messuages or tenements are enumerated; whereof nine were situate in the Church Row, two at and over the South Gate, eleven in the place called Paradise, four in Petty Wales, and twenty-five in other places: all lying within the precincts of the Great Close and belonging to the said priory. Mention is likewise made in the said grant of five messuages or tenements with two stables, situate in West Smithfield, in the row between Long Lane on the north and the west gate of St. Bartholomew on the south, and abutting upon the void ground of the priory of St. Bartholomew, within the said close, towards the east. Beyond this west gate, southward, were other houses enclosing the Great Close of the monastery, thus described in Sir Richard Riche's grant to the rector, John Deane: "All that my messuage or tenement with the appurtenances, now in the tenure or occupation of Richard Tyrrell, gentleman; all that my messuage or tenement, &c., late in the tenure of Richard Mody, Esq., and now in the tenure and occupation of William Barker; all that my chamber and edifice now in the tenure of Johanna Martyn, widow, situate over the South Gate of the Close of St. Bartholomew; and all that my messuage and tenement, and my chamber, with the appurtenances, now in the tenure and occupation of John Usher, situate near the South Gate of the Close of St. Bartholomew; which said messuages and tenements and other premises are situate, lying, and being together within the Close commonly called Greate Seynt Bartylmewes Close, in West Smythfield, in the suburbs of London, and did lately belong and appertain to the late monastery or priory of St. Bartholomew, &c. And also all that my messuage and tenement, &c., now in the tenure and occupation of Matthew White, gentleman, situate and being within the aforesaid Close, &c., to wit, between the messuage or tenement in the possession of John William Taylor, on the north part, and the messuage or tenement lately devised to John Higham, and now in the tenure and occupation of Hugh ap Harry, Gent., on the south part, and abutting west upon Duc Lane."

The before-mentioned houses still belong to the rector, and stand in Duke Street, formerly called Duc Lane, their east ends fronting the monastery Close: they were all, probably, rebuilt soon after the grant, as, at the end of the last century, the date 1591 was to be seen on some; but now they are all quite modern. The house above noticed, as situate near the South Gate, probably stood on the site of that which is now the corner house of the south-west boundary, the wall turning up the adjoining court, called Great Montagu Court.

The south wall, commencing from the west boundary at the South Gate, ran east in a direct line about half way to Aldersgate Street, where it formed an angle and passed to the south about forty yards, then resumed its east direction and joined the south end of the east boundary. There does not appear ever to have been any entrance through this wall into the precincts of the Close. The ground enclosed between the turnings of this wall and the east boundary is now covered with modern houses, except some old premises on the west side, and named Albion Buildings.

The east wall ran parallel with Aldersgate Street, at the distance of about twenty-six yards, and was fronted for the most part by houses in that street, some of them large and magnificent, particularly London House, between which and the wall was a ditch. On the demolition of this wall, various encroachments took place, which has caused several disputes about the parish boundaries, as St Bartholomew's parish is privileged, and considered as an encroachment on the city liberties. The city has at different times litigated the question, particularly in 1671.

The view of part of the Choir with the remains of the South Transept, the ruins of which form the boundary of the present Green Churchyard, is, as the print represents, without a roof; and though, by the accumulation of ruins and earth to form the burying-ground, it is raised to an ascent from the church pavement, of six steps; in its original state, when connected with the church as part of the building, was of course level with the same. Of the ornamental pillars that supported the Gothic arches of the transept, one only remains, and that is daily expected to fall, through decay and exposure to the weather. These pillars formed a screen to the passage over the aisles, from one arch to another, throughout the edifice.

The interior view, on the north side, shows part of the Gothic carved-work pulpit; and the very beautiful and high-finished stone-worked screen of Rahere's monument. The east end of the chancel is wholly occupied by the altar-piece, a very spacious piece of perspective architecture, painted of stone colour, representing four columns and two pilasters, with their entablement of the Doric order. The inter-columns contain the Commandments, and lower are the Lord's Prayer and Creed, all done in gold letters on black; and over the Commandments, under an arching pediment, is a glory, with the word Jehovah in Hebrew characters.

On the south side are delineated the sumptuous monument of Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his lady, together with that of James Rivers, Esq. &c. The ancient wooden roof, embrowned by age, forms a striking relief to the more ornamented display of the interior, and helps to furnish a pleasing and picturesque effect to the whole.

On the south wall of the chancel, where a projection is shown in the print, was the front of the closet or pew for the prior, which extended backward over the south aisle; and, when repaired and beautified by William Bolton, the circumstance was commemorated by the rebus on his name, a bolt and ton, being placed in raised characters on the front, which remains perfect to the present time. In the same way is preserved the repair and ornamenting of Westminster Abbey by Islip, one of the early abbots, whose rebus (an eye and the slip of a tree, on painted glass) is still to be seen in the windows of that edifice.

The buildings over both the aisles of this church have long been appropriated and used for charity schools. The Protestants Dissenters Charity School is over the south aisle; it is wainscotted round with small oaken panels, of the period of Elizabeth, or James the First: there are attached to it spacious apartments, which afford a convenient dwelling for the master. The Parochial Charity School is over the north aisle, and similar to that on the opposite side in every respect.

The adjoining Chapel of St. Bartholomew is of equal antiquity with the priory. In a corner of this chapel, some years ago, there was to be seen a very antique sculpture, representing the figure of a priest with a child in his arms. Some mutilated fragments of ornamental sculpture are



still remaining, but so dilapidated, that no trace is left of what they originally consisted. Underneath appear several vestiges of an antique chapel, though now in use only as a common cellar. The chapel is at present neatly pewed, and has a very commodious gallery; also vestry-rooms at the back of the north wall, from one of which a small window looks into the Green Churchyard, fronting the door of the south entrance to the church.

This chapel, for upward of a century, served as a meeting-house for Presbyterian Dissenters; but at what time it was converted into a meeting house by the Nonconformists is uncertain, though it must have been pretty early. It is not improbable but that during the interregnum it was occupied by one of the numerous sects that abounded at that period. During the persecuting reign of Charles the Second, it was certainly in their hands; and, on account of the obscurity of its situation, was admirably adapted for purposes of concealment. In several parts of the building there is every appearance of private doors, supposed to have been made to facilitate the escape of these sectaries when in danger of being apprehended.





*Interior of the Church of ST BARTHOLOMEW the LESS West Smithfield looking towards the Altar.*



*Exterior of the same, South & East sides, from the Cloisters of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*







## The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less:

GILTSPUR STREET, WEST SMITHFIELD, IN THE WARD OF FARRINGDON WITHOUT.

AN account of the famous Religious House founded in this place by Raherus in 1102, is given in another part of the present work, in the description of the Views of the Priory and Parish-Church of St. Bartholomew the Great. With the Priory was also connected an Hospital for diseased poor, a short distance from the Church, dedicated to the same patron, to which the edifice represented in the annexed Plate was a Chapel:<sup>a</sup> and upon the suppression of the monastic establishment in 1539, it was allowed to remain as a Parish-Church for the inhabitants dwelling within the precincts of the Hospital. The boundaries of those precincts commenced at Pye-corner, or the northern end of Giltspur-street, and extended easterly to Duck-Lane, or Duke-Street, including all the western side of it to the Blue Anchor Inn, nearly opposite the entrance to Bartholomew Close, to the Angel, and from the Angel, southward. From the corner of Duck-Lane the limits passed on the north side of Little-Britain westward to King-Street, excepting four houses westward of the Blue Anchor Inn; and from the south side of Little-Britain they extended from King-Street eastward three houses beyond Peterborough-Court: taking in also King-Street, Long-Walk, and Well Yard; with ten houses on the south, and fourteen on the north, sides of Windmill Court, and all other Courts in this compass.<sup>b</sup>—The living of this Parish was made a Vicarage subject to the Archdeacon of London, in subordination to the Bishop, and the patronage was given to “the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of London, Governors of the Hospital for the Poor, called Little St. Bartholomew’s near to West-Smithfield of the Foundation of King Henry VIII.” In 1546-47, January 13th, an agreement was made between the King and the patrons, dated on the previous December 28th, that the Vicar of this Church should receive annually 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*;<sup>c</sup> but in 1708, Hatton states, that the living was worth about 100*l.* beside perquisites, and Maitland states, that with an allowance from the Hospital and casualties it amounted to about 120*l.* yearly.<sup>d</sup> The Church-dues, however, belonged to the Hospital, and the following original order appears concerning them, dated November 16th, 1547.—“In the presence of Sir John Harte, Knight, President, Mr. Ffysher, Treasurer, Mr. John Newman, &c. &c. Forasmuch as this Courte ys certainly informed of a truth theire have bene certen dutys for buryalls, marryages, and such like, more than are thowght convenyent, demaunded and taken of the Parishioners of Lytle Bartholomew’s Parish, in Westsmythefielde, by the Vicar, Clarke, and Sexton, of the same Parish; whiche dutys are more than of awntient time have bene accustomed, and are thowght to be more than stande agreeable wyth a good conscience as by the perticulars may appere; and for that this Courte hathe decreede to remove extortion in the premises, and to sett’ unitie and concord betwene the Vicar, Clarke, and Sexton, and the said Parishioners;—it is therefore ordered that all suche dutys as foresaide be comytted to the consideracion of sixt or fflower of the Governors of this howse, to be rated and sett downe in a table fayer wrytten, as in other parish-churches, ffor buryalls, marryages, and chirstonynys; and that the Clarke of the said Parish, for the tyme being, shall henceforth within iij moneths pay over unto Mr. Treasurer, for the tyme beinge, to and for the use of the Hospitall, all such duties as do belonge and have bene heretofore accustomed.—Duties to the Hospital for Funerals in the Chancel, 13*s.* 4*d.*—South Aisle, 10*s.*—Body of the Church, 6*s.* 8*d.*—Cloysters, 3*s.* 4*d.*—Item for Peals, 3*s.* 4*d.*—owte of this the Clarke to have 20*d.* to gett ringers. For burying any person in the Chancel, 3*s.* 4*d.*—South Aisle, 2*s.* 6*d.*—Body of the Church, 2*s.*—Cloisters, 2*s.*—Church Yard, 16*d.* The Vicar for Marryages, 1*s.* 6*d.*; and Christenings, 10*d.*”<sup>e</sup>

The edifice of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Less, is situated on the north side of a passage called the Cloisters, leading from the south-east side of West Smithfield into the Court of Saint Bartholomew’s Hospital; as represented in the lower part of the annexed Plate. At the western end is a square tower having one gothic window on the south, two others on the west, and a small turret at the south-western corner. The principal entry to the Church is in the passage out of Smithfield, and above it is a large window with armorial ensigns and the inscription Mr. Henrie Andrewes, Alderman, 1636. As this building stood considerably beyond the northern extremity of the Great Fire, on the south side of it are some old windows parted by mullions, now filled up, and also some ancient sculptures of the armorial ensigns of Edward the Confessor, impaling those of England, under an imperial crown; with angels supporting blank shields and scrolls. On the north side of the Hospital, and south of the Church, is a fair court, having the Vicar’s large and handsome house at the eastern end; in which might formerly be seen part of the ancient walls of the Church, appearing over those erected around them by Dance about thirty years since.<sup>f</sup> The whole of the remaining fabric of the Church, which was built of rough brick and boulder-stones, has been long covered with plaster on the exterior,<sup>g</sup> and no part of the ancient edifice is visible within: the north wall of the Church is concealed by the houses in Smithfield, and the ancient chancel, now a vestry-room, is invisible from all places.

The upper part of the annexed Engraving represents the Interior of the Church looking to the altar-table in the east, between the pulpit and reading-desk. According to the modern alteration this part of the edifice is octangular, enclosed by square outward

<sup>a</sup> In J. P. Malcolm’s *Londinum Redivivum*, Vol. i. Lond. 1803. 4to. p. 298, there is given the following notice of Charities established in this Chapel.—James Wilford gave one tenement in the Parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, of the value of £16 per annum, for one priest and one obit. John Clopton, Esq. by license from Edward IV. founded in this Chapel a Perpetual Chantry, calling it “Fray’s Chantry;” and for maintenance thereof, with one yearly Obitt, he gave to the Priest the Manor of Collyngamhall, and divers lauds belonging to it, in the County of Suffolk, of the value of £10 per annum.

<sup>b</sup> *New View of London*, by Edward Hatton, Lond. 1708. 8vo. Vol. I. p. 149. *New Remarks of London*, by the Company of Parish Clerks. Lond. 1732. 12mo. p. 143. In the former book it is stated that this Parish contained “in the whole 134 houses, beside the poor in the Hospital, which may be in a medium constantly about 370 persons.” The number of houses in this Parish in 1801 was 68, that of the inhabitants 471, and that of the persons in the Hospital 481: in 1811 the houses amounted to 61, the inhabitants to 419, and the persons in the Hospital to 124: in 1821 the houses were 52, the inhabitants 352, and the patients in the Hospital 471: in 1831 the whole population of the Parish was 863.

<sup>c</sup> In Richard Newcourt’s *History of the Diocess of London*, Lond. 1708. fol. Vol. i. p. 298, the “Charges of the Church” are thus stated:—

First Fruits .....	13	6	8
Tenthms .....	1	6	8
Bishop’s Procuration, to be paid by the Hospital. ....	2	0	0
Archdeacon’s Procuration .....	0	3	4

£16 16 8

<sup>d</sup> *History of London* by William Maitland, Edit. by Entick, Lond. 1772. fol. vol. ii. p. 1070. In the same authority the Churchwarden’s account for 1727 states that Samuel Chapman received of the Parish £224. 15*s.* 8*d.* and that he paid on account of the poor £244. 1*s.* 3*d.*

Malcolm’s *Londinum Redivivum*, vol. i. p. 302.

<sup>e</sup> A view of the exterior of this Church before the alteration, is contained in Maitland’s *History of London*, vol. ii. p. 1070. In the Plan of London executed by Radulphus Aggas, about 1562, it is represented as having a square tower embattled, at the north end of the body, which has a pointed roof and three arched windows, with an entrance at the eastern extremity.

<sup>f</sup> This Church, says Hatton, in 1708, is old, and of the gothic order, built of brick and boulder, rendered over with finishing. *New View of London*, vol. ii. p. 116. In R. & J. Dodsley’s *London and its Environs Described*, Lond. 1761, 8vo. vol. i. p. 256, it is described as a low building of brick and rough stone with plaster.



walls; the angles of the inside being divided by tall clustered gothic columns of wood, meeting in intersected arches in the roof. On the western side is a small organ, and the Church is lighted by broad triangular-shaped windows containing several shields of arms, formed in the points of the arches at the top. There is also an elegant bay-window on the north of the edifice filled with armorial ensigns. Hatton states, that the Church had been "handsomely new-pewed with oak," in 1703; and that a spacious door-case had been added at the western end, adorned with Ionic columns and cherubim. The length of the building he states to be 99 feet, and the breadth 42, "excepting in the chancel, which is more than answered by the chapel on the north, where the poor lame people sit." The greatest altitude of the Church is about 34 feet, and that of the tower 70 feet; the latter contains three bells.

The ancient sepulchral monuments contained in St. Bartholomew the Less are both numerous and interesting; and to their names and inscriptions the account given by Stow is almost exclusively limited.<sup>a</sup>

#### VICARS OF ST BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS.<sup>b</sup>

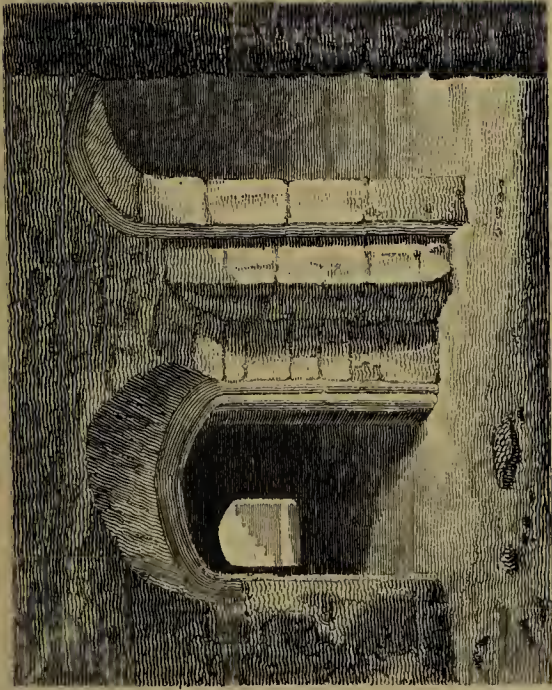
Name.	Time and cause of Presentation.
John Hykelyn.	
John Denman.	
Robert Smyth, Cl.	17th March, 1555—Death of Denman.
Thomas Taylor, Cl.	29th November, 1558—Death of Smyth.
Adrian Redlegge, Cl.	13th December, 1569.
John Belamy, Cl.	5th November, 1574.—Death of Redlegge.
William Hall, Cl.	21st February, 1582.—Resignation of Belamy.
John Moulton, Cl. <sup>c</sup>	6th November, 1612.—Death of Hall.
Daniel Tontevill, Cl.	31st October, 1620.—Suspension of Moulton.
John Henshaw, A.M.	13th July, 1631.—Suspension of Tontevill.
Thomas Taylor.	22nd December, 1654.
William Orme, Cl.	5th January, 1760.—Death of the last Vicar.
Stephen Penton, A.M.	23rd October, 1697.—Death of Orme.
William Andrews.	
John Benson.	
Philip Castell.	1708.
Rowland Sandiford.	
Thomas Monro.	
Samuel Kettilby.	1803.

<sup>a</sup> Stow's *Survey of London*, Edit. by the Rev. J. Strype, Lond. 1720, Vol. I. book iii. chap. xii. pp. 232-234: Some of the Monumental inscriptions in this Church are also given in the account of it in Hatton's *New View of London*, Vol. I. pp. 146, 149; and there are likewise some contained in John Weever's *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, Lond. 1631. fol. p. 435.

<sup>b</sup> *Hist. of the Diocess of London*, Vol. i. p. 298: *Londinum Redivivum*, Vol. i. p. 297.

<sup>c</sup> "On the north side of the Church is a printed (Latin) elegy in a frame against the wall, adorned with two pyramids environed by spiral lines: with this inscription—Upon the Death of that truly worthy and accomplished Divine, Mr. John Moulton, sometime Pastor and most highly-prized Preacher of this Church, who departed this life May 30th, Anno Dom. 1623. In due remembrance of whose most memorable worth and virtues, his most sorrowful unwedded Widow, Mrs. Frances Collier, hath most loyally consecrated this Monument." Hatton's *New View of London*, Vol. i. p. 147.





View from A.

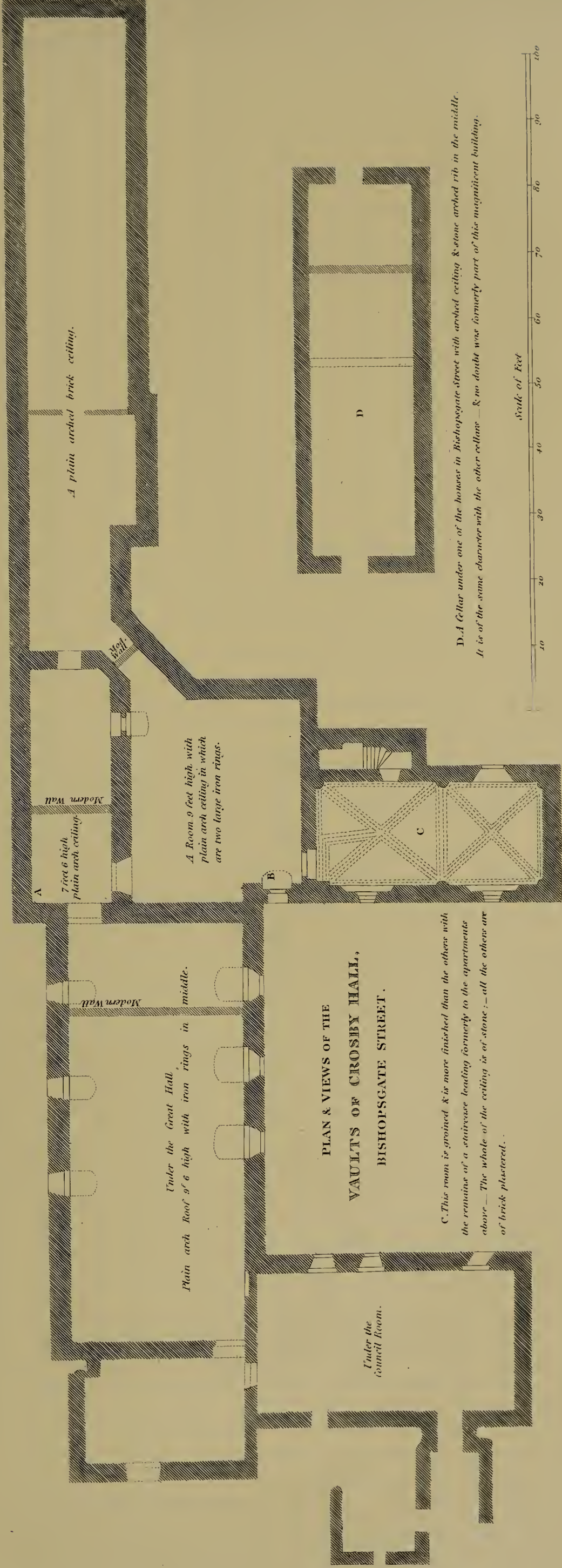


EAST ENTRANCE OF CROSBY SQUARE FROM ST. HELENS

It is an elliptical Brick Arch on Stone Piers—more antient.

W. & A. Smith del.

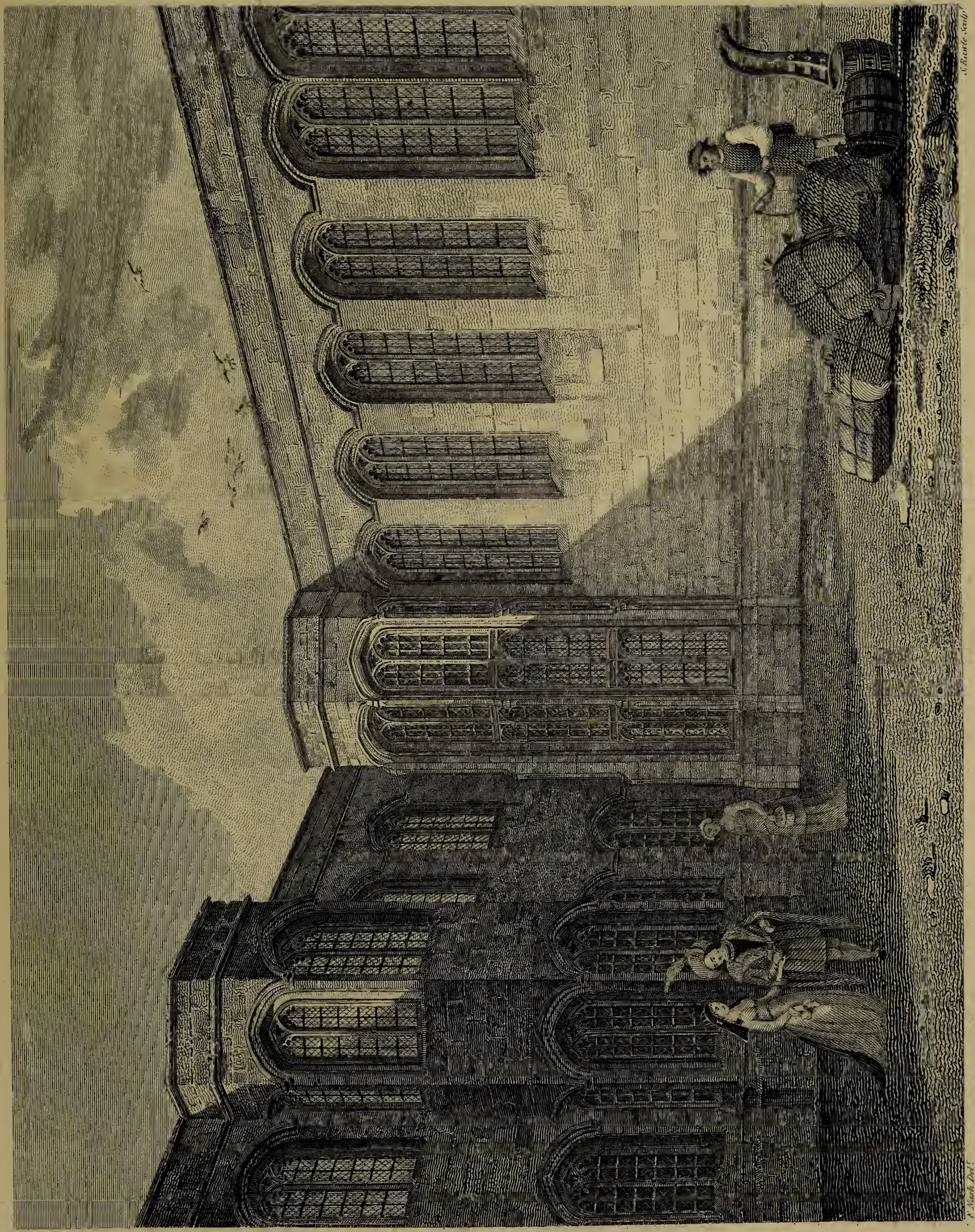
View from B.









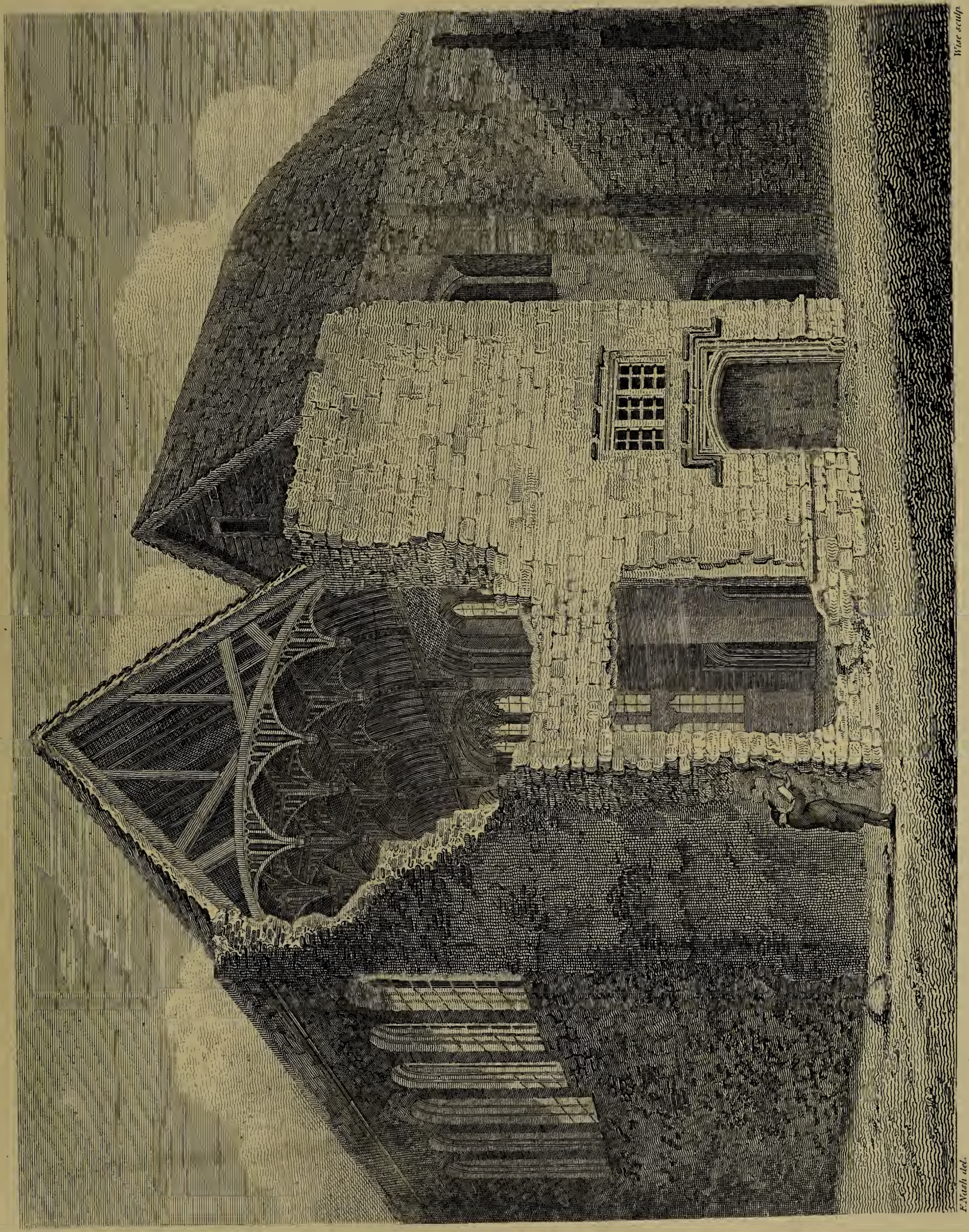


A SOUTH WEST VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL QUADRANGLE OR COURT YARD OF CROSBY HALL.  
(restored to its original state.)









Wise sculp

F. Nash del.

# NORTH EAST VIEW OF CROSBY HALL.

(showing part of the interior of the Great Hall.)









F. Nash. del.

Wise, sculp.

INTERIOR OF CROSBY HALL.  
(Looking South)



London, Published 11<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1846, by Robert Wilkinson, 125, Fenchurch Street.









*F. Nash, del.*

*Rawle, sculp.*

INTERIOR OF PART OF CROSBY HALL, CALLED, THE COUNCIL ROOM.

Looking East

London: Published 11<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1866, by Robert Wilkinson, 125, Fenchurch Street.







## Crosby Hall, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

CROSBY HALL stands in a court on the east side of Bishopsgate Street, leading into Crosby Square, through where there is a thoroughfare leading to St. Mary Axe through St. Helen's, as represented in the centre Vignette over the plan and views of the vaults of Crosby Hall. This celebrated mansion was built by Sir John Crosby, an eminent citizen and alderman of London, in the time of King Edward the Fourth: Sir John was also Mayor of the Staple at Calais; represented the city of London in two Parliaments, and was twice warden of the Grocers' Company. Crosby Hall formed but a small portion of the magnificent structure of Crosby Place, by which appellation it was generally known. In its original splendour it must have appeared more like a stately palace, than the town residence of a wealthy British merchant. The principal remains consist of three apartments, viz. the hall, the council-room, and an ante-room, forming two sides of a quadrangle. The hall has on the east side eight beautiful flat-pointed windows, and on the west side, six, with another handsome octangular bowed window, whose finely executed roof is made of stone from Caen in Normandy; the hall ceiling is a flat-pointed arch, with three longitudinal and nine transverse beams, highly ornamented, and whose intersections form twenty-seven small flat-pointed arches, with the same number of conical drops, of which the centre one is far superior to the rest, but all most exquisitely wrought: the intermediate spaces are simply filled in with stiles and Gothic mouldings on the edges—the whole is oak timber; there is a chimney in good preservation, ten feet six inches wide, and seven feet high. This noble room is of stone, fifty-four feet in length, twenty-seven feet in width, and forty feet in height; the floor was originally paved with stone, chequerways, but is now almost defaced. The council-room has a very rich flat-pointed arched ceiling entirely of oak timber, composed of six transverse beams, or principal rafters, highly ornamented with enriched half circles; in the compartments are square sunk pannels, filled in with quatre-foils, making a pleasing contrast between this room and the hall; it measures forty feet in length and twenty-two in width. Originally there were two small, and two larger windows of the same description as those in the hall, but they are at present blocked up; opposite is a very large fireplace, also a small doorway, leading to the ante-room, but in the latter there is nothing worthy of remark, being so much modernised as to leave no trace of its former state. There are some small tiles extremely hard glazed and ornamented with different figures; these appear to have been used for paving other rooms or passages. In noticing this building Strype says,

### “CROSBY PLACE.

“Crosby Place, so called because built by Sir John Crosby, grocer and woolman, in place of certain tenements, with their appurtenances, letten to him by Alice Ashfeld, Prioress of St. Helen's; and the covenant for ninety-nine years, from the year 1466 unto the year 1565, for the annual rent of 11*l.* 6*s* 8*d.* This house he builded of stone and timber, very large and beautiful, and the highest at that time in London. He was one of the Sheriffs and an Alderman in the year 1470; knighted by Edward IV. in the year 1471, and deceased in the year 1475—so short a time enjoyed he his large and sumptuous building. What the contents and particulars of the demises granted to Crosby by the Prioress were, may be understood by the grant of Crosby Place and the appurtenances, made by King Henry VIII. to Anthony Bonvixi, the Italian merchant—*Rex omnibus, &c. cum Alice Ashfeld, &c.* wherein are mentioned, first, the great messuage or tenement, now commonly called Crosby Place, with a certain venell, i. e. lane or passage, that extended in length from the east end of a certain little lane north, bending unto the Priory Close; also nine messuages, situate and lying in the said parish of St. Helen's whereof six were situate and lying between the front of the bell-house or steeple of the said church; and another messuage of the said nine messuages, which Catherine Catsby, widow, formerly held, situate within the gate and the steeple aforesaid, and the six messuages mentioned before; together with a certain void place of land situate in the said parish, extending in length towards the east by the said messuage which the said Catherine Catesby formerly held, from the outward part of the plat, or post of the bell-house, abutting upon the north part of the said six messuages, and the King's Street, unto the churchyard there, five feet and a half assize; and thence extending in breadth towards the south, directly unto a certain tenement there, formerly in the tenure of Robert Smith: and two messuages more of the said nine messuages jointly, situate within the close of the said Priory. Of which one heretofore was in the tenure of the said John Crosby, by the demise of Alice Woodhouse, late Prioress, and the other heretofore in the tenure of the said Robert Smith; and these were the tenements and appurtenances held of the Priory of St Helen's by Sir John Crosby. He was buried in St. Helen's, the parish church—a fair monument of him and his lady is raised there. He gave towards the reforming of that church five hundred marks, which was bestowed with the better, as appears by his arms, both in the stone-work, roof of timber, and glazing.

“I hold it a fable said of him, to be named Crosby, of being found by a cross; for I have read of others who have the name of Crosby before him; namely, in the year 1406, the 7th of Henry IV. the said King gave to his servant, John Crosby, the wardship of Joan, daughter and sole heir of John Jordaine, fishmonger, &c. This Crosby might be father, or grandfather, to Sir John Crosby.

“And before him, in the reign of King Edward III. was another John Crosby, a Knight and Alderman of London, who had a son and heir called John. Of this Sir John I find this record—*Edwardus Princeps Walliæ, Dux Cornubie, concessit, &c.*—‘Edward Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, hath granted to Thomas Rigby, &c.’ the custody of the manor of *Haneworth*, and the advowson of the church of *Haneworth*; which lately was *John Crosby's*, Knight, late Alderman of London; which he held of the same Prince Edward the day wherein he died: to have and to hold until the lawful age of John his son and heir, called John Crosby. It was confirmed by the King. This *Haneworth* is placed on the river of Thames, not far from *Hampton Court*; and in the time of Henry VIII. was in the Crown, and was so pleasantly situate, that that King delighted in it, saith Camden, above any other of his houses.

“Richard Duke of Gloucester and Lord Protector, afterwards King, by the name of Richard III. was lodged in this house, while his nephew, Edward V. reigned: here he acted his feats; and here the citizens came to him with their professions of acceptance of him, and desiring of him to accept the crown. Since which time, among other, *Anthonio Bonvice*, a rich merchant of Italy, dwelled there; on whom it seemed King Henry VIII. bestowed it, Anno 1542, with all belonging to it; as appears by the copy of the grant which I have seen, running thus, *Sciatis, &c.* ‘Know ye, that we of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, give and grant unto the said Anthony Bonvice the reversion and reversions of the said messuage and tenement, with the appurtenances, commonly called *Crosby Place*, and of all the said houses, solars, cellars, gardens, lanes, messuages, tenements,



'void place of land, and all other and singular premises, with the appurtenances, lying and situate in St. Helen's, and parcel of the said late Priory, &c.'—Teste Rege apud Westmonast. 9 die Sept. An. Reg. Henrici Octavi 34.

"After him German Cioll dwelt here.

"Then William Bond, Alderman, increased this house in height with building a turret on the top thereof: he deceased in the year 1576, and was buried in St. Helen's church. Divers ambassadors have been lodged there, namely, in the year 1586, *Henry Ramelius*, Chancellor of Denmark, Ambassador unto the Queen's Majesty of England from *Frederic II.* King of Denmark; an Ambassador of France, &c. Sir John Spencer, Alderman, purchased this house, made great reparations, kept his mayoralty there, and since builded a most large warehouse near thereunto. In the first of King James I. when divers ambassadors came to England, Monsieur de Rosney, Great Treasurer of France, with his retinue (which was very splendid) was there harboured, the house then belonged to Sir John Spencer within Bishopsgate; also (and I know not where else unless here) the same year were lodged the youngest son of William Prince of Orange, Monsieur Fulke, and the learned Monsieur Barnevelt, who came from the states of Holland and Zealand. This large and convenient house is now built into a square of good houses, and called Crosby Square."—*Strype's Stow*, edit. 1720, Book II. p. 105.

In the time of the civil wars, Crosby House was made a temporary prison for the royalists. It was afterwards inhabited by Alderman Sir James Langham: in whose time a great fire happening, probably consumed so much of it as rendered it unfit for a domestic habitation. It was some time afterwards taken by a dissenting congregation, and the hall fitted up as a chapel, or meeting-house, under the name of Crosby Chapel. To these tenants succeeded Messrs. Holmes and Hall, packers, who rent the principal part, and who unfortunately have been compelled to make many alterations, and some spoliations, to adapt it to the purposes of their business. Part of the south wing is converted into private dwellings, and the extensive vaults are let as wine cellars, &c. to different owners.

Sir John Crosby in his will, dated March 6th, 1471, states, that whereas he had done great and notable cost in building in and upon certain lands and tenements, which he then held of the Prioress and Convent of the House of St. Elyn; "and whereas they then stood greatly indebted to divers creditors, to their right greivous charge and paine, out of his very pure charity and good zeal, he left them 40*l.* towards paying such creditors; provided they should, when required, seal and deliver, under their common seal, such writings, sufficient in law and approved by counsel, as should for them and their successors approve, ratify, and confirm the remainder of his estate and term of such lands," &c. And in the same will he bequeaths such residence to his wife Ann, by the description of "all his household, whole as it is, in Saint Helen's; and all his estate and term to come in the same, with all his wares and merchandise therein; his plate of gold, and of silver gilt, and of silver white, with all his armours, broches, beads, rings, &c."

The Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.) must have had early possession of Crosby Place, after the demise of the founder, there being but ten years difference in the period of their lives, Sir John Crosby dying in 1475, and Henry VII. after his victory and the death of Richard, ascending the throne in 1485. Crosby Place was doubtless the scene of all his plots and conspiracies against the lives and fortunes of his brother Clarence, the Earls of Rivers, Grey, &c.; and where, in council with Buckingham, Catesby, Lovel, and other ambitious minions, he premeditated the destruction of Lord Hastings, and the bastardizing and subsequent murder of his nephews.

Shakspear, in his historical play of Richard the Third, notices Crosby Place in the admirable scene between Gloucester and Lady Ann, widow of Prince Edward, whom the former was supposed to have killed, in the presence of Edward IV. and his brother Clarence. After his artful and successful courtship of the Lady, he is made by the Poet to address her in these words:

*Glo.* And if thy poor devoted servant may  
But beg one favour at thy gracious hand,  
Thou dost confirm his happiness for ever.

*Ann.* What is it?

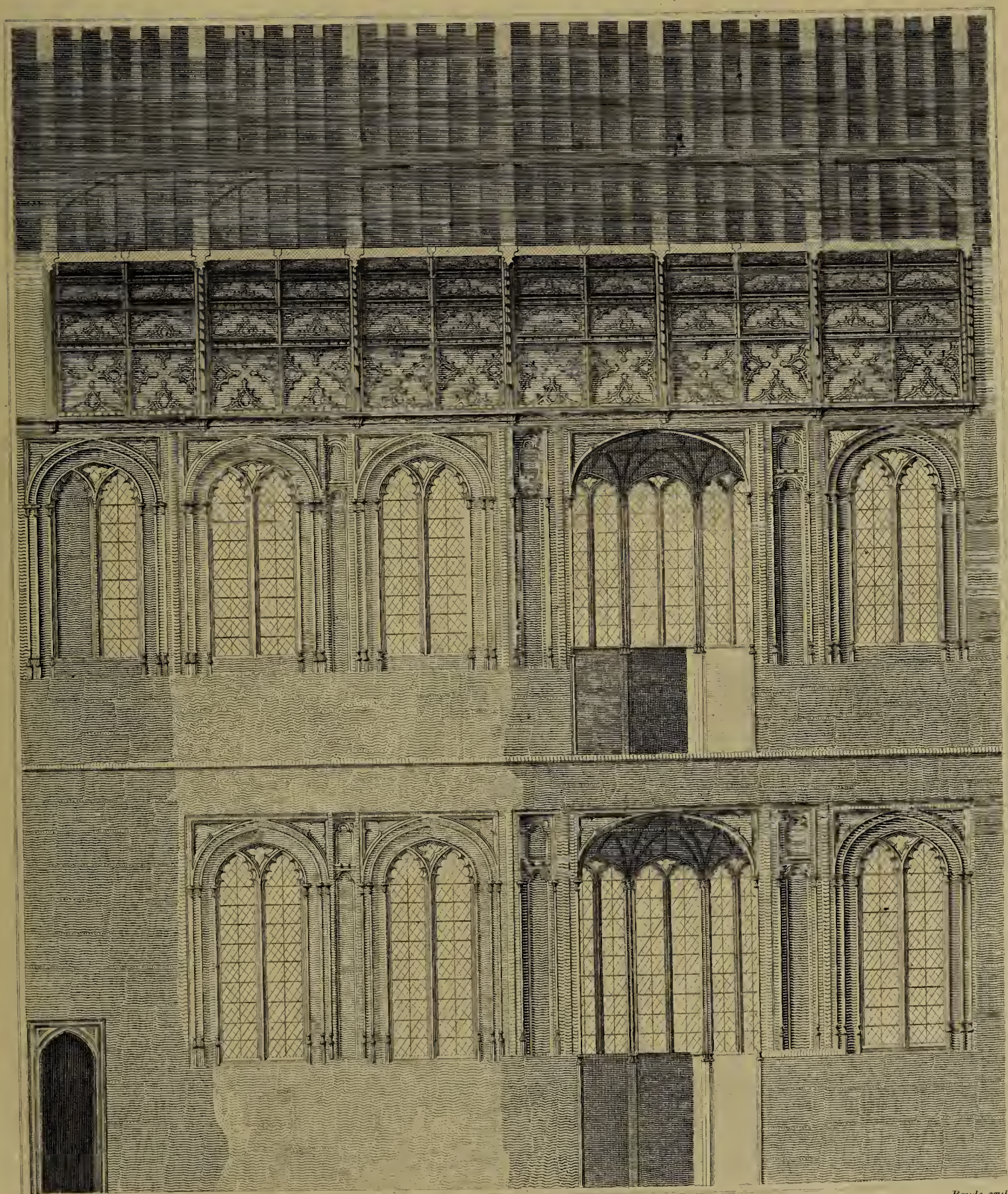
*Glo.* That it may please you leave these sad designs  
To him that hath more cause to be a mourner,  
And presently repair to CROSBY PLACE:  
Where—after I have solemnly interr'd  
At Chertsey Monast'ry this noble King,  
I will with all expedient duty see you:  
For divers unknown reasons, I beseech you,  
Grant me this boon.

*Ann.* With all my heart; and much it joys me too,  
To see you are become so penitent.—Richard III. Act I. Scene 2.

The commentators on Shakspear notice this house to have been built in 1466, but that is evidently a mistake; the grant from the Prioress of St. Helen's for a term of ninety-nine years, was made in that year; and it is reasonable to suppose the building of such a structure as Crosby Place must have been, would require at least five years to the completion, which was accomplished in 1471. And on the 23d of May, in the same year, died Henry the Sixth; consequently the Duke of Gloucester directing the Lady Ann to repair to CROSBY PLACE must have been a chronological error of the Poet. That Richard did reside at CROSBY PLACE is certain, but it must have been some years after the demise of Henry, it not being likely Sir John Crosby would build his house for any other inhabitants than himself. It came into the Duke of Gloucester's possession on the decease of Crosby, which took place in 1475. Until within the last fifteen years, many fragments of stained glass adorned and beautified several of the windows, but they have been accidentally broken, and given away to the antiquarian visitors who have occasionally investigated the place. Both the bow windows on the south side of the council-room were taken down about thirty years since to form a staircase to the adjoining dwelling-house, then the residence of Mr. Hall, now in the occupation of Mr. Pasche, merchant. Very small vestiges of its former splendid character distinguish the upper part, and once ornamented roof of the council-chamber: of the oak carvings (represented in the Plate as four in each compartment), not the smallest fragment is left; and the ancient windows have given place to large modern sashes, resembling those of a carpenter's workshop. The ancient fireplace, opposite the lower bow window of the council-chamber, must have appeared very grand in its pristine state: within the memory of one of the persons at present in the employ of Messrs. Holmes and Hall, vestiges of its having been sumptuously gilt were quite apparent. This part of the building consisted of two chambers, the lower and upper, the divisions by the floor being between the two bow windows, the Gothic door at the extremity of the northern corner being the entrance into the upper chamber.

The ancient door or gateway, depicted in the exterior of the north-east view, is the present entrance to the cellaring or vaults of the hall, to which you descend by thirteen steps, and enter the principal vault, which answers both in length and width to the





*Nash del.*

*Rawle sculp.*

# ELEVATION OF PART OF THE INTERIOR OF CROSBY HALL.

( called the Council Room. )

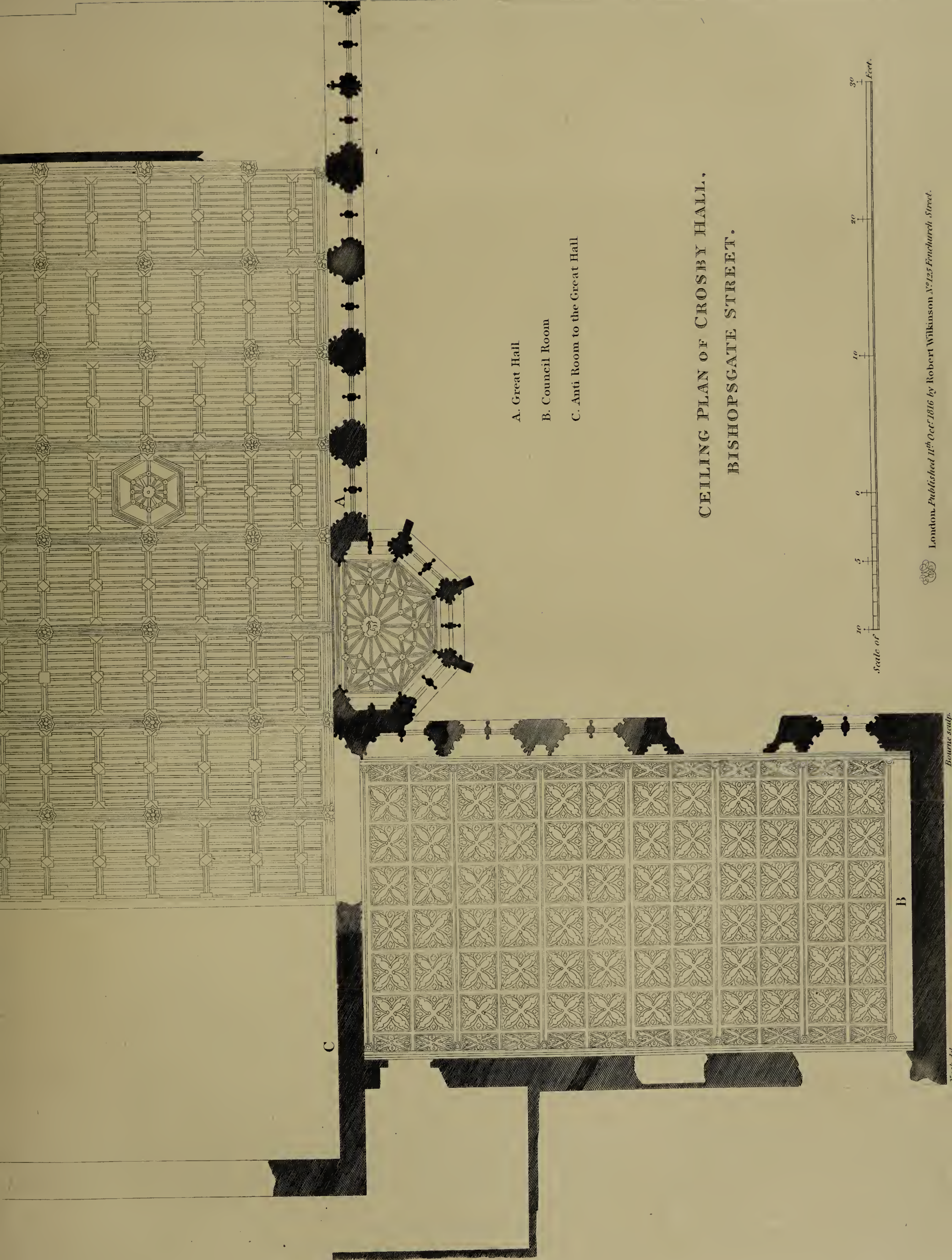
London Published 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1816 by Robert Wilkinson, 225, Fenchurch Street.









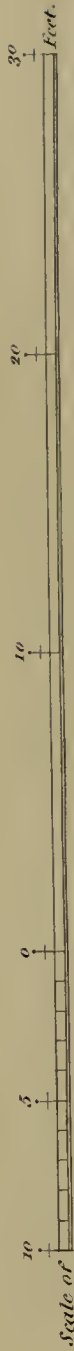


A. Great Hall

B. Council Room

C. Anti Room to the Great Hall

CEILING PLAN OF CROSBY HALL,  
BISHOPSGATE STREET.



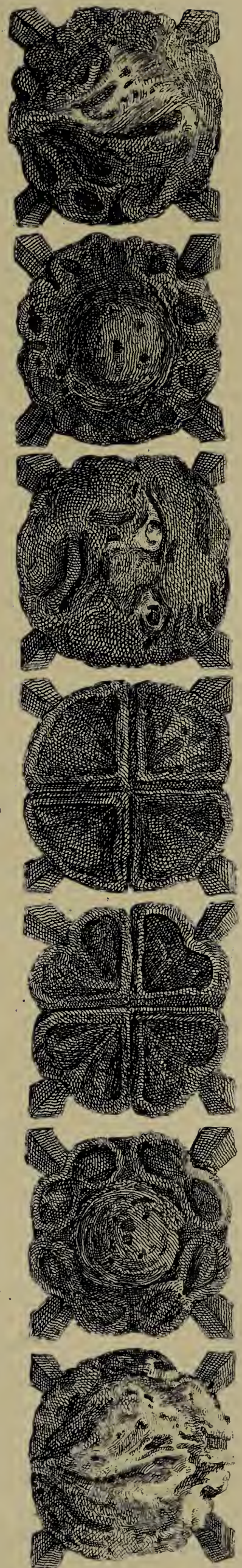
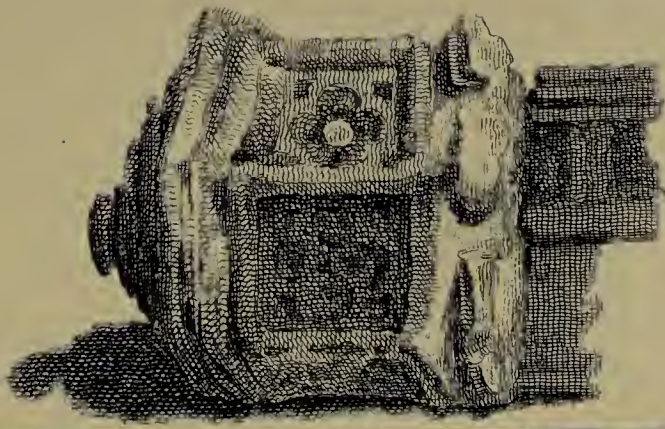
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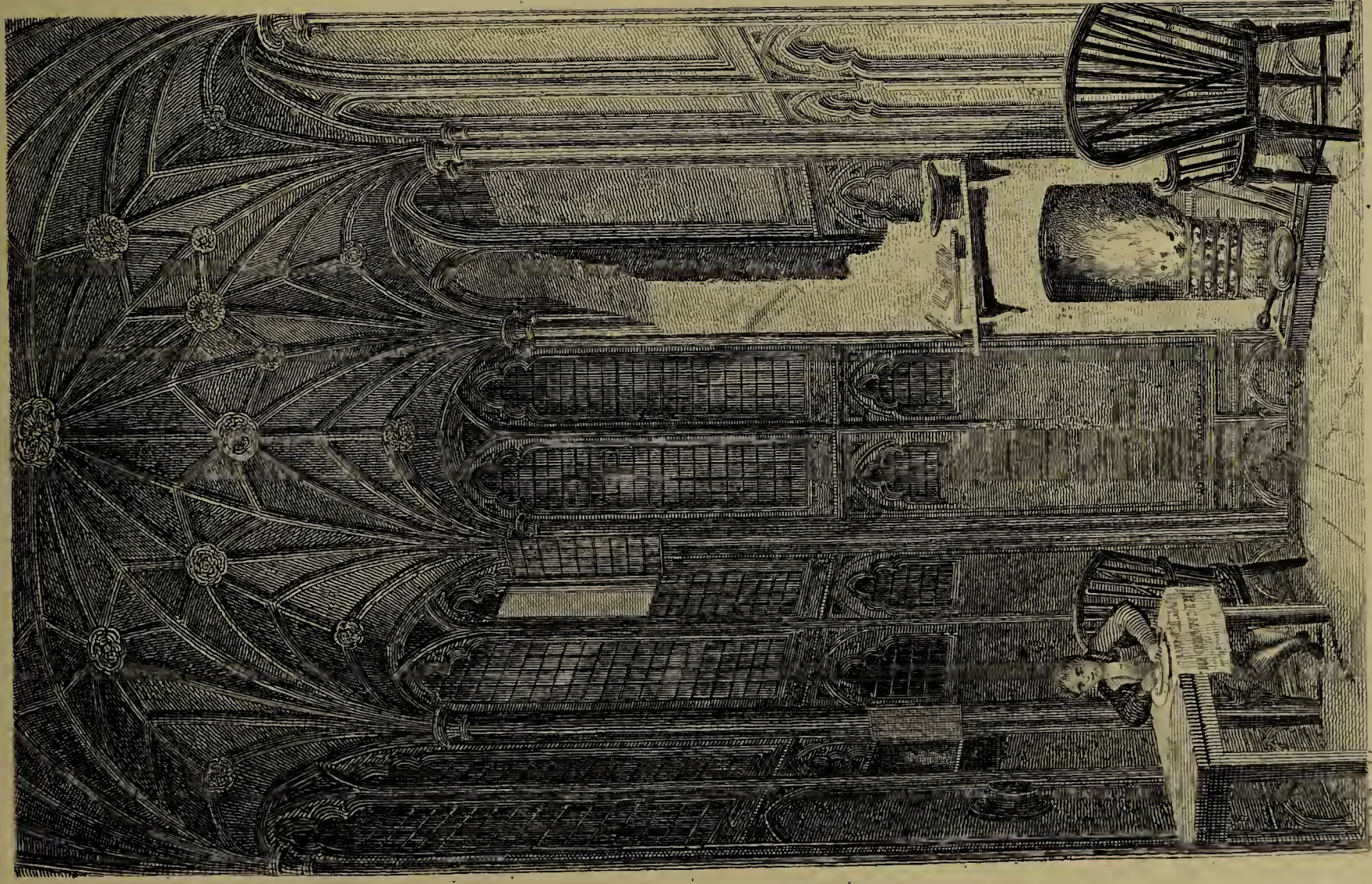


London Published 1 January 1818 by Robert Wilkinson 125 Fenchurch Street









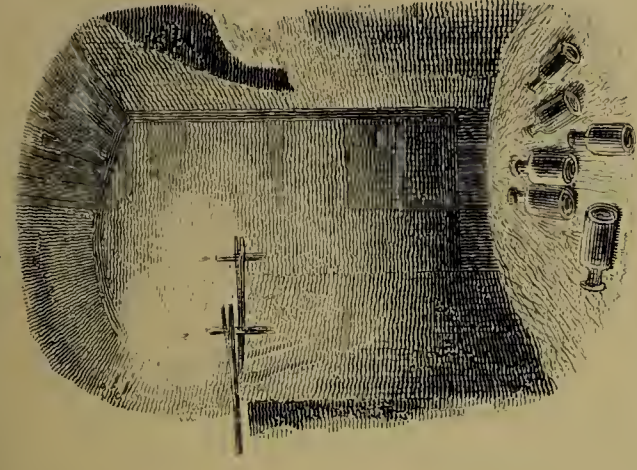
*Great Bay Window, or Recess, of Crosby Hall.*

INTERIOR OF THE GREAT BAY WINDOW, OR RECESS, IN THE HALL OF CROSBY PLACE, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

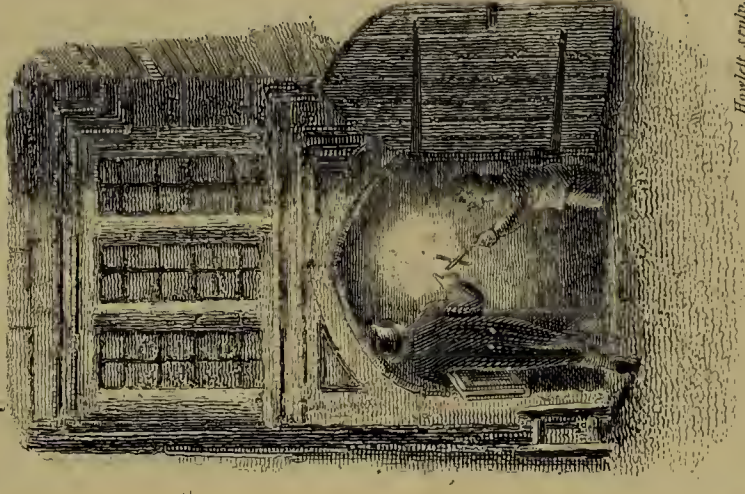
with part of the Vaults and Entrances under the North-Wing.

[ *The Entrance to Crosby Hall & its Crypts, from Great S.<sup>t</sup> Helens.* ]

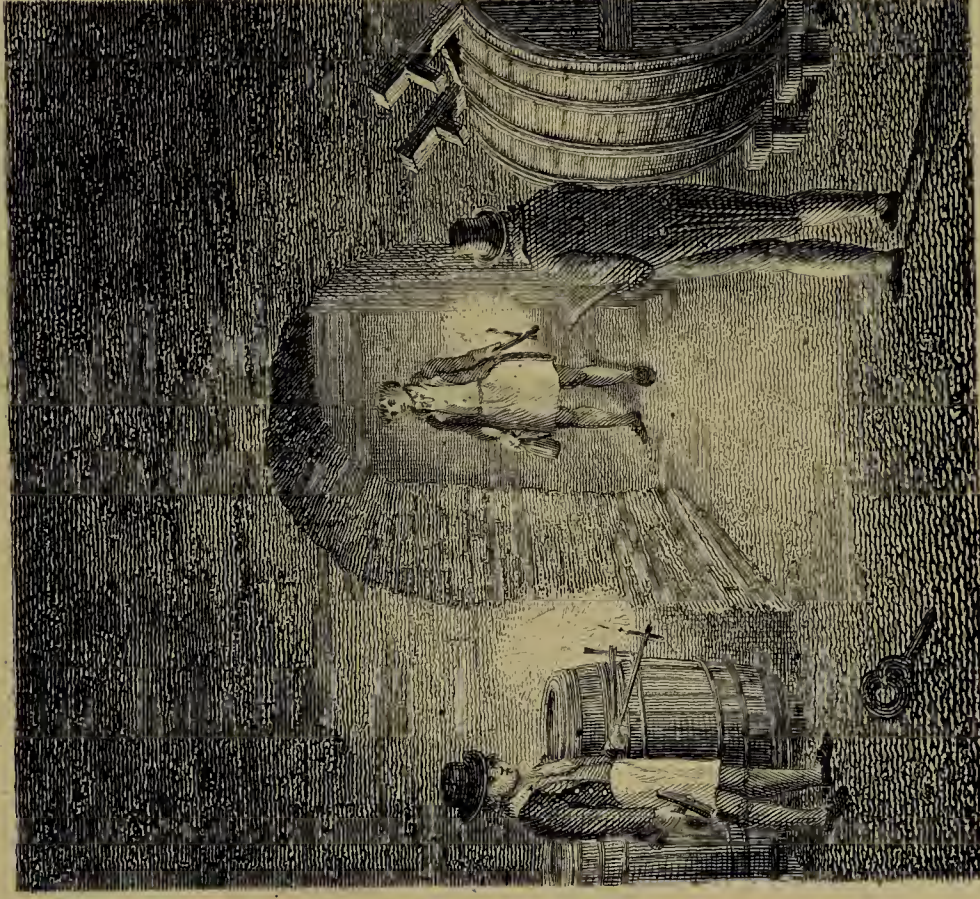
London. Published 1, January 1810. By Robert Wilkinson, 125, Fenchurch Street.



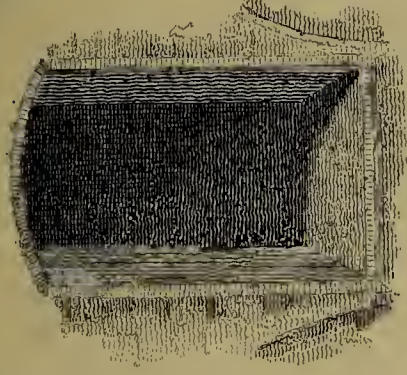
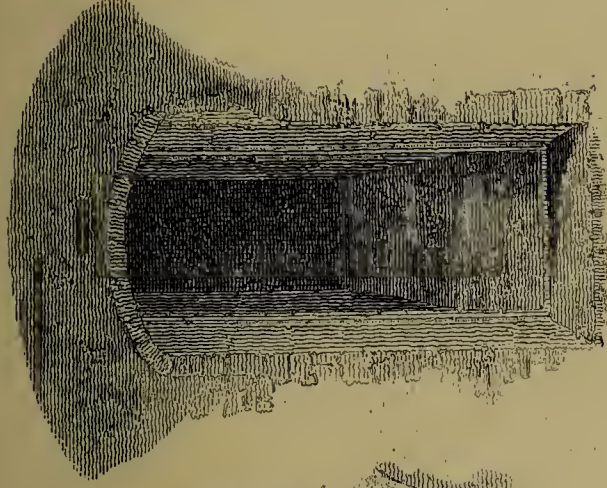
*Entrance to Crosby Hall & its Crypts, from Great S.<sup>t</sup> Helens.*



*Howlett. sculp.*



*Vault under the North-Wing.*



*Entrances, and part of the Vaulting, under the North-Wing.*









W. & A. P. 1847.

Schubert, del.

SOUTH WEST VIEW OF THE CHURCH OF ST. HELEN,

BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON.

London. Published 14th October 1847, by Robt. Wilkinson, 125, Fenchurch Street.







dimensions of the hall. At six feet above, level with the pavement, appear four recesses, two on each side, which originally were intended for windows, and doubtless were so used, as likewise another looking towards Great St. Helen's, but now bricked up. The altitude of these recesses considerably exceeds that of the pavement of Great St. Helen's; these formerly afforded light to the vaults; but that service has given way to the modern improvements of Bishopsgate Street, and is lost in the erection of the public house at the corner of the entrance to St. Helen's from Bishopsgate Street, and the adjoining houses in Great St. Helen's. The old gateway under the grated window, in the same view, is the entrance to the vaulted chambers under the building, and at present is in the occupation of Mr. Moule, wine-merchant, in Great St. Helen's, who has them in use as wine-cellars; a part is however let off, for the same purpose, to Mr. Currall, who keeps the public house the corner of the gateway in Bishopsgate Street.

At the north-east end of the upper part of the council-chamber is a Gothic door, communicating formerly with other parts of the building, with carved stone door-case, evidently coeval with the first building of the room. At the extreme north-west end of the hall is a small Gothic door, that probably might lead to a music-gallery on the north-west side, the door being nearly elevated to half the height of the roof. The ornamented frieze border of the roof of the great hall is composed of various carved devices in wood, representing grotesque heads, white roses (the badge of the royal family of Edward the Fourth), antique shields, and other emblematical devices, totally dissimilar one with another.

The late Duke of Norfolk occasionally visited Crosby Hall, and was so much pleased with the roof, that he employed an artist to make correct drawings of the whole, and built his celebrated banquetting-room, at Arundel Castle, Sussex, precisely on the model, of mahogany. In the spring of the year 1816, the whole of the beautiful stone-work pillars and ornamental masonry of the council-room, were taken down by order of the proprietor, Strickland Freeman, Esq. and removed to his seat at Henley upon Thames, to adorn a dairy he was then building; the masons were employed six weeks on this occasion, and all the fragments injured in the dilapidation were carefully cemented, and packed safe, previously to removal into the country.

The Plate consisting of the grotesque ornaments which compose the frieze that adorns the ceiling of the great hall, exhibits likewise one of the windows with the ornamental carved mouldings and work, with which all the others are similarly adorned. The introduction of the resemblances of Richard III. as represented by the two principal tragedians of modern days, Mr. Kemble and Mr. Kean, are inserted as applicable to Richard's residence here; and as the windows were formerly embellished with stained glass, they would necessarily have made a similar appearance with respect to effect with what is now introduced. The stone-worked bracket which surmounts the window, as represented in the Plate, is from one of those dilapidated fragments which recently were to be found on the premises, but every succeeding day carries with it visible proof of general loss in these ancient ornaments.

*The Bow-window Recess in the Hall of Crosby Place, with the Cellarage Entrance, Windows, &c. of the Vaults beneath.*

The Recess which forms the interior of the remaining projecting small tower and Bow-window, appertaining to the hall (a similar one to which likewise projected from the council-chamber), has been partitioned off from the hall, and is at present fitted up as a counting-house, although the dimensions as to length and breadth are but comparatively small; the grand effect of the beautiful and highly-ornamental stone-worked roof, fails not to attract attention, and to convey to the mind something more resembling the structure of a side chapel appertaining to some of our cathedrals, than the embellishment of a window framed as a recess or break in a hall of audience. Hospitality, in former times, took place of etiquette, and these magnificent rooms of the wealthy founders were in use more to receive and entertain their friends with profuse and sumptuous feasts and banquets, than merely to receive set visits, and make a display of empty parade: in proof of this, we have only to instance the memorable feasting of Sir Henry Picard, vintner, Lord Mayor in 1356, "who, in one day, did sumptuously feast Edward King of England, John King of France, the King of Cyprus (then arrived in England), David King of Scots, Edward Prince of Wales, with many noblemen and others; and after the sayd Henry Picard kept his HALL against all commers whatsoever, that were willing to play at dice and hazard: in like manner the Lady Margaret, his wife, did also kepe her chamber to the same intent. The King of Cyprus, playing with Henry Picard in his HALL, did winne of him fifty markes; but Henry, being very skilful in that art, altering his hand, did winne of the same King the same fifty markes, and fifty markes more; which, when the same King began to take in ill part, although hee dissembled the same, Henry said unto him, 'My Lord and King, be not agreeved, I court not your gold, but your play; for I have not bidd you hither that I might grieve, but that amongst other things I might enjoy your play;' and gave him his money againe, plentifully bestowing of his owne amongst the retinue; besides, he gave many rich gifts to the King, and other nobles and knights who dined with him, to the great glory of the citizens of London in those days."—*Vide Stow's Annals*, 263.

So wealthy and liberal a man as Sir John Crosby appears to have been, we may naturally suppose was not wanting in disposition to keep his HALL with the like magnificence; and though it does not appear he either had an opportunity to feast as many kings, or gamble quite so high, or perhaps at all; yet royalty did not disdain to take up its residence in Sir John Crosby's establishment; and it will never fail to be recorded, that Crosby Place was considered by the aspiring and ambitious Richard the Third, as a palace not unworthy his residence.

## The Priory and Church of St. Helen, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

Sr. Helen, to whom this Priory was dedicated by *Constantius Chlorus*, Governor of Britain under the Romans, was mother of Constantine the Great, the first Christian Emperor of Rome. She was the daughter of *Coel*, Prince of the Britons, and born at Colchester, in Essex, according to the British Chronicles. But some Greek writers (among whom is Nicephorus) relate, that she was born at Drepanum in Bithynia in Asia, being the daughter of an host in that city, who brought her to *Constantius*, then happening to be there in his passage as Ambassador into Persia, who being enamoured with her rare beauty and comeliness, became so intimate with her as to have a child by her, which child she named Constantine. But Cardinal *Baronius* disputes this story, and avers that she was by birth a Briton, and no concubine to *Constantius Chlorus*, but his lawful wife.

This is that Helena, who in ancient writings is named *Piissima* and *Venerabilis Augusta*. She went to Jerusalem, and there found out Christ's Cross; and ordained *Quirinius* Bishop of Jerusalem. She afterwards returned to Rome, where she died, and was interred about the year of our Lord 326, aged 80 years. From Rome she was afterwards translated by her son *Constantine* to Constantinople, and from thence, as *Peter de Natalibus* writes, into Venice, where, says he, her body lies buried in a monastery



dedicated to her name; but others say her body was translated to Rheims, where her translation is celebrated yearly, Feb. 7; and at Rome her festival is kept August 12.

Before she came from Jerusalem she repaired that city, adorning the same with many goodly churches and monuments. In many other places she erected divers churches which were afterwards dedicated to her name. In her native country of Great Britain (for so the most authentic writers affirm) she left some memorials of herself, for she built (as it is said) the walls of London and Colchester, and erected also a goodly church at Bedford, which, being turned into a monastery, was destroyed by the Danes about the year 868. Whosoever desires to read more of St. Helen, may be satisfied out of Eusebius in *Vita Constantini*, *Ruffinus*, *Sozomen*, *Peter de Natalibus*, *Nicephorus*, and divers other authors.

The original foundation of the Priory of St. Helen was when Alardus de Burnham was Dean of St. Paul's, about the year 1212, in the latter part of the reign of King John, for Dean Burnham died on the 14th of August, 1216. The permission to place Nuns there, was granted by himself and the Chapter of St. Paul's, to William Basing (in the instrument termed "William, the son of William the Goldsmith"), who was patron of the parish church of St. Helen, but which patronage he afterwards vested in the newly founded Convent. This permission, or grant, with a translation of it, follows; as also certain constitutions made for the Nuns, by Reginald Kentwood, Dean of St. Paul's, and the Chapter, in the year 1439. These Nuns, it should be observed, were of the Benedictine Order, and wore a black habit, with a cloak, cowl, and veil.

*"Priory of St. Helen's next the Way of Bishopsgate Streete, in the City of London.\*"*

*"Of the constituting of Nuns in the same."*

"Know all present and to come, that I, *Alardus*, Dean of the church of St. Paul, London, and the Chapter of the same church, do grant to William, the son of William the Goldsmith, patron of the church of St. Helen, London, that he may constitute Nuns in the same church for the perpetual service of God therein, and may bestow on the society of the same, the right of patronage to the said church, as the same was granted to him by our predecessors; provided that the Prioress or other governing such house (after election made by the same), do make presentation thereof to the Dean and Chapter of London, and swear fidelity to the same Dean and Chapter, as well for such church, as for a pension or annuity of half a mark, payable within eight days of Easter; and that they do further swear, not to alienate such before-mentioned patronage, or to subject their Convent to any other control. And we do moreover grant, as far as in us lies, that the said Society or Convent, so to be erected, may appropriate and convert to their own use all obventions belonging to the said Church, excepting the aforesaid pension, they discharging all episcopal dues appertaining to the said Church: and if it shall happen that the Nuns of such Convent shall conduct themselves improperly, we grant the same to men of religion, to hold without molestation, in the same manner as is mentioned with respect to such Nuns; and the Dean and Chapter bind themselves similarly towards them: and that this our grant and concession, and all other our engagements, may be held in perpetual remembrance and firmly observed, we have caused the same to be done in the form of a hand-writing; the one part whereof to be kept by us, and the other by the said William and the said Nuns, and have mutually sealed the same, &c. Witness, *Alardus*, Dean of London, and others."†

*"Constitutions by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, to be observed by the Nuns of the Convent of St. Helen, near Bishopsgate, within the City of London.‡"*

"§ Reynold Kentwode, Dean and Chapeter of the Church of Poules, to the religious women, Prioress and Covent of the Priory of Seynt Eleyens, of owre patronage and jurisdictyon immediat, and every Nunne of the sayde Priory, gretynge in God, with desyre of religyous observances and devocyon. For as moche as in owre visitacyon ordinarye in youre Priorye boothe in the hedde, and in the membris late actually exersyd, we have founden many defautes and excesses, the whiche ne dythe notory correccyon and reformacyon, we, wyllynge vertu to be cherished, and holy relygion for to be kepte, as in the rules in youre ordyerre, we ordeyne and make certeyne Ordenauns and Injunccyons, weche we sende you wrete and seeled undir owre commone seele, for to be kepte in forme as thei ben articted and wretyn unto you.

"Firste, we ordeyne and enjoyne yow, that devyne servyce be don by yow duly nythe and day, and silence duly kepte in the tyme and place, aftir the observaunce of yowre religione.

"Also we ordeyne and enjoyne you Prioress and Covente, and eche of you synglerly, that ye make due and hole confession to the confessor assigned be us.

"Also we enjoyne yow Prioress and Covent, that ye ordeyne convenyent place of firmarie, in the wiche youre seeke sustres may be honestly kepte and relevyd with the costes and expences of yowre house, acustomed in the relygion durynge the tyme of heere sikenesse.

"Also we enjoyne you Prioress, that ye kepe youre dortour, and ly thereinne by nythe, aftyr observaunce of yowre religion, without that the case be suche that the lawe and the observaunce of youre religione suffreth yow to do the contrarye.

"Also we ordeyne and injoyne yow Prioress and Covent, that noo seculere be lokkyed withinne the boundes of the cloystere; ne no seculere personnes come withinne aftyr the belle of complyne, except wymment servauntes and made childeryne lerners, also admitte noone sojournauntes wymment withoute lycence of us.

\* Mon. Angl. tom. ii. p. 895. Ex Cod. MS. penes Dec. et Capit. Eccl. Cath. S. Pauli Lond. (A), f. 24, b.

† "Sciant presentes et futuri, quod Ego, *Alardus*, Ecclesie S. Pauli Lond. Decanus, et ejusdem Ecclesie capitulum, concessimus *Willielmo* filio *Willielmi* Aurifabri, Patrono Ecclesie S. Helenae, Lond. ut constituat in eadem ecclesia Moniales, Deo ibidem imperpetuum servituras, et collegio ibidem constituo jus patronatus ejusdem Ecclesie, quod a predecessoribus nostris ei fuerat concessum, conferat; ita quidem quod quicunq. ibidem nomine Prioressae ministrabit, post electionem ab eodem Collegio factum, Decano et Capitulo Lond. presentetur, et jure fidelitatem Decano et Capitulo, eam de ipsa Ecclesia, quam de pensione dimidiae marcae annuae, infra octo dies Paschae solvenda, et de jure patronatus non alienando, et quod nulli alio Collegio se subiciet. Concessimus etiam, quantum in nobis est, quod collegium ibi statutum omnes obventiones supradictae Ecclesiae, excepta dicta pensione, in usus proprios convertat; idem quoq. collegium omnia onera episcopalia ad Ecclesiam praedictam pertinentia, sustinebit. Si autem in loco supra dicto, aliquo casu fortuito, conversatio Monialium esse desierit, concessimus ut ibidem, viri religiosi, absq. contradictione, secundum formam de Monialibus superius expressum, constituentur; et simili modo Decano Lond. et Capitulo obligentur. Ut autem hujus concessionis nostrae, necnon et totius conventionis nror imperpetuum memoria firmiter tenetur, et firmiter observetur, ipsum totum, sub forma Cyrographi, scribi fecimus, &c. Hiis testibus, *Alardus*, Lond. Decano et aliis."

‡ "Constitutiones per Decanum et Capitulum Ecclesiae Cathedralis S. Pauli, Lond. factae, Moniales Cænobii S. Helenae prope Bishopsgate, infra civitatem London. tangentes."

§ Ex ipso autogr. in Bibl. Hutton.





*E. Nash Del.*  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Bond — Gaussen — Rev<sup>d</sup> J. Standish Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Gresham Sir W<sup>m</sup> Pickering —  
 — Bond Sen<sup>r</sup> —

Sir John & Lady Crosby

*R. Howlett Sculp.*

SOUTH WEST VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF S<sup>t</sup> HELEN, BISHOPSGATE STREET;  
 Taken during the Repair in 1808. Exhibiting also some of the principal Monuments.

London, Published in October 1817, by Robert Wilkinson, A<sup>o</sup> 75 Fenchurch Street.



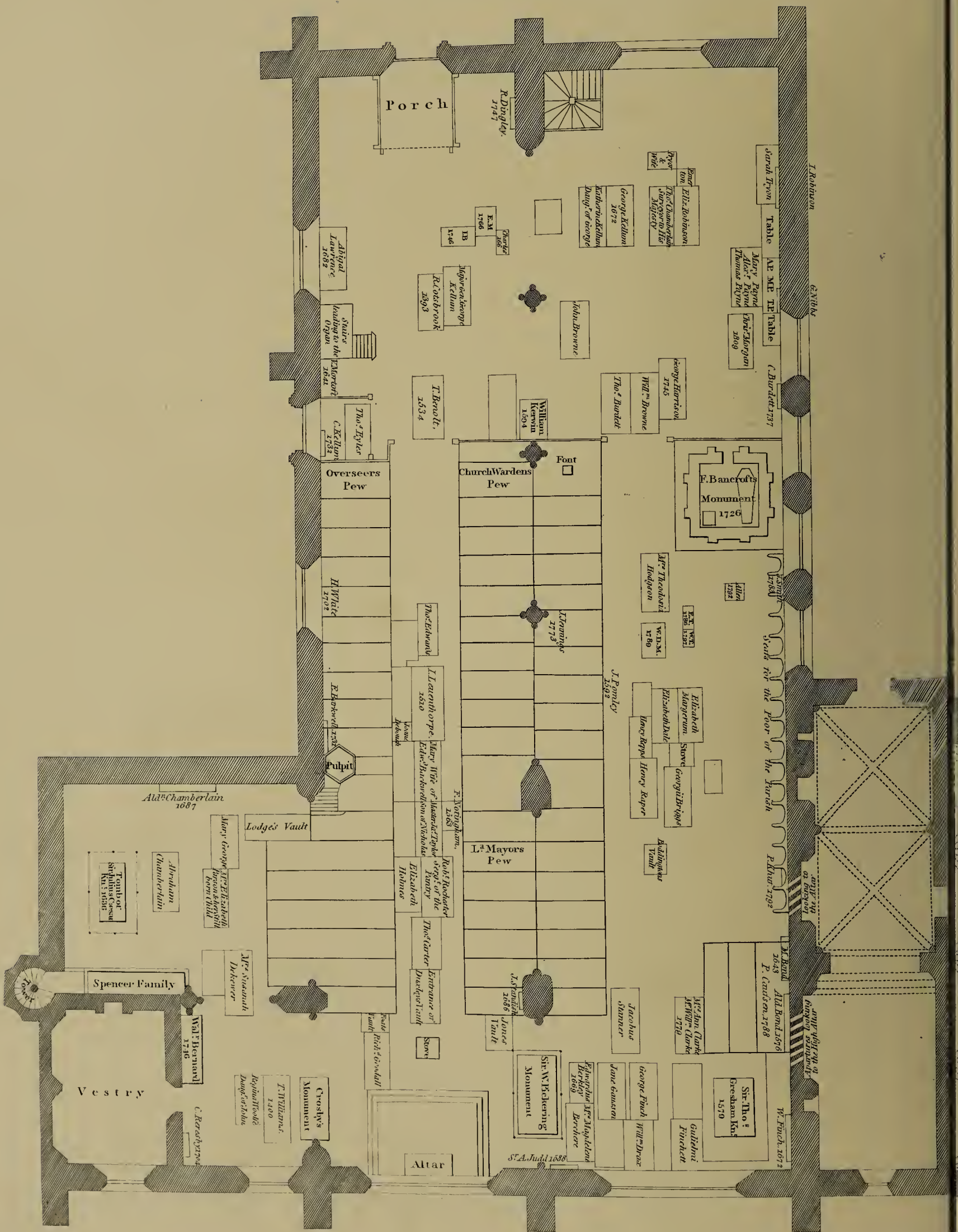








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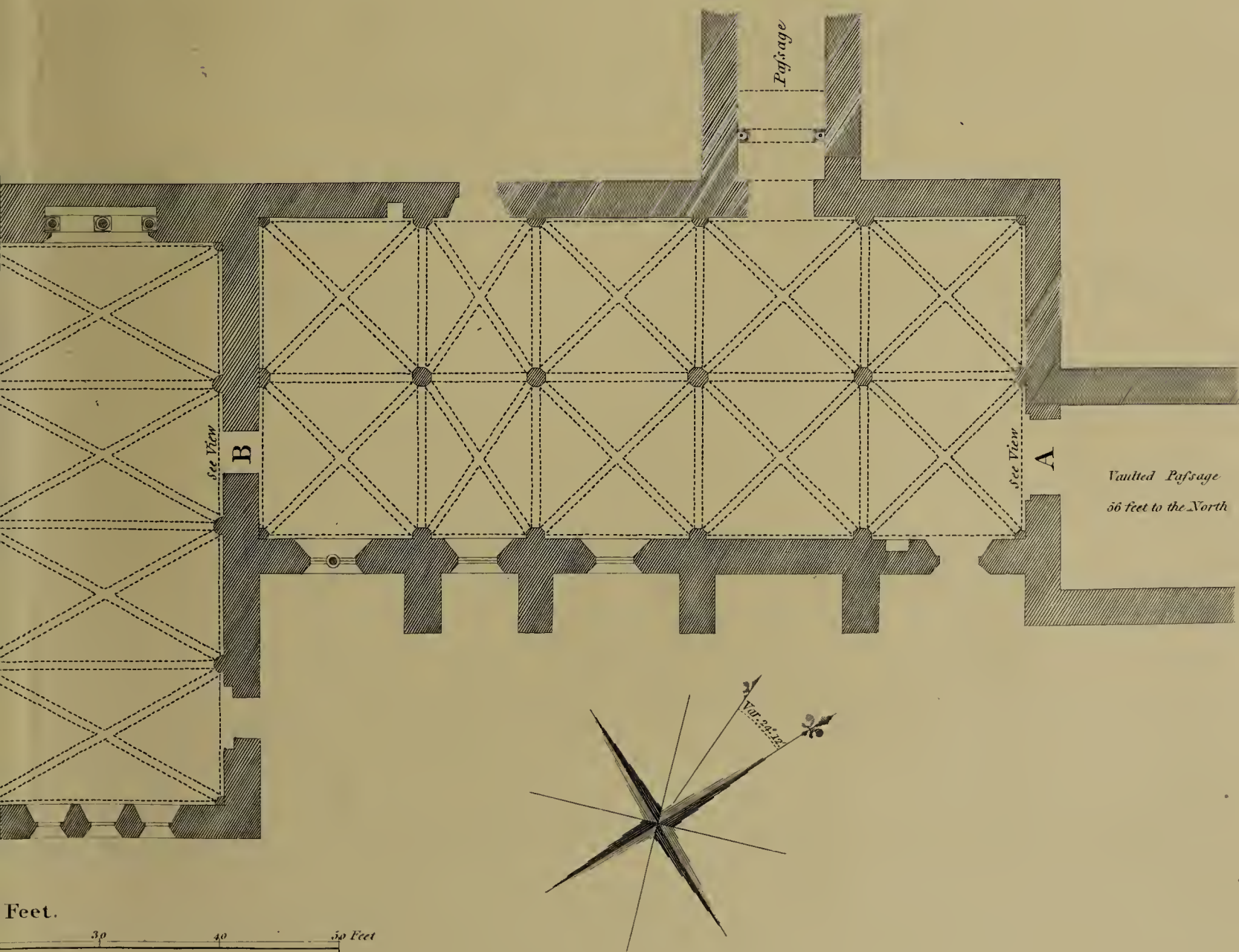
PLAN OF THE  
NUNNERY AND CHURCH OF S<sup>T</sup>. HELEN,  
*BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON.*

*Shewing the Situations of the Sepulchral Monuments, &c. in the Church,*

Taken after the General Repair in 1808.



London: Published 11<sup>th</sup> October, 1817, by Robert Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 25, Fenchurch Street.









"Also we ordeyne and enjoyne yow Prioress and Covent, that ye, ne noone of yowre sustres use nor haunte any place withinne the Priory, thoroghe the wiche evel suspcecyone or sclaudere mythe aryse; weehe places, for certeyne causes that move us, we wryte not here inne in oure present injunccyone, but wole notyfie to yow Prioress; nor have no lokyng nor speetales owte warde, thorght the wiche ye mythe falle in worldye delectacyone.

"Also we ordeyne and enjoyne yow Prioress and Covent, that somme sadde woman and discrete of the seyde religione, honest, well named, be assigned to the shittying (shutting) of the cloyster' dorys, and keyping of the keyes, that non personc have entre ne issu into the place aftyr complyne belle; nethir in noo other tyme be the wiche the place may be disclaundered in tyme comyng.

"Also we ordeyne and enjoyne yow Prioress and Covent, that noo seculere wymmen slepe be nythe with inne the dortour, with owte specielle graunte hadde in the Chapter House, among yow alle.

"Also we ordeyne and enjoyne yow, that noone of yow speke ne comone with no seculere persone; ne sende ne receyve letteres myssyves or geftes of any seculere persone, with oute lycence of the Prioress: and that there be an other of youre sustres present, assigned be the Prioress to here and record the honeste of bothe partyes, in suche commynication: and such letters or geftes sent or recyved may turne into honeste and wurchepe, and none into vilanye, ne disclaundered of youre honeste and religione.

"Also we ordeyne and enjoyne you Prioress and Covent, that none of youre sustres be admitted to noonc office but they that be of gode name and fame.

"Also we ordeyne and enjoyne you, that ye ordeyne and chese on of yowre sustres, honeste, abilie, and cunnyng of discreyone, the whiche can, may, and schall have the charge of teching and informacyone of youre sustres that ben uncunnyng, for to teche hem here service, and the rule of here religione.

"Also for as moche that diverce fees, perpetuelle corrodies, and lyvers have be grauntyd before this tyme to diverce officers of youre house, and other persones, weche have hurt the house, and be cause of delapidacyone of the godys of youre seyde howse, we ordeyne and enjoine yow, that ye reserve noone officere to no perpetuelle fee of offee, ne graunte, no annuete, corody, ne livery, without specielle assent of us.

"Also we enjoyne yow, that alle daunsyng and revelyng be utterlely forborne among yow, except Christmasse and other honest tymys of recreacyone, among youre selfe usyd, in absence of seculers in alle wyse.

"Also we enjoyne you Prioress, that there may be a doore at the nonnes' quere, that noo straungers may loke on them, nor they on the straungers, wanne thei bene at divyne service. Also we ordene and injoyne yow Prioress, that there be made a hache of eenabyll\* heythe, crestyd withe pykys of herne, to fore the entre of yowre kechyne, that noo straunge pepille may entre with certeyne cleketts avysed be yow and be yowre st'ward to suche personys as yow and hem thynk onest and conabell.

"Also we enjoyne yow Prioress, that non nonnes have noo keyes of the posterne doore that gothe owte of the cloystere in the churchyard but the Prioress, for there is moche comyng in and owte unleffulle tymys.

"Also we ordeyne and enjoyne, that no nonnes have, ne receyve noo schuldrin wyth hem into the howse forseyde, but yif that the profite of the comonys turne to the vayle of the same howse.

"Thes Ordenauns and Injunceyons, and iche of them, as thei be rehersed above, we send unto yow Prioress and Convent, charyng and commaunding yow, and iche of yow alle, to kepe hem truly and holy in vertu of obedience, and upon peyne of contempte: and that ye doo them be redde and declared foure tymes of the yeere in yowre chapele before yow, and that thei may be hadde in mynde, and kepte under peyne of excommunicacyone, and other lawfulle peynes, to be yove into the persone of yow Prioress, and into singuler persones of the Covent, wheche we purpose to use agens yow, in case that ye disobeye us; reservyng to us and owre successours poure thes forsayde ordinaunces and injunctiouns to chaunge, adde, and diminue, and with hem despence, as ofte as the case requirethe and it is needfulle. In to whiche witnesse we sette oure common seele, yovyn in owre Chapitter Howse, the xxi day of the monyth of June, the yere of owre Lord Mccccxxxix. et anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti, post conquæstum, dccimo septimo."

At the dissolution of religious houses, this Priory was surrendered, 25th of November, 30 Henry VIII. and was then valued at 314*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* according to Dugdale, and 376*l.* 6*s.* as Speed. After the suppression, King Henry VIII. in the thirty-third of his reign, gave the site of the Priory and its Church, called the *Nuns' Church*, to Richard Williams, alias Cromwell: and Edward VI. in the fourth of his reign, by his letters patent, bearing date the 1st of April, conferred the jurisdiction of this place on the Bishop of London and his successors, which was afterwards confirmed by Queen Mary in the first year of her reign; though since it has been granted back, as also the advowson of the Church, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are both patrons and ordinaries of the place, and collate to this Church as a vicarage.

The Nuns' Hall, and other houses thereto appertaining, were, after the dissolution, purchased by the Leather-sellers, a society incorporated by letters patent of the twenty-second of Henry VI. anno 1442, by the name of the Wardens and Society of the Mystery or Art of Leather-sellers of the City of London, who converted the *Nuns' Hall* into a Common Hall, for the purpose of holding their occasional meetings and settlement of accounts; and it continued in such use, until it was demolished, with the other remnants of the old Priory, in 1799, to make way for the foundation for the present St. Helen's Place.

This Priory and magnificent Hall occupied a considerable portion of Little St. Helen's, a good large place, having one or two courts within it, with good old timber houses, well inhabited by merchants and opulent traders; likewise some alms-houses built by Sir Andrew Judd, for six poor alms-people; and for the endowment of which Sir Andrew gave lands to the Skinners, out of which they were to give 4*s.* every week to the six poor alms-people, 8*d.* the piece, and 25*s.* 4*d.* the year in coals for ever.

The general view given of the ruins of this ancient Priory and religious structure, dedicated to St. Helen, as represented in the prospect delineated S. E. reminds us rather of some romantic fragment of antiquity to be found in distant counties, than of one situated in the very centre of the populous city of London; and were it not for the modern buildings made out in the back ground, which exhibit the nature of the adjoining neighbourhood, a spectator might be led to imagine the scene no other than many miles distant from the metropolis of England; yet it is most certain that it represents nothing more than parts of the cloisters and adjoining buildings of St. Helen's Priory, previous to its entire demolition, as above noticed. The drawing was made on the spot at the time the workmen were employed, and shows the S. E. view of the still remaining Church, and a faithful representation of what appeared in the year 1799.

The Nuns' Dining Hall, or Refectory, a view of which is represented over that of the two crypts at the south end, was formed of the best joiners' and plaisterers' work in the kingdom; the screen was most elegantly worked, having six columns of the *Ionic* order richly adorned; and the curiously fret-worked ceiling, pauelled wainscot, richly worked window abutments, Gothic recesses,



and grand stone-worked arched entrance, rendered the appearance of the whole, when perfect, a scene truly striking and sublimely grand. Enough is preserved in the view of the great south window, to ascertain its immense magnitude; and from the number of the other windows that ornamented this apartment, sufficient light must have been admitted to dispel the gloom which generally pervades most ancient buildings.

The two Crypts under the great Hall, communicating with each other (views of which, from the north and south, are given in the Plates), were probably occasionally in use by the Nuns, for devotional exercise and meditation: indeed, the Roman calendar abounds with saints sufficient to furnish the religious orders with prayers and masses, four or five times every day throughout the year.

The view of the second Crypt, looking from the south, was taken immediately after the demolishing of the Hall and other buildings above; and in the same Plate are represented specimens of the architecture of the building, which is Norman: the parts delineated are the piscina on the west side of the double range of vaulting, the springer to the arched head of the passage, the arched passage on the west side of the double range, elevation of the base, and plan of one of the columns and springers which support the arched roof of the same.

In the plan of the Nunnery are shown the entrances to Crypts by the vaulted passages, one of which was fifty-six feet in extent, looking to the north: it will also be observed, that the Crypt to the north was considerably larger than that at the southern end of the building. The situation where the Nuns were placed, in order to have a complete view of the altar of the conventual church, is described by slanting apertures made through the Church wall; this church was divided from that of the parish (also under the same roof) by a partition, since taken down.

The Church of St. Helen is situate in a fair court or square on the east side of Bishopsgate Street, in Bishopsgate Ward, and has a retired and pleasing appearance: but that there was a more ancient church here before the founding of the said Priory, appears by an agreement or grant (preserved in Newcourt's Repertorium) to the Canons of St. Paul's by one *Ranulph* and Robert his son. After this the Church fell into the hands of the Dean and Chapter by the death of the grantors above named, and of a third person, to whom they had reserved it during his life: they granted the right of patronage to the William, mentioned, the son of William the Goldsmith, who afterwards applied himself to Alardus the Dean, and the Chapter of St. Paul's, and got leave of them to found a Priory for Nuns here.

The present Church of St. Helen's is a venerable structure, and being much decayed, was begun to be repaired in the year 1631, and was fully restored, and in every part richly beautified, at the cost and charge of the parishioners in the year 1633—William Hurt, Thomas Aldridge, Churchwardens. The charge of this great reparation amounted to the sum of £1300 and upwards.

This Church fortunately escaped the destructive fire of London in 1666, and is a Gothic structure of the lighter kind, consisting of a plain body with large windows. The tower was not built till the year 1669, and is wrought with rustic at the corners, crowned with a turret and dome, with a bell in it. It appears Sir Thomas Gresham had promised to have built a steeple, in recompense for the ground occupied by the erection of his monument in the Church, but by an oversight (it is presumed) in his will, no provision was made for that purpose.

The parsonage of St. Helen's was in the Crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; a lease whereof she granted about the year 1588 to one Captain *Nicholas Oseley*, for his good service against the Spaniards: this *Oseley* being in Spain in those eventful and dangerous times, had sent very good intelligence thence; and likewise in the fight against the Spanish fleet in 1588: whereupon *Howard*, Lord Admiral, sent a letter in his behalf to the Lord Treasurer, that for the causes above mentioned it was the Queen's pleasure that he should stay the same parsonage, that no lease of it in the meanwhile should be granted out of the Exchequer, which should prevent the reward of one that had so well deserved in adventuring his life so many ways in Her Majesty's service.

But before this, in the 10th Elizabeth, May 27th, the Queen granted to *Cesar Adelmare* and *Thomas Colsil* the rectory, parish church, messuage, tithes, &c. for twenty-one years, reserving unto her Majesty and her heirs the advowson of the vicarage.

The rectory came afterwards to *Michael Stanhope*, Esq. and *Edward Stanhope*, LL.D. and one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, £20 to be issuing from the said rectory every year, *pro stipendio*, i. e. for a salary to a sufficient preacher of God's word, to be allowed by the Bishop of London: the parish have a copy of the Queen's sale, granting to them "the whole rectory and Church of St. Helen's, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, late belonging to the Priory of St. Helen's; and all the messuages, houses, edifices, gardens, and tithes, oblations, rents, fruits, profits, advantages, commodities, &c." This bears date, at Westminster, 13th September, the forty-first of her reign.

The monuments in this Church are very numerous, and several of them are costly and magnificent. Many eminent persons are likewise buried here, the following of which are the principal:

*Thomas Langton*, Chaplain, buried in the choir, 1350.

Dame *Elizabeth Greystock*, widow, late wife of Sir *John Vavasor*, Knight; which Lady, by will, dated May 14, 1509, bequeathed her body to be buried in the monastery of St. Helen, within Bishopsgate, London, in the Chapel of our Lady in the north side of the chapel, and gave the Prioress and Convent of the same a basin and ewer of silver.

*Robert Knollys*, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber of the King, to the Prioress and Convent of this Monastery a suit of copes and £20.

In this Church there was a figure of the Trinity and a high altar of St. Helen, to which much devotion was paid. In the year 1458, "*Rafe Muchin*, Esq. of this parish, made his will, to be buried before the TRINITY, in St. Helen's parish in Bishopsgate Street, &c. Item, I bequeath to the Church a black velvet gown and a black velvet cloke. Item, I bequeath to the high altare of St. Ellen's a fyne diaper tabull cloath."

*Joan*, daughter to *Henry Seamer*, wife to *Richard*, son and heir to *Robert Lord Poynings*, died a virgin, 1420.

Sir *John Crosby*, Alderman, 1475, and *Anne* his wife.

*John Gower*, Steward of St. Helen's, 1512.

*John Rochester*, Esq. Serjeant of the Pantry to Henry VIII.

Sir *William Sanctlo* and Sir *William Sanctlo*, father and son.

Sir *William Pickering* and Sir *William Pickering*, father and son.

*Elleanor*, daughter to Sir *Thomas Butler*, Lord *Sudley*.

*William Hollis*, Maior, 1540.

Sir *Andrew Jud*, Maior, 1551.

Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Mercer, 1579.

*William Skegges*, Serjeant Poulter.

*Richard Gresham*, Son to Sir *Thomas Gresham*, 1564.

*William Bond*, Alderman, and sometime Sheriff of London, a merchant adventurer, and most famous for his great adventures both by sea and land, obiit 30 die Maii 1576.





SOUTH EAST VIEW OF THE NUNNERY OF ST. HELEN, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

London. Published 1. January 1819. by Robert Wilkinson, 125. Fenchurch Street.





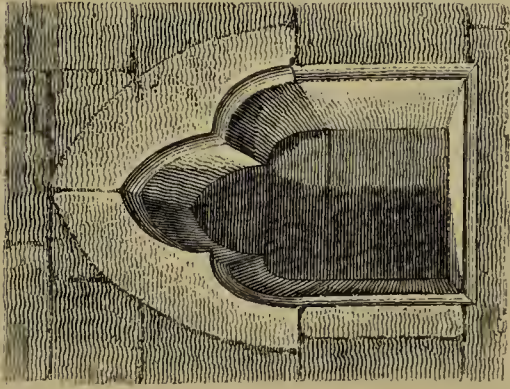




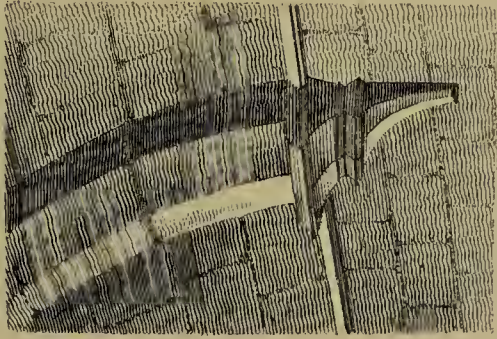
H. Capon del.

THE CRYPT OF THE ANTIEN NUNNERY OF S. HELEN, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON;  
over which was erected the Hall &c. of the Leather-sellers Company.

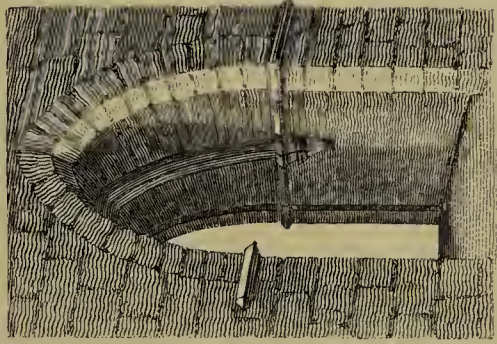
See only.



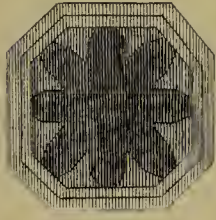
Fiscina, on the West Side of the Double Cloister.



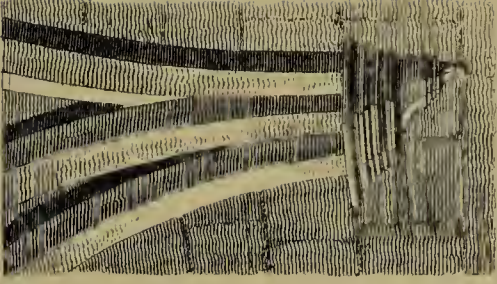
Springer to the Arched Head of the Passage.



Arched Passage, on the West Side of the Double Cloister.



Elevation of the Base, & Plan of the Column.

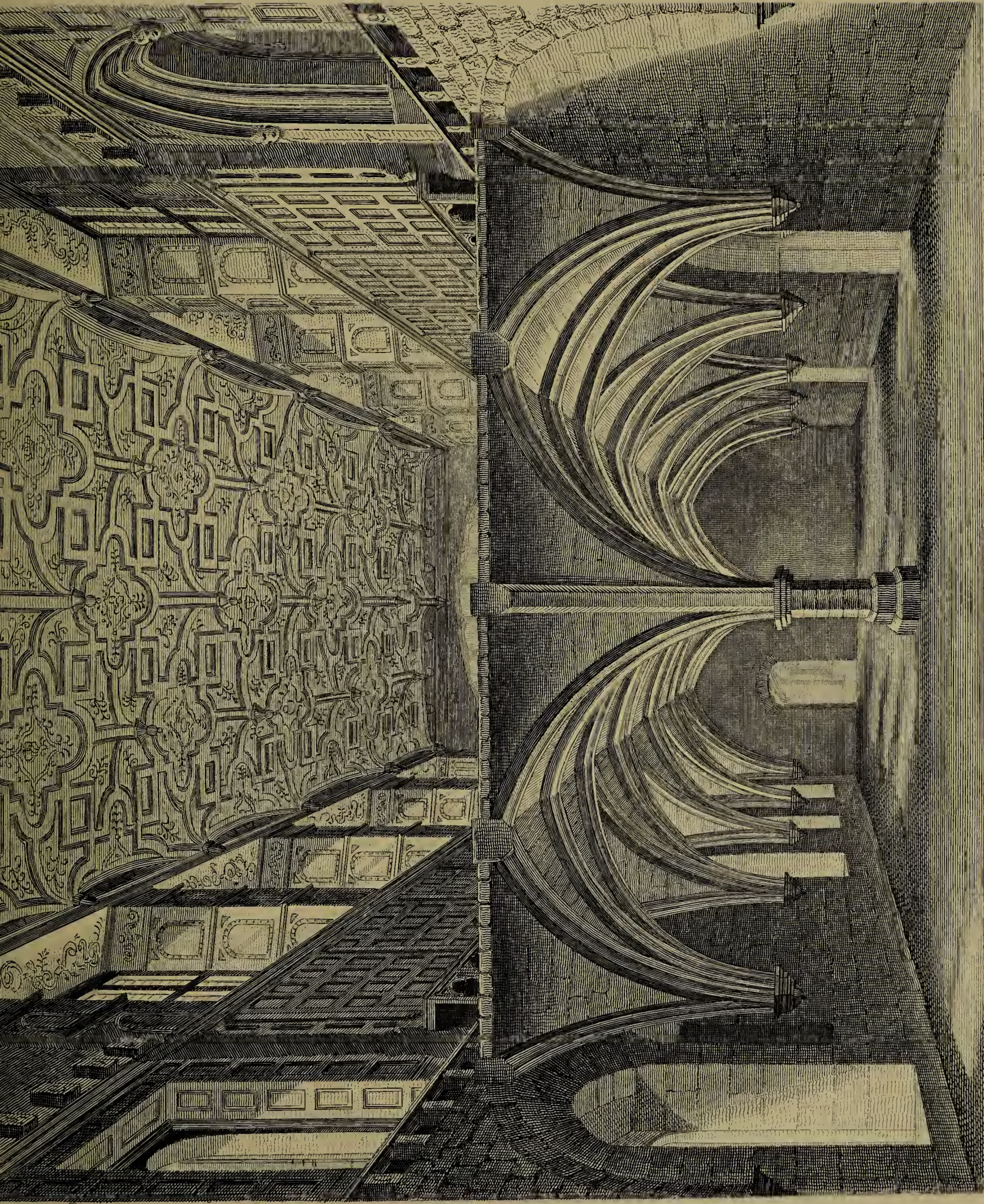


Springers of the Vaulting in the Double Cloister.









*W. Capon del.*

*Wise sculp.*

THE CRYPT OF THE NUNNERY OF ST. HELEN, IN BISHOPSGATE STREET, FROM THE NORTH; shewing the situation of the two CHAPELS at the South end. The upper part of the PLATE exhibits the CEILING, &c. of a fine apartment, over the CRYPT, which was used as the Dining Hall of the LEATHER SELLERS' COMPANY, by whom the Nunnery had been purchased after the Reformation, and which was pulled down by their order in 1799. The Site is occupied by the Buildings now forming St. Helen's Place.

London, Published in October 1827, by Robert Wilkinson, 179, 25 Fenchurch Street.









Johannes Spencer, *Equus Auratus, Civis et Senator* Londinensis, *ejusdem Civitatis Prætor*, Anno Dom. 1594. *Qui ex* Alicia Bromfeldia *Uxore, unicum reliquit Filiam* Elizabeth, *Gulielmo Baroni Compton enuptam. Obiit 30 die Martii. Anno Salutis* M.D.C.IX.

*John Robinson*, merchant of the staple in England, free of the Merchant Tailors, and sometime Alderman of London; and *Christian* his wife: she died April 24, 1592, and her husband, Feb. 19, 1599.

*William Kenwin*, Freemason, died Dec. 26, 1594.

*Abraham Onelius*, a learned preacher of the French Church.

*John Wartanus*, an Armenian Merchant, born in Persia, died April 7, 1662.

Sir *Julius Adelmare*, alias *Cæsar*, Knt. Doctor of both Laws, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, died April 18, 1636, aged 75.

*Martin Bond*, Esq. He was captain, in the year 1588, in the camp at Tilbury; died in May 1643, aged 85.

*Gervase Renesby*, died Anno 1704.

*Francis Bancroft*, one of the Lord Mayor's officers, who, having in the course of many years amassed a very considerable fortune by oppressive means, left the principal part of it in trust to the Drapers' Company to found and maintain an almshouse and a school, and to keep this monument in repair: he is embalmed in a chest, made with a lid, having a pair of hinges without any fastening, and a piece of square glass in the lid just over his face. It is a very plain monument, almost square, and has a door for the sexton on certain occasions to go in and clear it from dust and cobwebs. The minister has twenty shillings for preaching a sermon once a year in commemoration of Mr. Bancroft's charities, on which occasion the almsmen and scholars attend at church, and are entertained with a good dinner.

With many other persons of inferior note.

The exterior of the Church presents the south-west view taken from the back of Crosby Hall; the adjoining houses were introduced to show the state of its neighbourhood: the two large windows, one of which is over the portico entrance, are similar in shape and dimension to that formerly in the great Hall of the Priory.

The south-west view of the interior of the Church, taken at the time the pews were removed for a very extensive repair and improvement in the year 1808, shows the situation of the monuments in that part of the edifice; viz. Captain Bond's, Gausson's, Bond, Sen., Rev. J. Standish's, Sir Thomas Gresham's, Sir William Pickering's, together with Sir John and Lady Crosby's. The ground-plan of the Church, accompanying that of the Nunnery, exhibits the relative situation of every monument within the walls of this sacred building.

## BUILDINGS COMPOSING ST. HELEN'S PRIORY.

We shall finish our account of this ancient Priory and Church, by enumerating some of the principal buildings of which it consisted, when in a perfect state, in order that the reader may better understand the accompanying Plan, and the other Plates before alluded to.

In the different parts of the Nunnery mentioned in Kentwode's Constitutions, are more particularly named—"a firmayre," or hospital for "seeke sustres;" "a dorture," or dormitory; the cloister, with its doors (one of which was a "posterne doore going out of the cloystere into the churche-yard"); the kitchen, with its hatch, guarded by iron spikes; and the "Nonnes Quere," with its door. In the survey made at the dissolution, some of the above, with other places, are thus further noticed: \* The gate-house, or chief entrance, leading from Bishopsgate Street. This stood where was formerly the entrance to Little St. Helen's, and where is now the opening to St. Helen's Place. It is described as leading to an outer court, surrounded with chambers, houses, and buildings, probably occupied by the officers and servants of the establishment. This outer court occupied the first small square on entering into Little St. Helen's, where, before the late alterations, a meeting-house, &c. stood. It led, by an entry, to a second or inner court, likewise surrounded with buildings (to guard it from the gaze of the neighbouring houses), and where were the steward's lodging and counting-house. You then came to what might be properly termed the interior of the Convent, where stood its principal and finest buildings. These consisted more particularly of the hall, kitchen, cloisters, the great or convent parlour; the chapter-house, the frater, the dorture, evidence house, &c. The situation of all these, and their contiguity to each other, are distinctly marked out in the survey. The "faire keching," with its pastry house, larder houses, &c. was the first building after passing through the inner court; and was adjoined, on its east end, by a passage leading to the hall, and a small ante-room. This passage (which was a vaulted one) is marked in the Plan by the letter A. It led to the crypts under the same hall and ante-room, which are described as having various offices, or "howses of office," in them, and to have adjoined the cloister there (i.e. the east side of it), where also was the great chamber called "the covent parlor." This first crypt was the one to which the passage A leads in the Plan, and is the same of which the view is given in Plate I. looking from the north. It had two doorways leading to the cloisters, which are shown on the right hand of the view. The first of these, opening to the second passage marked in the plan, was a piece of very solid masonry, and is delineated in Plate II. as an "arched passage on the west side of the double cloister."

\* "The Parische of Saint Elenes, within the Citie of London, and the Scite of the late Priory therein."—"Fyrste, the cheaf entre, or coming in to the same late Priory ys in and by the street gate lying in the parische of St. Elenes, in Bishopsgate-street, which leadeth to a little cowrte next adjoining to the same gate, having chambers, howses, and buyldinges, environinge the same, out of w<sup>ch</sup> cowrte there is an entre leadinge to an inner cowrte, w<sup>ch</sup> on the North side is also likewise environed w<sup>th</sup> edificyons and buyldings, called the Stewards lodging, with a countynge house apperteninge to the same. Item, next to the same cowrte ther ys a faire keching, with a pastery house, larder houses, and other howses of office, apperteninge to the same; and at the Est ende of the same kechyn and entre leadinge to the same hall, w<sup>th</sup> a little parlor adioynning, having under the same hall and parlor sondrie howses of office, next adioynning to the cloyster ther, and one howse called the Covent parlor. Item, in fair chambers adioynninge to the hall, whearof the one over the entree leadinge to the cloyster, thother over the buttrees, and the third over the larder. Item, from the said entre by the hall to the cloyster, w<sup>ch</sup> cloyster yet remaneth holly leaded, and at the North side of the same cloyster a faire long howst called the Frater. Item, at thest ende of the same cloyster, a lodginge called the Suppyor's lodging, w<sup>th</sup> a litle gardin lying to the same. And by the same lodginge a pare of staires leading to the dortor, at the South end whearof ther is a little howse, wherein the evidence of the said howse nowe dou remayne, w<sup>th</sup> all howste and lodgings vnder the same dortor. Item, at the West ende of the same cloyster, a dore leadinge in to the nunnes late quire, extending from the dore out of the churche-yarde unto the lampe or perticyon devidin the priorye from the parische, w<sup>ch</sup> is holly leaded. Item, at the estende of the said cloyster, an entre leading to a little garden, and out of the same littell garden to a faire garden called the Covent garden, conteninge by estimacion half an acre. And, at the North end of the said garden, a dore leading to another garden called the kechin garden; and at the West ende of the same ther is a dovehowshe; and in the same garden a dore to a faire woodyerde, w<sup>th</sup> howses, partic'ons, and gardens, w<sup>th</sup>in the same woodyerd. A tenement, w<sup>th</sup> a garden, a stable, and other thappurtenances to the same belonginge, called Elizabeth Hawte's lodginge. All which premisses ben rated, extentyd, and valued, the King's Highnesse to be discharged of the reparac'ons, of the yerele value of vil. xiiis. iiii d."



Above, and adjoining the hall, were "iii fair chambers, whereof the one was over (this) entree leadinge to the cloyster, th'other over the buttree, and the third over the larder." In a straight line with this entry or passage, ran the north side of the cloister, at the western extremity of which was "a faire long howst called the fratre." The remains of this fratre, with the wall of the north side of the cloister, are the principal objects shown in Plate III. which also exhibits opposite, the side of St. Helen's Church, with the door into the Nuns' quire (as it is called), or rather the conventual Church, and in the foreground the ruins of the crypts under the hall, &c. The door leading from the cloister to the fratre, which the writer of this well remembers to have seen at the late demolition of it, was particularly elegant, the mouldings of the upper part being filled with roses of stone, painted scarlet and gilt; the windows of the fratre itself also, which were nearly lancet-shaped, were extremely beautiful. A piscina stood a little west from this doorway, which is shown in the view. On the east side of the cloister was the sub-prior's lodging, with a small garden attached; next to which were stairs leading to the dormitory, evidence-room, &c. These latter rooms stood over the vaults to which the entrance, marked B in the Plan, leads; which were not double, as were those under the hall, but notwithstanding of an elegant make: their form and situation will be exactly understood from the Plate. From the crypts on the south, it will be seen, the Nuns had apertures to view the celebration of divine service in their Church, without being obliged to attend there, as we have elsewhere observed. The form, style of architecture, and other detail of this elegant range of vaults, will be seen in the two accompanying views of them.

The cloister is described in the survey as then standing perfect, "and holly leaded." From the foundation of this cloister numberless skulls, and other remains of morality, were dug up in forming St. Helen's Place: in many of the former the teeth were perfectly sound and white, though we know they must have been buried there before the dissolution. This site had been for many years occupied as a garden.

The situation of the chapter-house is not mentioned in either of the authorities we have quoted, though such a building formed part of the Convent, and was the place at which many of their deeds and leases were dated.

The "Covent-garden," containing half an acre, kitchen-garden with its dove-house, a wood-yard, &c. are also places enumerated as parts of the ancient Priory. Probably the Leather-sellers' Company's garden might be the former of these.

The Convent possessed the advowson of St. Ethelburg, near the Priory; of St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary Wolnoth; the manor of Marks, at Layton, and the manor of St. Helen, in East Barming, Kent, &c. &c. Their seal (a perfect impression of which is among the records of the Leather-sellers' Company), was the discovery of the cross by St. Helen. It has been engraved by Dr. Rawlinson, and has been copied by Malcolm, Lond. Rediv. iv. p. 548.





Fisher del.

Ston sculp.

MONUMENT of SIR ANDREW JUDD, K<sup>T</sup> SHERIFF in 1544 and MAYOR 1551;

*Erected in the Choir of the Church of S<sup>T</sup> Helen, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, LONDON.*



London: Published 1 January 1826, by Robert Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 126, Finchurch Street. 27







## Monument of Sir Andrew Judde, Knight:

IN THE CHURCH OF ST. HELEN, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN.

IN the commencement of the Will of this eminent and benevolent Citizen, there appears the following passage concerning the erection of the curious and stately sepulchral memorial which is represented in the annexed Engraving. "And I will my body to be buried in the Parishe Church of Sainte Helene, nigh Bisshoppesgate, in London, as nigh vnto the place there whereas the bodie of Agnes, my late wife, lieth buried, as conveniently may be. And I will that my Executours of this my last Will and testament, within convenient time after my decease, shall cause a Tombe or Monument, with a memorial of me, to be erected and set vpon my grave."\* Whether the latter part of this direction were faithfully performed, is certainly very questionable. The verses inscribed upon the Monument are positively unintelligible, without some previous information of the marriages and issue of Sir Andrew Judde; and it is remarkable that his very name was perhaps originally wanting upon this sepulchral memorial: for though it now appears inscribed upon the lower part of the base, it is evident, from the description of the tomb by Edward Hatton, published in 1708, that such a distinction did not then exist. "I find," says he, "*no name to this*; but those conversant with heraldry will guess at it from the arms above."† In consequence, therefore, of these circumstances, the ensuing description of this Monument will be better understood, if it be preceded by some notices of the family of Sir Andrew Judde.

He was the eldest son of John Judde, of Tunbridge, in the County of Kent, by Margaret, daughter and, seemingly, heiress, of Valentine Chiche, and widow of—Clovell, of Essex. She was related to the famous Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, by her mother, Philippa, daughter of Sir Robert Chichele, Knight, his next brother.‡ As the pedigree of Sir Andrew Judde does not appear to have been entered in the Heralds' Visitations of either Kent or London, nor in the genealogical collections relating to the same places, it probably cannot now be ascertained who were his three wives and issue, so quaintly mentioned in his epitaph hereafter given. His first marriage appears to have been with a Mary, by whom he had four sons, two of whom, John and Richard, are mentioned in his will, and one daughter. His second wife was named Agnes, or Annys, as it is written in the epitaph; an attempt to imitate the soft Italian pronunciation of the age, almost universally adopted in England in the sixteenth century. His third wife, who appears to have survived him, was another Mary, second daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Mirfine, Knight, Sheriff of London in 1511, and Lord Mayor in 1518, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Angel Dom, or Doon, Knight, and Alderman of London.§ By this lady he had Alice, his only surviving daughter, and at length heiress, who married Thomas Smythe, of Westenhanger, in Kent, Esq. Farmer of the Customs of London under the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and thence commonly called "Customer Smythe." To this daughter Sir Andrew gave the Manors of Westure and Ashford, in the Hundred of Chart and Longbridge, in Kent, bought by him of Sir Anthony Aucher and Joseph Polsted, to whom the latter was granted by King Henry VIII., on the Suppression of the Religious Houses; which Manors descended to the great grandson of the above marriage, Philip Smythe, second Viscount Strangford. Sir Andrew Judde was also possessor of a part of a small manor called Barden House Farm, bought of the Family of Fane or Vane, in the 24th year of Elizabeth, 1581-82; which being vested with his other estates in his daughter Alice, was settled on her husband, Thomas Smythe, who, upon his decease, gave it to his second son, Sir Thomas Smythe, of London, Knight, with whose descendants it probably still remains.|| Sir Andrew Judde served the office of Sheriff with John Wilford, in 1544, the 36th year of Henry VIII. and that of Lord Mayor in 1550-51, the 4th of Edward VI. During his Mayoralty he entered into a bond for himself and the Corporation of London, with the King, for the sum of £60,000 lent by the celebrated house of Anthony Fugger, and Co. Bankers at Antwerp; the King giving Sir Andrew a recognition to indemnify the City in the transaction.¶ Besides his public employments, this eminent Citizen appears to have travelled to various parts of Europe, and even to Africa; and to have held the office of Mayor of the Staple.\*\*

\* Will in the Prerogative Office, Register 2 Noodes, Quire 58.

† *New View of London*. Lond. 1708. 8vo. Vol. i. p. 277. In the copy of this work with MS. Notes and remarks in the Reading-Room of the British Museum, it is added "Sir Andrew Judde is now" (about 1798) "on the monument."

‡ *History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, Vol. ii. Canterbury, 1782, fol. p. 336, notes—*Stemmata Chicheleana*. Oxf. 1765, 4to. p. 1. No. 1.

§ *County Genealogies: containing Pedigrees of Families in Kent*, collected by William Berry. Lond. 1830. fol. p. 39.

|| Hasted's *History of Kent*, Vol. iii. Canterbury, 1790. p. 258. The farm, or demesne, lands of the Manor of Esture, or Estover, were long since alienated by one of the Smythes, Viscounts Strangford; since which time they have remained with other owners than those of the Manor. *Ibid.* p. 259.

¶ Warrant-book of King Edward, cited by W. Maitland in his *History of London*, Lond. 1772, fol. Vol. i. p. 247. In the Journal of King Edward's Reign published in Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, (Records referred to in the Second Part) there are several entries concerning this transaction with "the Foulcare" at Antwerp, though the name of Judde does not occur in any of them; but on March 1st, 1550, there is the following passage, which probably relates to Sir Andrew:—"Sir John York made great loss about £2000 weight of silver, by treason of Englishmen, which he bought for provision of the Mints. Also Judd 1500, and also Tresham 500; so the whole came to £4000." Sir Andrew Judde's name appears repeatedly upon the Patent-Rolls of the Reign of Edward VI. There is also in the City ordinances a relique of his year of government, called "Judde's Law," which was passed October 13th, 1551, 5th Edward VI., for restraining orphans under guardianship of the corporation from throwing themselves away in marriage, and preventing other misdemeanors. Stow's *Survey of London*, by Strype, Edit. 1720. Vol. II. Book v. Chap. xxi. p. 322. The family of Fugger, mentioned above, originated in some extremely wealthy merchants, principally resident at Augsburg, some of whom were ennobled by the Emperor Maximilian I., and were the ancestors of the Fuggers, Counts of Swabia. They became allied to the most illustrious houses of Germany; and a very fine biographical and genealogical history of the principal members of the family, illustrated with 127 portraits, was published by Dominic Custos, an Engraver of Antwerp, under the title of *Fuggerarum Imagines*, in three parts, 1593, 1618, 1620, folio. A fourth part was added in 1754, called *Pinacotheca*. *Biographie Universelle*.

\*\* President of the Company of Merchants of the Staple of Wool, &c. an office and incorporation known to have existed in England as early as February 15th, 1313, in the reign of Edward II. *Annals of Commerce*, by David Macpherson. Lond. 1805, 4to. Vol. i. p. 478.



Sir Andrew Judde is stated in his epitaph to have died in September, 1558;\* and according to the direction in his will already cited concerning his burial, he was interred in the Church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate Within, London, when the mural Monument represented in the annexed Engraving, was erected to his memory against a main pier at the eastern extremity of the choir, on the north side of the altar. It is of discoloured alabaster, painted and gilt, rather small in size, and of the peculiar character of the memorials so accurately described by the Rev. J. Dallaway, which, says he, in "the age of Queen Elizabeth introduced so total a deviation from the sepulchral monuments in the preceding reigns, that it may be considered as a new style."† It consists of a handsome entablature, supported by three Corinthian fluted columns, between which are two arched alcoves, with desks for prayer, covered with fringed cloths. Before that on the north side is the figure of Sir Andrew Judde, kneeling on a cushion and holding a book, clothed in armour, with a red gown, and broad gold collar above it: and behind him kneel the effigies of his four sons mentioned in the epitaph, dressed in black gowns and coats; two of whom are advanced to manhood, two others being represented as children. In the south alcove are two female figures, in black gowns and hoods, which may represent either two of the wives of Sir Andrew, or more probably his first wife and her daughter. The monument is surmounted by a handsome arched panel, containing a shield with helm and crest, and full mantling of red and white. The escutcheon is charged with the arms of Judde, quarterly, 1st and 4th Gules, a fesse embattled and counter-embattled between three boars heads erased close, Argent: 2nd and 3rd coats Azure, three lions rampant Argent; the armorial ensigns of Chichele, the family of Sir Andrew's mother.‡ Crest, on a wreath a boar's head couped at the neck Argent, armed and crined Or. Beneath the alcoves is a rich base, divided into compartments, inscribed with the following verses; which being exhibited in the Plate in their original arrangement and orthography, the general reader will perhaps be more gratified with, by finding them here inserted in a form somewhat modernised.

To Russia and Muscovia,  
To Spain and Guinea without fable,  
Travelled he by land and sea,  
Both Mayor of London and the Staple.  
The Commonwealth he nourished  
So worthily in all his days,  
That each estate full well him loved  
To his perpetual praise.

Three wives he had, one was Mary,  
Four sons, one maid, he had by her;  
Agnes had none by him truly,  
By Dame Mary he had one daughter.  
Thus, in the month of September,  
A thousand, five hundred, fiftie  
And eight, died this worthy stapler  
Worshipping his posterity.

The name of Sir Andrew Judde will ever stand pre-eminently conspicuous upon the long and honourable list of those Citizens of London, who have devoted a large portion of their wealth and possessions to the support of their less fortunate fellow-creatures, and the purposes of general benevolence; since his charities provided alike for the infirmities of destitute old age and the education of unassisted youth. The first of these institutions is fully described in another article of this work; and the present account of the Founder appears to be an appropriate place for giving some notices of the latter, though it be but indirectly connected with the City of London.

The Free Grammar School of Tunbridge, the native place of Sir Andrew Judde, was founded and endowed by him, under Letters Patent of Perpetuity, dated May 16th, 1553, the 7th year of Edward VI. He erected the School-house at the north end of the town, the original building being upwards of 100 feet in length, in front, constructed in a plain, neat and uniform, style, with the sandstone of the vicinity.§ For the endowment of both his foundations, he bought estates in the name of himself and Henry Fisher, who was afterwards his Executor, and confided the management of those estates as well as of his School and Almshouses to the Skinners' Company, of which he was a member. The following extract of his Will describes the property, which was all situate in London, and contains some particulars concerning the School.||

"Also whereas I, the said Sir Andrew Judde, have builded and erected a Free Grammar School at Tunbridge, in the County of Kent, to have a continuance for ever; for the maintenance and continuance whereof I give, will and bequeath, unto the Master and Wardens of the Fraternity of Corpus Christi, of the Crafte or Mistery of Skinners' of the City of London,—all that my close of pasture, with the appurtenances, called the Sandhills; set, lying, and being, on the back side of Holborn, in the Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex,¶ being of the yearly value of

\* Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, Lond. 1631, fol. p. 323, most unaccountably says, "This Andrew was Lord Mayor of London the yeare 1550, the fourth of King Edward the Sixthe. Dyed the yeare following, and was buried at St. Helen's aforesaid, within Bishopsgate Ward."

† Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, Vol. i. Lond. 1826, 8vo. p. 328.

‡ The Arms of Judde are sometimes drawn and blazoned with a fesse raguly; and those of Chiche within a bordure Argent.

§ Hasted's *History of Kent*, Vol. ii. p. 346. A considerable addition, however, was erected at the back of the master's dwelling in 1676, by the Skinner's company, together with a hall or refectory for the scholars; and there now also belong to the establishment, detached offices, a garden, and a play-ground. A small, but elegant library, was built at the united expense of the patrons of the school, and the Rev. James Cawthorn, Master from 1743 to 1761.—*Ibid.* note u.

|| Copies of the principal instruments relating to the foundation and endowment of this School will be found in the *Appendix to the First Report concerning Charities for the Education of the Poor*, 1819, pages 240-255.

¶ The modern localities of the places mentioned in the above extract, may be in great part identified from the scheme of the "Present Rental of the Estates of Sir Andrew Judde," delivered by Mr. Francis Gregg, Clerk of the Skinners' Company to the Commissioners appointed to enquire concerning Charities in England for the Education of the Poor, and printed in the Appendix of Evidence attached to their *First Report*, March 2nd, 1819, pages 234-236. The property called the Sandhills, was situate on the site of the present New Road to Paddington; and, at the time the above statement was delivered, December 4th, 1818, it is described as "land on the south side of the New Road, part whereof is built on and inhabited, but not completed," let on lease to James Burton, for 99 years from Michaelmas 1807. On the north side of the same road, the Sandhills comprise the houses called Judd Place East and West, commemorative of the name of the founder, leased for a similar term from Midsummer 1791. The tenements in the Parish of Allhallows, Grace-Church Street, are the Bell, and several buildings in Bull's Head Court; the messuage in the Parish of St. Peter upon Cornhill, is at the north west corner of Pewter Platter Alley; and the tenements in St. Mary at Axe, are three houses, the cold baths, and the dissenting meeting-house, with a piece of vacant ground on the west side, and a house, stabling, and meeting-house, at present, (1833) a sugar warehouse, in Camomile Street. The old leases of these estates have terms of different length to run, from Lady Day 1833, to Michaelmas, 1906, when of course the annual value of each will be considerably increased; but even at the present time the total yearly rent of the property bequeathed by Sir Andrew Judde's Will is 4306*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, whilst the amount of the ancient rents inserted in the instrument is only 60*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*



13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* : And all that messuage or tenements, with the appurtenances, set, lying, and being, in the Old Swan Alley in Thames Street, in the Parish of St. Laurence Pountney, in London, being of the yearly value of 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* ; now in the tenure or occupation of one Maurice, Dyer : And also all that my messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, set, lying, and being, in the Parish of Allhallows, Grace-Church Street, of London; now in the tenure or occupation of William Judde, Skynner: And also all that my messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, in Grace-Church Street, aforesaid, in the Parish of Allhallows, now in the tenure or occupation of Jackson, Shoemaker; which said two messuages or tenements aforesaid in the said Parish of Allhallows be now of the yearly value of 7*l.* : And all that my messuage or tenement in Grace Street aforesaid, now in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Smuth, Haberdasher, of the yearly value of 8*l.* : And all that my messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, sett, and being, in the Grace-Church Street aforesaid, in the said Parish of Allhallows, now in the tenure or occupation of Christopher Peper, Ironmonger, of the yearly value of 53*s.* 4*d.* : And all that my messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances in Grace-Church Street aforesaid, in the said Parish of Allhallows, now in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Peterborowe, of the yearly value of 40*s.* : And all that my Messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, in Grace-Church Street aforesaid, in the Parish of St. Peter in Cornhill, London, now in the tenure or occupation of Uxley, Grocer, of the yearly value of 4*l.* : And all that my new messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, set, lying, and being, within the Close of St. Helen's, in London, now in the tenure or occupation of Hall, Widow, late wife of Thomas Hall, deceased; of the yearly rent of 40*s.* : And all those my messuage, tenements and gardens, with their appurtenances, sett, lying, and being, in the Parish of St. Mary Axe, of London, of the yearly value of 5*l.* :—To have and to hold, all and singular, the aforesaid messuages, tenements, and gardens, and other the premises, with the appurtenances, before willed and bequeathed unto the said Master and Wardens, and to their successors, for ever. And furthermore I give, will, and bequeath, unto the said Master and Wardens of the said Fraternity of Corpus Christi, of the Craft or Mystery of the Skinners, of the City of London aforesaid, one annuity or yearly rent of 10*l.* of lawful money of England, going out, and to be yearly taken out of all that my messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, in Grace Street aforesaid, called the Bell; to have, hold, perceive, and take, the said annuity or yearly rent of 10*l.* unto the said Master and Wardens, and their successors for ever; at four terms of the year, yearly to be paid: that is to say, at the Feast of the Birth of our Lord God, the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady the Virgin, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and St. Michael the Archangel,—by even portions; and if it fortune the said annuity or yearly rent of 10*l.* to be behind or unpaid, in part or in all, by the space of one month next after any day or term of payment thereof, on which as before it ought to be paid, that then, and so often, it shall be lawful to and for the said Master and Wardens, and their successors, as well by themselves as by their attorney or attornies, into the said messuage or tenement called the Bell, to enter and distrain; and the distress and distresses there found, lawfully to lead, drive, bear, and carry away, and the same with them to retain and keep, until the said annuity or annual rent of 10*l.* with all the arrearages of the same, shall be unto the said Master and Wardens, their successors or assignees, fully contented, satisfied and paid. And I will that the rents, issues and profits, yearly issuing, running, and coming, of the messuages, lands, tenements, and other the premises given, willed, and bequeathed, unto the said Master and Wardens, and their successors, in manner and form before expressed, shall be by them and their successors employed and bestowed in manner and form following:—That is to say, First, I will that the said Master and Wardens, for the time being, shall yearly content and pay to the School-Master of my said Free Grammar School at Tunbridge aforesaid for the time being, for his stipend and wages, 20*l.*, at four terms in the year; that is to say at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the Birth of our Lord God, the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady the Virgin, and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, by even portions, or within one month next after any of the said feasts. Item to the Usher of the said School, for the time being, 8*l.* of lawful money of England, at the four terms and days of payment aforesaid, or within one month next after any of the said feasts, by even portions.\* Item, I will that the said Master and Wardens, for the time being, shall once in the year, for evermore, ride to visit the said school,† and there to see and consider whether the Schoolmaster and Usher of the said School do their duties towards the Scholars of the said School, in teaching them of virtue and learning; and whether the said scholars do of their parts use themselves virtuous and studious, and whether they observe and keep the orders and rules of my said Free-School or not. And I will that the said Master and Wardens, in their said visitations, shall take order, that if any of the rules or orders of my said Free-School shall fortune to be broken, either by the Master or Usher of the said Free-School, or by any of the scholars of the same, that the same may be forthwith reformed and amended, according to their good discretions, and as my special trust and confidence is in them. And I will that the said Master and Wardens for the time being, shall yearly have for their labour and pains therein to be taken, and for their expenses in that behalf, the sum of 40*s.* yearly.”

After the decease of Sir Andrew Judde and Henry Fisher, to whom the property now described was originally conveyed, Andrew Fisher, the son of the latter, endeavoured to impeach the conveyances, and the whole affair was brought before the Parliament for examination. In the Journals of the House of Commons, 15th Elizabeth, 1572, Monday, 30th June, appears an entry certifying to the House, that the Right Hon. Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor, &c. and others, to whom had been committed the examination of a deed in the name of Henry Fisher, supposed to have been forged,—“had found great untruth and impudency in the said Andrew Fisher; and that for very vehement

\* From 1759 the Schoolmaster's salary has been increased by an annual vote of 31*l.* 10*s.* with a gratuity of 10*l.* 10*s.* to the Usher, though, by the charter of Foundation, the stipend of each must be considered as capable of advance at the discretion of the Company. Under the will of Sir Thomas Smythe, dated April 18th, 1619, 10*l.* are paid to the Master and 5*l.* to the Usher, making the whole sum paid in salaries 85*l.*, which the former receives entire, and includes in his annual payment to the Usher that which is due to him from the School endowment. The master has also a house and garden in the town of Tunbridge.—*First Report of the Commissioners on Charities in England for the Education of the Poor.* March 2nd, 1819. Page 154, 155.

† This visitation takes place on the Tuesday preceding Whitsunday. *Ibid.* page 234.



presumptions they thought very evil of the deed : nevertheless, upon Fisher's submission, they had been contented to withdraw out of the bill all words that touched him in infamy ; and so the bill penned passed this House with an assent on both sides, as well to help Tunbridge School as others that had bought land of the said Andrew's father bona fide." At this time the Skinners' Company expended the sum of £4000 in prosecuting these and other suits ; for Fisher again endeavoured to deprive both the School and Corporation of the property, under pretence that the latter was not rightly named in the Act of Foundation, which being again brought before the House of Commons upon the Company's petition, with Fisher's consent, another Act was passed, 1588-89, the 31st of Elizabeth, confirming the former, for the better assuring of the lands and tenements belonging to the Free-School of Tunbridge.\*

\* Hasted's *History of Kent*, Vol. ii. p. 346. Notes x, y.—Stow's *Survey of London* by Strype, Vol. II. Book v. Chap. ix. Pages 61, 187, 188.



*"This representeth the symylytude of th' olde Steple A<sup>o</sup> Dni. 1421."*

*"Remembraunce that day of May, the yere of and the yere of the reigne after the Conquest, IX: in Church Wardeins, the olde was begiune to*

*the Monday the XXVI<sup>th</sup> o' Lord God M.CCCC.XXI. of King Harry the fyfte the tyme of the fōrsayd Steple of the fōrsayd Church drawe adowne."*

*"Remembraunce that the Tewesday, the fest of Seynte Eyrmin the Byshop, the tyme of the fōrsayd Church Wardeins, Steple was leyd be the rev'ent & discrete Church fōrsayd, and be the fōrsayd Church pīshe, in the worship of the Holy Tynyte, Seynte Myghell the Archangell, and of Of the which begynnyng*

*the XXV day of September, being that day yere of our Lorde Christ M.CCCC.XXI. in the first ston of fundement of the newe pson M<sup>r</sup> Piers Hynewyke, pson of the Wardeins & many of worthy men of the and of omre Lady Seynte Mary, and of all the Holy company of Herein. God grannte a good endyng, Amen."*

*Published 13 June 1809, by W<sup>m</sup> Herbert, Lambeth,*

*and Rob<sup>t</sup> Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 58, Cornhill, London.*

**The Original Antient Steple of St. Michael in Cornhill, London,**  
*as it appeared previons to its destruction in 1421.*

*From a singularly curious Drawing of the Time, made with Pen and Ink and preserved in an antient Vellum Record in the possession of that Parish.*







# St. Michael's Church,

## CORNHILL.

THE discovery of a singularly ancient drawing of the original steeple of this church, previously to its destruction in 1421, cannot but be thought an object of curiosity to the antiquary. St. Michael's steeple is admired for its elegance; though but a modern imitation, and censurable for having departed, in many instances, from the true *Gothic* standard. Those who compare it with its predecessor before the fire, and the still more ancient representation here given, will see that this ornament of the city has, for ages, been nearly of the same form, and will, consequently, be able to appreciate Sir Christopher Wren's claim to originality in this, his masterpiece, in the old style of building.

The drawing is made with pen and ink, on the fly-leaf of a large vellum vestry-book, commencing in the early part of the reign of Henry V.; opposite to which are the explanatory lines we have engraved in the plate. This vestry-book, and others, have furnished the extracts which follow; all of which are unnoticed, and were probably *unseen*, by former writers.

## THE CHURCH,

On the north side, was open to the street, from which it was separated by a small green churchyard. Its west front, as now, was divided from the adjoining houses by St. Michael's Alley, then called "the *Longe Aley*," which had a gate and *two crosses* near it, for the erecting of which (37. Hen. VI.) *two shillings* were paid. At night, a *lantern* was suspended over this gate; and another in the cloister. Two new lanterns, for this purpose, in 1551, cost the sum of twenty-pence. On the south side, was a second churchyard, in part surrounded by the *cloister* before noticed, and filled with monuments of eminent persons; in the midst of which was another cross. *Twenty-pence* was paid in 1470, to one William Barbor, for making of this cross, "and for naylls, and for tymbre for said cros, and for the carpent<sup>s</sup>. labor."—The church, withinside, was divided into a body and side aisles. It had a choir, fitted up for singing, lighted by clerestory windows; an after-chapel of our Lady, a chapel of St. Catharine, and various others. Its altars and images will be seen in enumerating the several items in the churchwardens' accounts, which instruct us as to other particulars.

The second steeple, which was begun to be built in 1421, was probably finished in 1430, as in that year William Rus, or Russe, alderman and goldsmith, added, by will, a *sixth* bell, or *tenor*, to the *five*, which had been hung in the former belfry. Fifteen years afterwards, the following entries occur for church work:

"Anno 1455, 34 Hen. VI.

" Payd for di C of payngtile for amending of the pavement of the chirche	-	-	-	-	-	xviii. d.
" Payd to a mason for iii daies payying in the chirch, taking y <sup>e</sup> day, viij. d. sm <sup>a</sup> .	-	-	-	-	-	ij s.
" Item, paid to John Aylesbury for his lobo <sup>r</sup> w <sup>t</sup> y <sup>e</sup> mason, by y <sup>e</sup> seid iij. daies	-	-	-	-	-	vij. d.
" Item, payd for iij sak of lyme	-	-	-	-	-	vj. d.
" Item, payd for a lode sonde	-	-	-	-	-	vj. d.
" Item, payd to a founder for y <sup>e</sup> scouring of iij grete candelstikkcs, standing before y <sup>e</sup> awter	-	-	-	-	-	ij. s.
" ——— ale for the founder	-	-	-	-	-	ob.
" ——— to John Aylesbury for scouring of small candelstikkcs	-	-	-	-	-	iiij. d.
" ——— for iij cofynes for juelles to be leide yn	-	-	-	-	-	ij. s."

"Anno 1456 to 1475.

" Paied to a smyth for iren werk for y <sup>e</sup> glassewyndowe yn oure <i>Lady chapell</i> ij. s. vj. d. And to the glasier for the same ij. s. vj. d.	}	xxiiij. s. v. d.
And to the same smyth for iren work for the iij opening of the <i>clerestreies</i> , and the body of the chirch xijs. And to the glasier for the same, vijs. v. di. sm <sup>a</sup> .		
" Item, paid for ij lb soudre (solder) spendid on the north side of the chirche, over <i>Seynt Margaretis</i> auter	-	xij. d.
" Itm, for ij ropes for the smale feriall (holiday) bellis	-	xj. d.
" Itm, for arreysyng of the steppys atte chirche gate	-	xvj. d.
" Payd for ij cheynys to tye wh ij sautye (psalter) bokys lying in the chapel of <i>Seint Catryn</i>	-	ij. s. ij. d.
" Payd for xij lb. & di. sawder, for the mendyng of the lede ov <sup>e</sup> <i>Seynt Xpōfre</i>	-	vj. s. iiij. d.
" For amending of a cheyne for a boke in oure Lady Chapell	-	iiij. d.
" For amending of the rayll for the copes in the <i>vestiary</i>	-	j. d.
" Itm, for lyftyng up of the <i>Myghell in the steple</i>	-	j. d.
" Itm, payde for mendyng of the fote for the worst <i>crosse</i> , and for burnysshyng of same	-	ij. s.
" Itm, for a staffe to the same <i>crosse</i> , peynted and gylded	-	vij. d.
" Payde for mendyng of the cherche <i>batylment</i> of the northe-syde	-	xvj. d.
" Payde for translatyng of the <i>meyres pue</i>	-	x. s. vj. d.
" Payde for makyng of the <i>puy</i> s in our Lady Chapel	-	xiiij. s.

This last entry deserves remark, as rectifying a mistake which has been often made, that, before the Reformation, there were *no pews* in our churches.

" Payde for makyng of the fyveth bell claper	-	-	-	-	-	ij. s.
" Payd for len <sup>g</sup> yng of an yron cheyne, and makyng of the <i>hawte-pace</i> there, as the newe orisons nowc stonde; as yt apcryth by his bylle, sm <sup>a</sup> .	-	-	-	-	-	xx. s. ix. d.



- " Payd to John Crochard, smythe, for makynge of the yron warke in the *rodeloft*, ye whiche stondest by ye organs, and holdythe ye rode-loft, &c. xxj. s.—Payd to Roberd Crosseby, carpent. for v gyfts and c burde, ij feletts and iij legges; and for rabaytyng of ye seid burds, and workemanshype of ye same in the rode-lofte, to enhaſse hyt, and to make stondyng for the seid organs, s<sup>m</sup>a. v. s. vij. d.—Payd for ij barres of yron w<sup>t</sup> stapulls and nayles to them, to stave w<sup>t</sup> oure *Lady* and *Saynte John* in the rode-lofte, s<sup>m</sup>a. iij. s. v. d. ob.—Payd to a carpent. to make holes in the sayd ij ymages, and to make them fast w<sup>t</sup> the seid barres of yron, both at viij. d.
- " Payd for carryng of tymbur and shorys to our church, to vndr. shore the northe syde, tylle hytt was made ayen, s<sup>m</sup>a. vij. d.

By the latter entry, which was made in 1475, the church seems at this time to have needed some considerable repairs.

#### INCIDENTAL DISBURSEMENTS during the above Interval:

- " Payd for a corde of blu twync, for the redell of the image of *Seint George* - - - - - d.
- " Item, for amending of the redell of *Seynt Mighell and Seynte George* - - - - - ij. s.
- " To a peyntour for clensyng of ye ymages of *Seynt Mighel and Seynt George* - - - - - ix. d.
- " To John Belamy, carpent. for tymbre of the *crosse*, and carrynge of the same - - - - - xiiij. d.
- " Paid to West, founder, for amending of a candelstyk afore *Saynte Barbara* - - - - - viij. d.
- " It<sup>m</sup>, payed for the makynge clene of the bolles of our *Lady of Pitee* - - - - - ij. d.
- " It<sup>m</sup>, for makynge clene of the candelstick afore *Seint John* - - - - - iij. d.
- " Payd to Richard Sutton, goldsmyth, for amending of the crownes and cheynes of the silver sencers - - - - - ij. s.
- " Paid to Ric. Messaige, goldsmith, for iij ounces of silver, to the amending of *Russe's crosse*, viij. s., and for werkman- } xiiij. s. iij. d.
- ship, vj. s. viij. d. - - - - -
- " It<sup>m</sup>, paid to the smyth for hangyng of a clothe of the *Transfiguracion* - - - - - xvij. d.
- " For amending of ij crosses, and for a littl<sup>e</sup>. bell, that ryngeth afore the sacrament - - - - - v. s. vj. d."
- " It<sup>m</sup>, for wyne spendid atte *Pope's Head*, in pr<sup>s</sup>ence of div<sup>r</sup>.se of the parisshe<sup>n</sup>s - - - - - vij. d. ob.
- " It<sup>m</sup>, paid at *Cardinalle's Hatte*, ij. d. ob.—And atte *Swan*, iij. d. to the arbit<sup>r</sup>ors of Thomas Liffyn - - - - - v. d. ob.
- " Payde for wrytyng of the copy of Pynchon's testament - - - - - iij. s. iij. d.
- " Payde at Seynte Bartilmewe's Spytell, for the same testament - - - - - viij. d.
- " It<sup>m</sup>, for pap. and for wrytyng of Pynchon's last testament - - - - - ij. s. j. d.
- " Payd to Danvers for counsell of the same testament - - - - - iij. s. iij. d.
- " It<sup>m</sup>, payde atte the *Myter* in *CHERE*, for the p<sup>r</sup>son and his men - - - - - xvij. d.
- " To Coydesmor, a man of law - - - - - xx. d.
- " Payd to Calop, for ij rolles of p<sup>r</sup>chemyn(parchment) to make with this boke - - - - - xx. s.
- " Payd for makynge and byndyng of the same boke, and for clapes (clasps) - - - - - iij. s. iij. d."

#### EXTRA RECEIPTS, Anno 1474 and 1475.

- " Receyved toward the rep<sup>a</sup>cions of the cherche out of the cherche aley bagg be the will of my Lord the Meyer, S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Stokker, } vj. li.
- and John Henggyrford, and other p<sup>r</sup>ishons, att the accompt, beyng - - - - -
- " Receyved of the gyfte of John Coppedale, s<sup>u</sup> tyme dwellyng in *Langhorne's Aley*, in Cornhyll, for the behoveth of ye church - - - - - xx. d.
- " Receyved owt of the seid cherche aley bagge for to bye newe ledde for the cross of Seynt My<sup>e</sup>ll's stepull, by wille of alle ye pyss<sup>n</sup>hons, } xx. li.
- as hyt aperyth in ye paym<sup>e</sup>ts hereaft. - - - - -
- " Receyved owt of the seid cherche aley bagge, for the carp<sup>e</sup>t<sup>r</sup>. that made all ye tymbur and warke of ye crosse that stondythe a pon } xvi. li.
- Seynte My<sup>e</sup>ll's stepelle and othur, as hyt aperyth in the paym<sup>e</sup>ts, &c. - - - - -

This church had a considerable quire, of which one *Henry Orlow* was conduct in the reign of Henry VIII. who covenanted with M. John Wardropper, the parson, and the wardens, duly and truly "to be p<sup>r</sup>sent in syngyng and helping of the s<sup>r</sup>vice of God, w<sup>in</sup> the said chirch of Seint Mighell, to be doon vpon pryncipall fests, double fests, fests of x lessons, and other suche dayes as orgayns should there be occupied, and on other *feriall* dayes, except when lawfully exempted therefrom, for the techyng of his children."—And further, "to find iij children, the best he might have, to helpe the quyre on p<sup>r</sup>incipall fests, and holy dayes, in syngyng of pryksong and playn song."—Also, "to keep evy. Friday after the mann' afore vsed, the *masse* of *I<sup>h</sup>u*, at the owre of iij of the klok, at after none following, w<sup>t</sup> children conveyent. by the space of an hole year," &c.—A few of the disbursements on account of this quire, will give an idea of the expenses attending it.

1462. " It<sup>m</sup>, paide to ij clerks for syngyng in the cherche from Wednesday afore Ester, unto the M<sup>e</sup>chas after. And for the } vij. s. j. d.
- borde of one of the same clerks by the same tyme - - - - -
1466. " Payde to S. Will<sup>m</sup> for v queyres of vellem of prykked song - - - - - ix. s. ij. d.
- " Payde to S. John Salesbury, for his half-quarter wages - - - - - xvij. s. viij. d.
- " Payde Mayster John for halowyng of a corporas - - - - - iij. d.
- " Payde to Sir William Barbour for prykyng of a masse - - - - - x d.
- " Payde to Roberd's clerk for prekyng of a masse in the cherche boke - - - - - xvj. d.
- " Payde for halowyng of the new vestments - - - - - ij. s.
- " It<sup>m</sup>, payed to Wareyn Domy, vestement maker, for amending of all the vestments in the chirehc - - - - - xj. s. viij. d.
- " Paid to Nicholas Clerk, for washing of surp<sup>r</sup>ysces, awbes, awter clothes, and towells. And for settyng on of the *parelles* } vj. s. viij. d.
- on the awbes - - - - -
- " It<sup>m</sup>, for a key to the *almery* in the vestiary - - - - - iij. d."

The effects of the *Reformation* will be seen in the following entries:

1548. " Payd to a mason for cuttinge downe the stowens y<sup>t</sup> ye images stewd vpon in ye church - - - - - xvj. d.
- " Payd to Mr. Hethe for payntyng of the church w<sup>t</sup> scrypture - - - - - xv. lib.
- " Payd to the scolle-m<sup>e</sup> of Polles, for wrytyng of the masse in Englysh and ye Benedicites - - - - - v. s.
- " Payd for viij sawlters (psalters) in Englyshe, &c. - - - - - vj.—viij. d.
- " Payd to the joynt<sup>r</sup> for takynge downe the *shryvyng pew*, and making another pew in the same place - - - - - iij. s.



1549	" Payd to ye mason in Gracyous Strete, for takyng downe vj aulters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxv. s.
	" Itm, p'd to hym for a daye and a halfe's worke, to paue where the alters were	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xij. d.
1550.	" To ye pore man to take downe ye glasse in ye vestrye -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iiij. d.
	" To a gardiner, for to dygg and levell all ye churche yarde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xx.s.
	" P'd to ye porters of the weyhouse for takyng downe of the hyghe awter stone, and for caryng same into ye cloysters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iiij. s.
	" For ij laborours for dygyng downe ye awter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	viiij. d."

The following item must excite the regret of the lover of Antiquities.

" P'd to Pryste, ye brycklayer, for ye enlargyng ye quere, and to take downe ye towmbes, and pave all agayne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxxvj. s. viij. d.
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Thus commenced the havoc that was made of the venerable memorials of the dead in this church. We may guess the extent of this sacrilege by the first Items in the succeeding list of property sold :

" For xl foote of grave stone, at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x. s.
" For ye Lattyn plates of ye quere, and in ye chappells, to T. Woodhouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxxvj. s.
" For S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Baker's grave in ye cloyster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iiij. s. iiij. d.
" For a lyttell grave-stone of Mr. Bolve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iiij. s.
" Of a mason for ye crosse of stone, and ye tombe of Mr. Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vj. s.

The following will show the riches of this church, in plate and vestments :

" Receyts for Ornaments of the Churche that were solde.

" Imprimis—One blewe coope with ravens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vj. li. vij. s.
" Itm, 1 coope of red clothe of golde, at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vij. li.
" Itm, 1 lyttell vestment of red velvet, at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iiij. s. vj. d.
" Itm, 1 awter clothe of purple velvett, and clothe of golde, at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	lvij. s.
" Itm, 1 red vestment w <sup>t</sup> a deken w <sup>t</sup> blacke crosse and starres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xij. s.
" Itm, 1 cannape of red sylke pryse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xx. s.
" Itm, ij copes of whyte sarsnet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxx. s.
" Itm, j payntid clothe, at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ij. s. iiij. d.
" Itm, sold to Mr. Stanfyld, 1 tawny coope, iiij. s. ij. d. And iiij. coopes of blew bawdkyn, xxxj. s. vj. d. and j vestment of gren badkyn, v. s. vj. d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xlj. s. ij. d.
" Itm, to Mr. Lewte, ij copes of grene tyssew, and a whyte vestment w <sup>t</sup> garters, at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	viiij. li. xij. s. ij. d.
" Itm, to John Tatton, ij copes of blacke velvet, 1 vestment of yelow saye, and 1 sewte of vestments, black velvet, all at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iiij. li. xvij. s. ij. d.
" Itm, to Stephen Rowland, j vestment of blewe bawdkyn, w <sup>t</sup> blanches, and 1 vestment w <sup>t</sup> a deken of badkyn, w <sup>t</sup> red crosses, at—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xlviij. s. x. d.
And one olde awter clothe of grene, all at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" Itm, to John Relfe, j vestment of crymsen velvet, and iiij olde awbs, at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xliij. s.
" Itm, to Bryan Cawserly, j cope whyt damask, and j vestment, russet, at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxiiij. s. iiij. d.
" Itm, to John Ashmore, j cope, whyte bawdkyn, and a vestment of yelow ryssette, and xxij lyttell awter clothes, all at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxix. s.
" Itm, Thomas Bales, j vestment, blewe velvet, ij cortens of changeable sarsnet, and ij cortens of red and grene sarsnet, all at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxiiij. s. j. d.
" Itm, Rychard Howlyn, j vestment, red velvet, w <sup>t</sup> burds, at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xij. s.
" Itm, Thomas Stynt, ij coopes of grene and blacke velvet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxvj. s. ix. d.
" Itm, Thomas Baker, ij coopes of grene and blewe mockades, at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iiij. s.
" Itm, Wylliam Hawle, ij vestments, whyte damaske, and one of whyt bustyan, at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xx. s. vj. d.
" Itm, John Travys, j vestment of red brydges, sattyn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxiiij. s. iiij. d.
" Itm, R. in redy money, owt of ye cheste, sma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xx. li. xviij. s. ix. d.
Sum <sup>a</sup> R. lxix. li. vj. s. j. d.										

The civil wars brought in the Presbyterian form of discipline in this church, and the vestry ordered, pursuant to an ordinance of parliament, dated August 28, 1643, for the demolishing of monuments of "idolatrie and sup<sup>st</sup>icion"—that same should be forthwith put into execution in this parish.

This church having shared the common fate in the great fire of London, Sir C. Wren was employed to erect the present elegant structure. It consists of an exquisitely proportioned interior of the Tuscan order; six pillars and four semi-pillars compose a body and two aisles; the roof of the middle consists of intersected arches, separated by ornamental bands, which spring from elegant brackets: over each arch are circular clerestory windows; small pilasters face the pillars on the north and south walls; and from those, arches intersect; and centre flowers have pendant chains for lustres.

The sacrarium is fronted by two pilasters, whose capitals are gilt, and a rich gilt cornice passes from them to the east wall.—The altar-piece is very elegant.—The tower, which is of the pointed style, and very tall, was built in 1720. Though not correctly designed in the *Gothic* taste, it is certainly very beautiful. At each corner is an angulated turret, as high as the belfry; where they become fluted, and the capital ornamented with sculptures of human faces, from which they spire into very elegant pinnacles.

The dreadful conflagration in Exchange Alley, which happened in the year 1748, was stopped by the tower of this church.









Schneekloth del.

Dale sculp.

N E. VIEW OF ST. PAUL'S,

London: Published 1 January 1825, by



SHADWELL, TAKEN DOWN 1819.

Robert Wilkinson, No 125, Fenchurch Street.

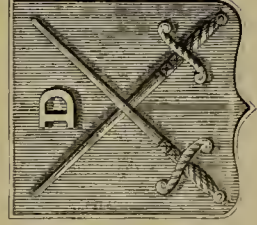








Dale sculp.



NORTH WEST VIEW OF ST. PAUL'S,

SHADWELL, TAKEN DOWN 1817.



London: Published 1 January 1823. by

Robert Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup>. 13. Fenchurch Street. 33







## The Parish Church of St. Paul, Shadwell:

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

THE district wherein this edifice is situate, was the first of those numerous hamlets, which, at various times, have been separated from the very ancient and spacious Manor of Stepney. This place formerly extended from Aldgate along the river-side to Bow-creek, on the south: to the Parish of St. Leonard, Bromley, on the east; and to those of St. John, Hackney, and St. Leonard, Shoreditch, on the north. "So that," says Strype, "Stepney may be esteemed rather a province than a parish, especially if we add that it contains in it both city and country: for towards the south parts, where it lies along the river for a great way by Limehouse, Poplar, and Radcliff, to Wapping, it is furnished with every thing that may entitle it to the honour, if not of a city, yet of a great town; populousness, traffic, commerce, havens, shipping, manufactures, plenty, and wealth the crown of all. And were it not eclipsed by the lustre of the neighbouring City, it would appear one of the considerablest towns of the kingdom, and would give place to very few cities in England.—On the other side, northward, this parish hath the face of a country, affording every thing to render it pleasant; fields, pasture-grounds for cattle, and formerly woods and marshes."<sup>a</sup>

The present Parish of St. Mary, White Chapel, appears by its name to have been originally only a chapel-of-ease to that of St. Dunstan, Stepney; though it also seems to have been separated from thence at an early period, since in 1336, the 10th year of Edward III., the Bishop of Alba, Cardinal, and Parson of Stebinhith, presented a clerk to be *Parson* in the Church of the Blessed Mary, called Matfelon, without Aldgate, London.<sup>b</sup> The great partition of this place, however, was the work of a much later time; and the Rev. Daniel Lysons<sup>c</sup> observes, that "the first plan for dividing the Parish of Stepney which I have met with upon record, was proposed to the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of Ecclesiastical Benefices, in 1650. It was then suggested, that it would be convenient to divide Stepney into four Parishes: Poplar and Blackwall to be one, there being a foundation already laid; Limehouse to be another; a third the whole hamlet of Ratcliffe, Shadwell, and Wapping-Wall, to Old Gravel Lane, taking in from thence all Ratcliffe-highway, and Mile-end to belong to the mother-church; the fourth to contain Wentworth Street, Rose Lane, part of Petticoat Lane, Artillery Lane, all Spitalfields, and Stepney Rents, near Shoreditch. This division never took place. In the year 1657 a petition was presented for dividing Shadwell from Stepney, which was ordered to be done, unless good cause were shewn to the contrary; but a subsequent order appointed a commission to enquire into the expediency of it: what the result of this commission was does not appear." Six of the hamlets of Stepney were, however, at length made into distinct Parishes; Shadwell being separated in the year 1669, St. George's in the East in 1727, Spitalfields in 1729, Limehouse and Stratford-Bow in 1730, and Bethnal-Green in 1743. To these may be added the Parish of St. John at Wapping, separated from Whitechapel in January, 1693-94: and the Parish of All Saints, Poplar, separated from Stepney in 1817.<sup>d</sup>

The chief cause of the erection of the Hamlet of Shadwell into a separate Parish, and of building the Church represented in the annexed Engravings, was doubtless the great increase of the inhabitants of this part of the suburbs, and the incapability of the Church at Stepney to contain even one half of the parishioners. It was, however, principally by the exertions of Thomas Neale, Esq. lessee of an estate which comprised two-thirds of the present parish, aided by the Rev. William Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, under whom that estate was held as Dean of St. Paul's,—that an Act of Parliament was procured for making the precinct parochial. An entry on the *Journals of the House of Commons* states, that on Thursday, February 17th, 1669-70, the 22nd year of Charles II., it was "ordered that leave be given to bring in a Bill for erecting and endowing a Church, near Shadwell in Middlesex." On the day following the Bill was read a second time, and committed; and, on Thursday, March 17th, it was passed under the title of "An Act for the Endowment of a Church at Shadwell, now in the Parish of Stepney in Middlesex, and making of it Parochial, distinct from Stepney."

The boundaries of the new Parish were that of Stepney, on the north and east, St. George's Middlesex, on the west, and the River Thames, on the south; the whole extent of which is very small, being only 910 yards in length and 760 in breadth.<sup>e</sup> The fabric of a Chapel, which had been built in 1656, was converted into the first Parish

<sup>a</sup> Stow's *Survey of London*, by the Rev. J. Strype. Lond. 1720. fol. Vol. II. book iv. chap. ii. p. 47.—The great extent, variety, and value, of the Manor of Stepney are also shewn by the following description of it entered in the Domesday Book; the survey of which was finished in A.D. 1086. At the very lowest estimate of the ancient land-measures, the quantity set down cannot be less than 2500 acres; and according to other calculations may amount to 3840 acres, or six square miles.—"Stibenhede: taxed at 32 hides. The land is 25 carucates: 14 hides are in demesne, on which there are three ploughs. The villains have 22 ploughs. There are 44 villains who hold a virgate each, and 7 who hold half a hide jointly: 9 villains who have each half a virgate, and 45 cottars who have a hide between them, rendering 30 shillings per annum. There are 4 mills, valued at 4 pounds, wanting 16 shillings and 4 pence; a meadow, sufficient for 25 plough-lands; pasturage for the cattle of the town, and 15 shillings rent; wood for 500 swine, and 40 shillings rents. In the whole it is valued at 48*l.* per annum; in the time of King Edward at 50*l.*" The chief proprietor was the Bishop of London.—*Domesday Book*, by Abr. Farley and J. Nichols, Lond. 1783. fol. vol. i. fol. 127, col. 2.

<sup>b</sup> Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. II. book iv. chap. ii. p. 44.

<sup>c</sup> *Environs of London*, (Middlesex,) vol. iii. Lond. 1795, 4to. p. 448.

<sup>d</sup> This Act of Parliament received the Royal Assent June 16th, 1817. The new Church of All Saints, Poplar was Consecrated July 23d, 1823, by Dr. William Howley, Bishop of London; the Rev. Samuel Hoole, A.M., son of the Translator of Tasso and Ariosto, being the first and present Rector. The edifice is erected in a field on the south side of the East India Road, near the grand entrance to the East India Docks, and was designed by Mr. Charles Hollis. A View and description of it are inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1831, Vol. ci, part i. p. 489, plate 1.

<sup>e</sup> Lysons' *Environs of London*, Vol. iii. pp. 383, 384.—"The bounds of this Parish," says Hatton, in his *New View of London*, 1708, 8vo. Vol. ii. p. 484, "are thus: Beginning at the Church it extends through Upper Shadwell to Cock-hill, the west side of Love-lane; then down Cock-hill and Lower Shadwell; thence to Wapping-Wall; thence to New Crain, and to New Gravel-lane; and into West Garden; and so to Blue-gate Field, and the east side thereof, and King David's-lane and Back-lane." The most remarkable features of the Parish, as stated by Maitland in his *History of London*, edit. 1756, Vol. ii. p. 1380, are "the Church; a Presbyterian Meeting House; two Church, and one Presbyterian Charity Schools; a Market, a Medicinal Spring; two Engines, for supplying the neighbourhood with river-water; two Wells, which flow plentifully, and supply the inhabitants with spring-water; a Dock, for ship-building; five places, denominated Stairs, for people to go upon or return from off the River; and a Workhouse for the reception of the poor." Shadwell is mentioned as a town in the *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, of the 18th of Edward II, 1325. Rot. 174.



Church, though it was not Consecrated until March 12th, 1671; and Mr. Neale, with the consent of the inhabitants endowed the same with the soil thereto adjoining for a church-yard, and with ground sufficient for a parsonage-house and some other tenements: to be built at the cost and charges of himself or the Dean of St. Paul's. The living was made a Rectory, and the Advowson was to be first in Mr. Neale, during his life, and afterwards in the Dean of St. Paul's, London, as ground-landlord of the whole Parish; for which reason also the Church was dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle.<sup>a</sup> In matters ecclesiastical the Parish was made subject to the Bishop only; and by this Act, continues Newcourt,<sup>b</sup> from whom the whole of the present abstract of it is taken, "the Parson of this Parish was made liable to visitations, and all other ecclesiastical jurisdictions, in the same manner as if it had been an ancient parish; and was to pay 3s. 4d. Procurations to the Bishop of London as often as he visited. The Church and Church-yards were vested in the Parson and his successors, for ever, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants; in the same manner as is used in other Parish Churches and Churchyards. There are two Church-wardens, one chosen by the Parson, and the other by the inhabitants. The plat of ground lying all along the new wall of the said Church-yard, being 151 foot in length on the east, and 104 foot long on the west, 52 foot and a half north, and 82 foot and a half south, is by this Act vested in the said Parson and his successors for ever: whereof 80 foot from north to south, and forty foot from east to west, on the lower side adjoining the churchyard is allotted for a house, and the remainder of the said ground is for the building of other houses for the said Parson and his successors, which they are empowered to let out for 31 years, with the consent of the Patron and Ordinary, to be built upon; and after this they may, from time to time, lease out the said houses for 21 years in possession, for such reasonable rent as the Parson, with the consent of the Patron, can get or procure.

"And farther it is enacted, that the Parson shall have £120. per annum, in lieu of tythes, to be assessed by the Church-wardens within twenty days after Easter Tuesday, and be levied every year upon the inhabitants by a pound-rate, not exceeding 6d. in the pound: which rate is to be confirmed by two Justices of the Peace in Middlesex, or by the Bishop of London, under their hands and seals, to be paid at four quarterly payments, at the most usual feasts; and power given to distrain and sell for non-payment, as also to sue and recover, by action upon the case, any arrears that are unpaid for three months. If the Church-wardens refuse or neglect to make the assessment or rate within the time limited, they forfeit £20. to the King for every offence; and in such case the Parson himself may, before the feast of St. John Baptist (June 24th) in any year, make the assessment or rate of £120.; which being confirmed by two Justices of the Peace of Middlesex, or the Bishop of London, may be received, levied, and recovered in manner aforesaid; and over and above the said £120. the Parson is to have all oblations, and church-duties for christenings and burials as are usually paid in the Parish of Stepney; and the Parson of this Parish is to pay yearly at Easter to the Vicar of Stepney, at Stepney Church, 26s. 8d.; which, by an ancient composition, the tenants of Shadwell paid to the said Vicar in lieu of all tythes."

The first Rector of Shadwell was the Rev. Robert Marriot, A.M., who was inducted to the living April 3rd, 1670; soon after which a controversy arose between him and his parishioners, on his pretending a right to collect for his own use, of every parishioner above 16 years of age, 2d. or 3d. for Easter Offerings; which the inhabitants refused to comply with, alleging that the same were included in the £120. annually paid him by the Parish. But to accommodate the dispute in an amicable manner, and to obviate all contests for the future, it was agreed that an annual stipend of £120. should thenceforth be collected by the parishioners, and paid to the Rector *without the least deduction*: and the said parishioners farther agreed to pay their said Rector one shilling for every corse buried in their churchyard. Upon this compact Marriot relinquished all pretensions to oblations, Easter-Dues, and all other offerings whatsoever; which agreement has been ratified and confirmed by all succeeding Rectors.<sup>d</sup>

The original Church of Shadwell, as represented in the two annexed Views of the Exterior, was an ordinary cruciform brick structure, with tiled roofs, two porches and a square low tower, surmounted by a cupola, vane, and flagstaff. The side aisles were lighted by dormer casement windows in the roofs, and the different faces of the edifice terminated in gables, ornamented with wooden pedestals, and small globes. At the south side of the eastern end was erected the vestry-room, in the year 1675; and on the tower appeared the dates of 1671 and 1683.

The two succeeding Plates represent the Interior of the building looking towards the east, and the disposition of the whole in a general Ground-plan; which latter also exhibits the sites of several of the grave-stones and monuments erected within the Church, and the names of some of the tombs in the Church-yard. It will be farther seen

<sup>a</sup> On account of the ancient and intimate connection between Shadwell Church and the Deanery of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, the armorial ensigns of the latter are represented beneath the annexed Engravings. They are also the arms of the See of London, with a distinction; and are blazoned Gules, two swords in saltire proper, between them in chief the letter D Argent.

<sup>b</sup> *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense*: by Rich. Newcourt, Lond. 1708. fol. Vol. i. p. 708.

<sup>c</sup> The following are the receipts and disbursements of the living, as given from the Parochial Records in Maitland's *History of London*, Edit. by the Rev. J. Entick, Lond. 1772, fol. Vol. ii. p. 1380.

"Receipts on Account of the Cure.

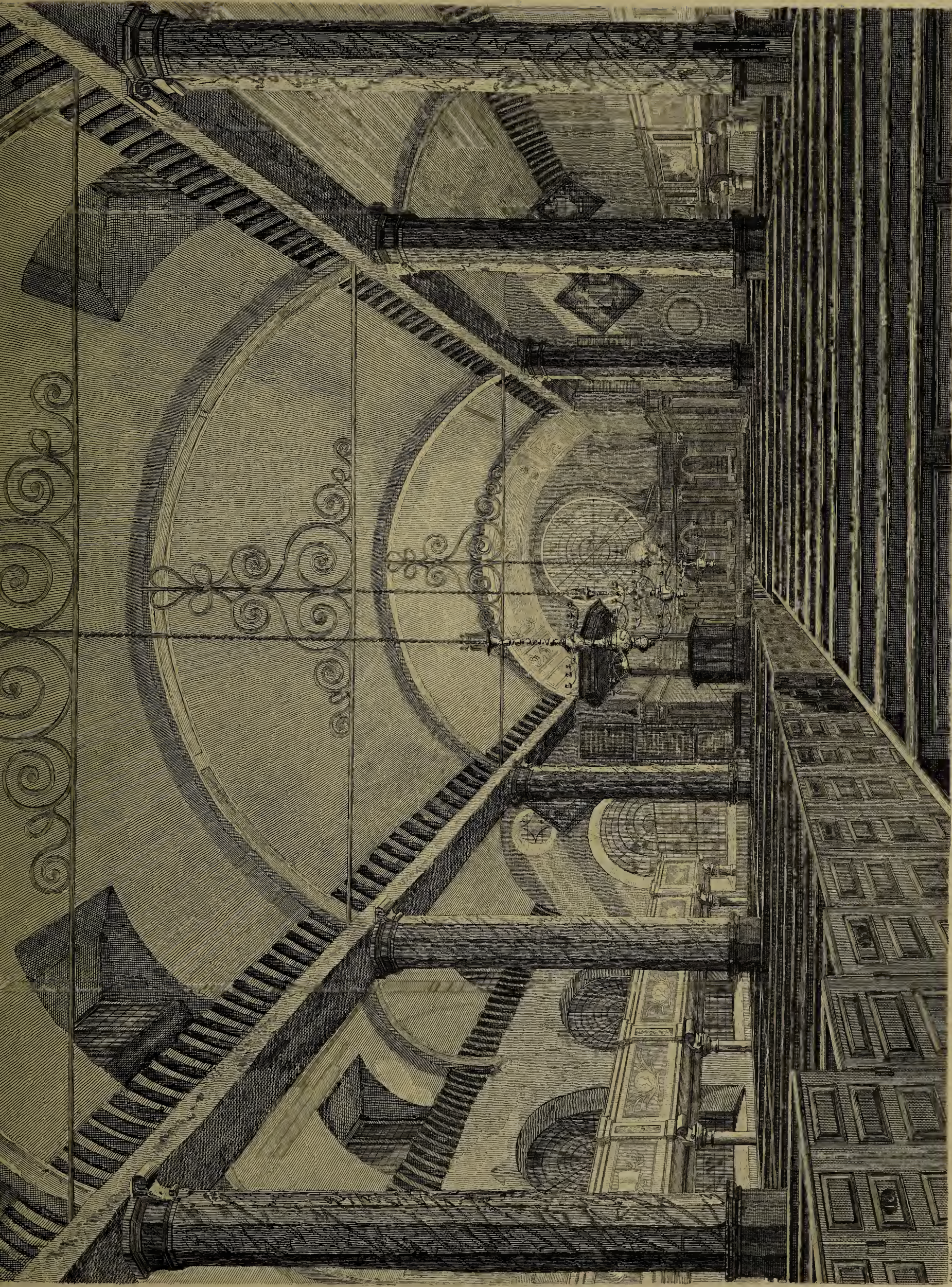
By Money from the Parish	-	£120.
By Surplice-Fees	-	25.
By Glebe	-	65.
By Burials	-	20.
By a Parsonage House	-	20.

Disbursements on Account of Cure.

To the Bishop's Procuration	-	0	3	4
To the Vicar of Stepney	-	1	6	8."

<sup>d</sup> Cited from the Parish Records, in Maitland's *History of London*, Vol. ii. p. 1379.





Schnebler del.

Dale sculp.

WEST VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF ST.

London: Published 1 January 1825. by



PAUL'S, SHADWELL, TAKEN DOWN 1817.

Robert Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 125, Fenchurch Street. 34

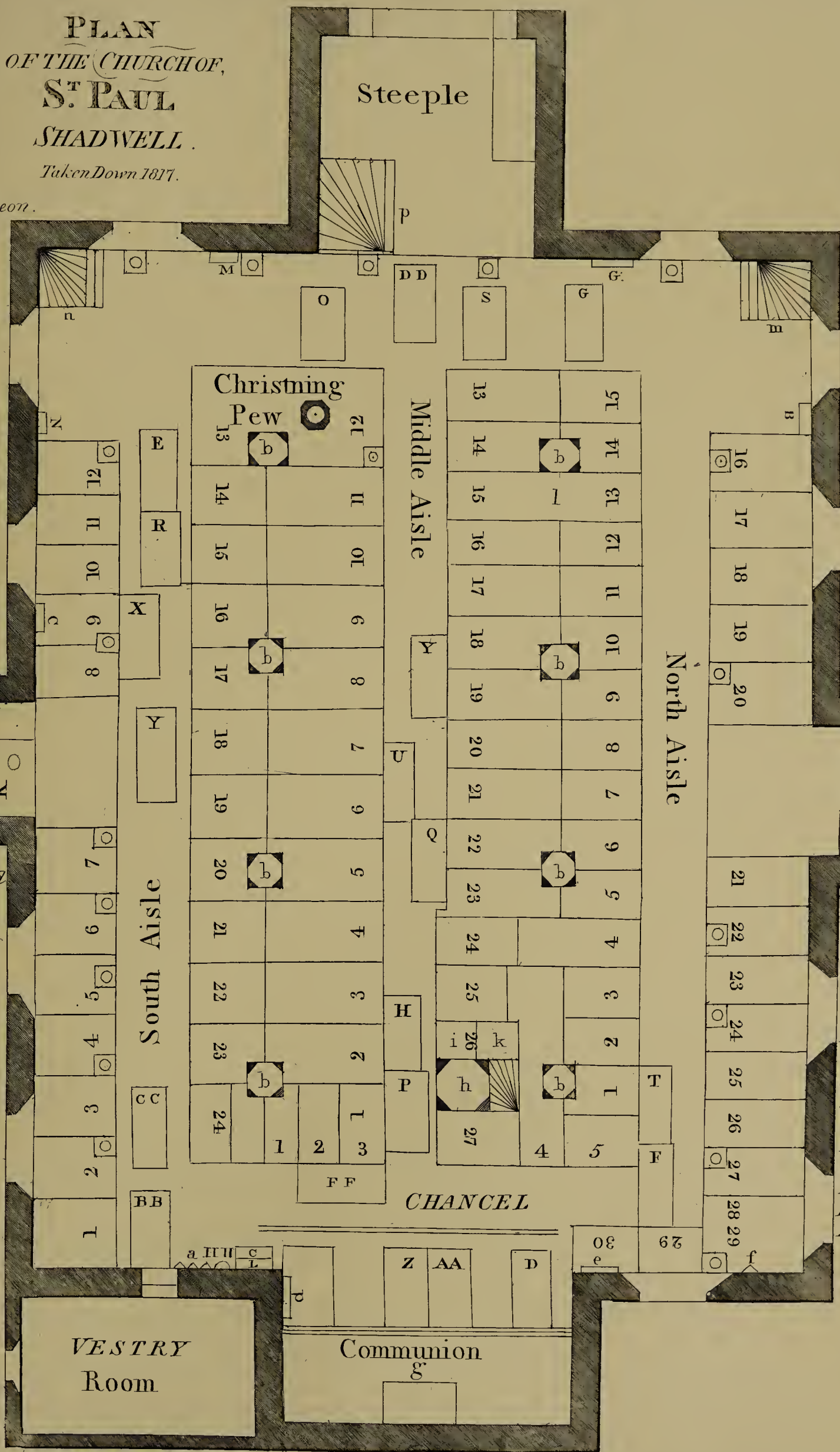






PLAN  
OF THE CHURCH OF,  
**S<sup>T</sup> PAUL**  
**SHADWELL.**

Taken Down 1817.



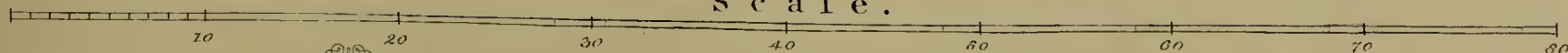
A	Sikes	1674
B	Dennis	1689
C	Clarke	1703
D	Moll	1703
E	Updicke	1744
F	Hallsall	1721
G	Chelton	1730
H	Bovey	1744
I	Berry	1746
K	Wakeling	1752
L	Martin	1753
M	Sheppard	1762
N	Hinton	1770
O	Homan	1771
P	Sanders	1775
Q	Gale	1779
R	Sherwood	1779
S	Buddle	1783
T	Diming	1789
U	Crew	1793
W	Poole	1793
X	Lifford	1793
Y	Blair	1796
Z	Hall	1796
AA	Kildale	1800
BB	Dale	1801
CC	Faith	1804
DD	Anthony	1805
EE	Williams	
FF	Trinder	1741
GG	Maughlin	1770

HH Waltern 1804  
II Hicks 1779

Tombs Continued  
West Side

Nath. Townsend	1707
W <sup>m</sup> Davis	1719
Eliz. Coles	1716
Eliz. Fell	1792
Sarah Ashfield	1810
Capt. Tho. Lemon	1720
Sam. Mellish	1784
Tho. Kirk	1793
Requiescant in pace	
W <sup>m</sup> Jackson	1791
Mat. Newman	1755
Dep. Lial. Towham	
Mary Dowland	1807

Scale.









by these Engravings, that the edifice consisted of a chancel, nave, and two side aisles; with spacious galleries on the south, west, and north, sides; that the roof was arched, cambered, strengthened with timber ribs, and braced together by four ornamented iron ties; and that it was supported by eight octangular wooden columns, painted to imitate marble, cased in the lower parts with oak for about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height. About half the Church itself on the east, was wainscoted with the same, and the pews beneath were also of oak; but the galleries were of deal, painted white, veined and ornamented, and at one period rather gaudily gilded. They were supported upon pillars of the Tuscan Order, and were erected at different times: namely, that on the south at the charge of the inhabitants, in 1683, and that on the north chiefly at the expense of Capt. Thomas Bryant, of Wapping Wall, in 1691; in which year also the west porch was built, and the whole Church repaired at the cost of the Parish.<sup>a</sup> The frontispiece of the altar was wainscot, ornamented with the Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, in handsome moulded frames, in golden letters upon a black ground, attended by the effigies of Moses and Aaron, and enclosed by Ionic columns, supporting a compass-pediment, decorated with roses, the Royal arms, painted cherubim, and the Holy Dove in glory. In front of the altar was a scroll iron-work screen with capping; and the communion-table was of fine veined marble, with a carved frame beneath, standing on a pavement of black and white marble, with steps of the latter. The south portico was adorned with pilasters, and an entablature of the Tuscan order, enriched with festoons, &c., and the west and north doors were also decorated with handsome columns: on the former was the date 1691, and on the latter that of 1656. The interior dimensions of this Church were 87 feet in length, 63 in breadth, and about 28 in height: the altitude of the tower being about 60 feet. In the latter were contained six bells, to ring in peal, and a clock, for which they chimed at the hours of 12 and 4.

Two spacious tables affixed to the wall on the north and south sides of the altar, contained the following parochial

BENEFACTIONS.—*On the table on the South side.*

- “1667. Edward Arlibear, late of Wapping-Wall, Mast-maker, by his Will gave to the Poor, before this was made a Parish, 25*l*.  
 1669. Capt. William Curtis, late of Mile-end, deceased, by Will gave to the Poor of Shadwell, and some other Hamlets of Stepney, and for other charitable uses, a perpetual Annuity of 60*l*. of which this Parish received 6*l*. one year and 3*l*. another: and so alternately.  
 1677. Judith Darling, late of Limehouse, deceased, by her Will gave to the Poor of this Parish for the term of fifteen years an Annuity of 10*l*.—viz. 150*l*.  
 1681. Mrs. Margery Trumbal of this Parish, Widow, gave by her Will part of the Rent of Four small Houses, during the respective leases for the use of the poor.  
 1686. Mr. Will. Oxenbridge, late of this Parish, by his Will gave to the Poor, 20*l*.  
 1684. George Wilkinson, of this Parish, gave and paid down 30*l*. for 30*s*. to be given Yearly on every Shrove Sunday to the Poor in Bread for ever. The said Wilkinson by his Will gave to the Poor the farther sum of 10*l*. Robert Hooker of this Parish, Ropemaker, by his Will gave to the Poor, 20*l*.  
 1689. Robert Marriot, late Rector of this Parish, by his Will gave to the Poor, 20*l*.  
 — Henry Dennis, late of this Parish, by his Will gave to the Poor, 24*l*.  
 1690. Capt. James Cook, sometime of this Parish, deceased in the East Indies, gave to the Poor of this Parish, 50*l*. which, by consent of Sir Thomas Row, Knight, and his Lady, Relict and Executrix of Capt. Cook, is to be employed in putting out Poor Seamen's Children Apprentices.  
 1691. Anne Shot, late of this Parish, Widow, by her last Will, 10*l*.  
 1692. Henry Mudd, late of Ratcliffe, Esq. by his Will, 25*l*.  
 1696. Thomas Berry, at the request of Isabella, his wife, deceased, hath given to the Poor, 10*l*.  
 1697. Elizabeth Bell, late Widow of Humphrey Bell, by her Will, 10*l*.

Anno 1693.—Dr. Nathaniel Resbury, *Rector*.

Jacob Pachet }  
 Adam Barret } *Churchwardens*.

*On the table on the North side of the Altar.*

1699. Capt. Posthumous Salwey, late of this Parish, Mariner, deceased, by his Will gave unto this Parish, 30*l*.  
 1698. Capt. Robert Blake, late of this Parish, Mariner, deceased, by his Will gave to the Parish, 10*l*.

*On another table in the North Aisle, against the East Wall, with the arms of Cook, and the date of 1700.*

1690. Capt. James Cook, sometime of this Parish, deceased, &c. as before.  
 1699. Mr. James Cook, son of the abovesaid Capt. James Cook, hath given to the Poor of this Parish, 50*l*. for a provision of Sixty Dozen of Bread, to be distributed every first Sunday in January, for ever.  
 Also the Lady Row, Relict of the said Capt. Cook, being since deceased, hath likewise been a good benefactor.”<sup>b</sup>

Previously to the erection of Shadwell into a separate Parish, there appears to have been an account kept at the Chapel there of births and burials in the hamlet, so early as 1660; but they were not entered into a fair register until the precinct was made parochial in 1670. The copies from it shew that during the time of the plague, 1665, there were buried in Shadwell district in September, 115; in October, 299; in November, 80; and in December,

<sup>a</sup> Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. II. The Circuit Walk, p. 105.—On the front of the south gallery appeared the date of 1719, with a shield of arms, Argent, two bars Gules, on a canton two lions' heads erased Or.—Lysons' *Environs of London*, Vol. iii. p. 384.

<sup>b</sup> Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. II. The Circuit Walk, p. 106.—In Lysons' *Environs of London*, Vol. iii. p. 385, there is the following extract concerning the benefactress with whom the above list concludes: “ Dame Alice Row, buried from St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Jan. 25th, 1701-2.”—The following table of annual donations to Shadwell Parish is given in Maitland's *History of London*, Vol. ii. p. 1380.

“ Anno 1669.	William Curtis	-	4	10
1681.	Thomas Bryan	-	5	
1684.	George Wilkinson	-	2	
1690.	Capt. James Cook	-	3	
—	James Cook, the son	-	3	
1706.	Richard Batson	-	2	10
1720.	Capt. Thomas Lemon	-	5	
And 17 others in Money £324..16..4.”				



10.<sup>a</sup>—The following list of the EPITAPHS and BURIALS which were in the old Church of Shadwell, previous to the taking of it down, may perhaps be found useful for reference, as many of those mortuary memorials are now entirely lost.<sup>b</sup>

*In the Chancel, North of the Communion-table.*—"Here lies interred the body of James Cook, who departed this life Jan. 8th, 1699, Aged 16 years and 7 months.

View, Traveller, as you pass by,  
Cook's reliques of mortality :  
Whose Angel's face, seraphic skin,  
Proclaim'd some noble soul within ;  
Whose blooming hope, whose airy breath,  
Whose bud was nipp'd by cruel Death.  
Whose sacred guest was forced to fly,  
By Death's tyrannic cruelty,  
And take a mansion in the lofty sky.

View all his virtues : if you could  
Have time to stay :—modest and good,  
Pious to God, to all was kind,  
In short an universal friend.  
Go, Traveller ! and now begin  
A virtuous life, make God thy friend.  
Give him thy heart in youthful days  
As pious Cook, whose very praise  
Shall warbled be ; Angels shall hear  
Cook's great and mighty character !"

James, the second son of Capt. James Cook, and Alice, his wife, 1678. And James, their third son, who died 1680. And Nicholas, their fourth son, 1687.—John Mott, of this Parish, Vintner, 1703 :—a stone of black marble to the memory of John Man, Vintner, 1703 :—Thomas Maugheling, 1791 :—...Widow of Capt. John Matthews, 1700.—*Other stones before the Altar-table, the inscriptions of which were worn out.*—Ann, late wife of Edmund Hulme, 1677. Also Edmund Hulme, of Lower Shadwell, Distiller, 1685 :—Thomas Grimbale, Shipwright, 1696. And his son Green Grimbale, 1698 :—Elizabeth England, 1696, and Margaret, 1697, Children of James England :—John Crab, son of John Crab, 1658.—*North Aisle.*—Mark Chiehely, son-in-law to Richard Thornewton, 1682. And his Mother, 1690 :—Margaret, wife of John Legre, 1669 :—Barbara Short, late wife of Ralph Short, 1699 :—Frances Nayler, late wife of Richard Nayler, 1695. Also Richard Nayler, Apothecary, 1695 :—Jasper Sketcher, 1679 :—a stone of black marble ; Thomas Brian, late of Wapping-Wall, Obiit Febr. 1681, aged 55. He was a worthy benefactor to this Parish, and by his Will gave 100*l.* to the Poor, and for building the gallery on the North side of this Church whereof he was a constant and devout frequenter, 60*l.* And the residue thereof to the Poor of this Parish :—Capt. Isaac Woodgreen, of Wapping-Wall, 1689 ; and Joan, his wife, 1693-94 :—Susan, the daughter of John Dalby, Esq. late wife of Capt. William Thomas, of this Parish, 1662 :—Edith Williams, late wife of Thomas Williams, Mariner :—Capt. James Halsall, son of Richard Halsall of Lancashire, 1724.—*At the lower end of the North Aisle.*—Apr. 12th, 1684. This Vault was then built and erected by and for the use of Mr. Henry Dennis, Sen. and his family only. And herein he and his wife ly. He buried 1689-90, and she 1703. With some of their children.—*On the wall of the North Aisle.*—Mr. Henry Dennis, 1690, and Mrs. Sarah Lockwood, his daughter, 1707.—*On the South side of the Church.*—Adam Skinner, Brewer, 1698, and seven children.—Eleanor Wale, late wife of Thomas Wale, Citizen and Apothecary of London, 1689. Also Thomas Wale, 1694-95 :—Sarah, late wife of Edward Williams, obit Sept. 1680 :—Ancilla, Susanna, Richard and Mary, children of Richard Worcester, of Wapping-Wall, Apothecary :—Thomas Batson, Distiller, 1669 ; and Ann Batson, his wife, 1686 :—Alice Smith, of Wapping-Wall :—Capt. Anthony Archer, of Shadwell, 1680 ; and Hannah, his wife, 1673 :—John Bunch, 1658 :—... Hancock, daughter of William and Ursula Bunch, 1658 :—Ralph, son of William Hancock, 1668 :—Thomas Bowser, Chirurgeon, 1698 :—Mary King, late wife of George King, 1686 ; also the said George King, 1695 :—Capt. Moses Moyse, date worn out :—Capt. David Updieke, 1713 :—John Sherwood, Esq. 1783.—*At the East end of the South Aisle* is the monument of William Martin, Esq. 1757.—*On the South Wall.*—A tablet to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Charles Bartelot, and daughter of Samuel Clarke, 1703 :—Francis Clarke, Yeoman of the Wine-cellar to King William, 1708 :—Elizabeth Horden, daughter-in-law of Samuel Clarke, 1716 :—Samuel Clarke, 1721, and Barbara Clarke, his wife, 1728 :—and the monument of Mr. John Hinton, 1770.—*On the wall at the West end of the Church.*—Mr. Andrew Chelton, 1730 :—Elizabeth Chelton, niece of Dr. Resbury, one of the Rectors of Shadwell, 1747 :—Jonathan Sheppard, Merchant, 1762 :—John Baggs, his nephew, 1777 :—William Baggs, 1780.—*At the West end.*—Captain John Hazlewood, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, aged 89.—*In the Nave.*—Isaac Bovey, 1717 :—William Saunders, 1775.

The tombs and monuments of the following persons were contained in the Churchyard.

*At the West end.*—Anne Hooker, late wife of Robert Hooker, Ropemaker, 1689 :—Walter Jones, 1691, Governor of his Majesty's second rate ship, the French Rus. . . :—John Spilman Vintner, 1696 :—the children of Robert and Anne Spelman :—Capt. Richard Young, Mariner, 1699. And Mary, his wife, 1699. Also Hannah, their daughter, 1699 :—a black marble tomb adorned with cherubim, &c. to "Isabella Berry, wife of Thomas Berry, deceased March 29th, 1696, aged 54 :

Rest thou ! whose rest gives me a restless life,  
Since I have lost a kind and virtuous wife :  
Whose charity procured her such a name,  
As is recorded in the book of Fame.  
Her well-placed charity the needy knew,  
None that were truly poor escaped her view ;

But vagabonds and common beggars, she  
Never admitted to her charity.  
The real objects where her chiefest care,  
To such she never would her bounty spare :  
Therefore the Poor do much her loss deplore,  
For few did give such Almes, but none did more "

Phoebe Robinson, 1686 :—on a stone standing upright, "Here lyeth interred the body of Martha Willis, wife of Thomas Willis, Obiit Dec. 1699, Aged 21 years :

Of Death and Judgment, Heaven and Hell,  
Who oft does think must needs die well."

On a tomb near the north-east angle of the Church, Here lyeth three sons and two daughters of Richard and Anne Merry ; and also a son of Richard Merry, Jun. and also three sons and two daughters of Andrew Herring, grandchild to the said Richard and Anne Merry.

Let friends forbear to mourn and weep,  
While sweetly in the dust they sleep.  
This toilsome world they left behind,  
A Crown of Glory for to find.

Their days were short, like Winters' sun,  
From Earth they came, to Heaven they run :  
God bless the rest with length of days,  
On earth to live his name to praise."

On a grave-stone a little westward of the last, "Here lies the body of Anne, wife of Ambrose Goodwin, Obiit Feb. 20, 1763.

No age so young that Death will spare,  
All ages they must die ;  
Therefore to die let all prepare,  
To live eternally.

<sup>a</sup> Lysons' *Environs of London*, Vol. iii. p. 387.

<sup>b</sup> The succeeding list of burials at the old Church of Shadwell has been compiled from those given by Strype on pages 105, 106 of the Circuit Walk attached to his edition of *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. II. and Maitland's *History of London*, edit. 1739, p. 782, edit. 1772, Vol. ii. p. 1380 ; the catalogue inserted in Lysons' *Environs of London*, Vol. iii. p. 385 ; and the original Church Notes taken for the present work. Lysons remarks that the inscriptions of the older tombs mentioned by Strype, were not legible when he copied those published in his own work, namely, about 1794.





*Schnobelen del.*

*Dale sculp.*

NORTH WEST VIEW OF ST



London: Published 1 January 1825. by



PAULS, SHADWELL, BUILT 1820.

Robert Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 125, Fenchurch Street. 36







Also six sons of Henry Goodwin and Jane his wife;"—Elizabeth, late wife of Capt. Richard Merry, 1703-4 :—Martha Collins, wife of Henry Collins, Shipwright, 1699 ; and Henry Collins, 1701 :—John, and other children of Charles and Mary Cope :—Frances Claro, wife of Thomas Claro, 1694 :—Five children of John Cosin of Wapping Wall ; and Elizabeth, his wife, 1691 :

"Here now sleeps one that lived her sex's wonder,  
For wife, or friend, or mother, none beyond her.  
And sleep she must, till the Last Trump shall wake her,  
And her dear Lord to his vast glory take her."

Elizabeth Cole, late wife of John Cole of Stepney Parish, Master-Cooper of her Majesty's Victualling Office, 1703 :—A handsome black marble tomb in memory of Henry Duffield, obiit May, 1705, in the 40th year of his age, with two sons and one daughter :—Edward Walter, Esq. one of the Coroners for the County of Middlesex, who died May 24th, 1804 :—*In the Western part of the Churchyard.*—Gabriel Kerby, 1666 ; also William and Mary, their children, 1665 :—Alice Carnabie, 1695 :—Margaret Barret, wife of William Barret, 1686 :—John Peveridge, and Margaret his wife, and two children.—*On the South side.*—Elizabeth Terry, late wife of Capt. Abraham Terry, 1696 :—Several children of Joanna, the wife of Robert Kirby, Shipwright, who died, 1687 :—Mary, daughter of John Ackerley, 1696 :—John King, 1695 : and eight children :—Thomas Grassington, Mariner, 1683-84 ; and Elizabeth, his daughter, and Ann, his wife :—Capt. Roger Grassington, Mariner, 1701 :—a fair tomb near the door for Capt. Junifer Plover, 1682-83 :—on the outside of the south porch a monument to Mary, daughter of Walter Berry, Esq. and wife of John Wright, 1746.—*In the North part of the Churchyard.*—Thomas Webber, 1692 :—Capt. Samuel Vincent, and Mary his wife, and their children Elizabeth, 1693-94, and Samuel, 1694-95 :

"Our time was short, the longer is our rest,  
God took us hence because he thought it best.

And Mary Vincent, 1697.—In other parts of the Churchyard are tombs to Robert Dobson, Esq., 1713 :—Capt. Thomas Cole, 1716 :—Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of Capt. Richard Vavasor :—Elizabeth Lilliewhite, daughter of Capt. Michael Cole :—Capt. Richard Merry, 1717 :—Anne, wife of John Kirby, 1718 :—Robert Kirby, Esq. 1725 :—Capt. Thomas Lemon, 1720 :—Capt. John Painter, 1728 :—Capt. Samuel Vincent, 1729 :—Susanna, wife of Capt. John Caston, 1732 :—Capt. Mads Thorson, 1738 :—Matthew Newman, Esq., one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the Tower Hamlets, 1755 :—Capt. Thomas Johnson, 1759 :—Capt. Stephen Calense, 1760 :—Capt. Robert Manley, 1763 :—Capt. Joseph Carteret, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, 1765 :—Capt. Edward Carlen, 1768 :—Anne, wife of Capt. Christopher Nockells, and daughter of Capt. Andrew Cande, 1781 :—Capt. John Sanderson, 1783 :—Capt. Charles Harford, 1783 :—Capt. Andrew Cande, 1784 :—Mr. Samuel Mellish, 1784 :—Charlotte, wife of Capt. William Paxton, 1784 :—Rebecca, wife of Capt. Andrew Hewson, 1785 :—Susanna, wife of Mr. George Brodrick, 1786 :—Rebecca, wife of George Hastings, 1788 :—Capt. Francis Swinbourn, 1790 :—Christopher Stephenson, 1791 :—Capt. Sylvester Masson, 1792 :—Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Fell, Esq. 1792 :—Jael, wife of Capt. Joseph Boumels, 1792.

In the old Churchyard of Shadwell there also stood a small stone pedestal, with an obliterated inscription, originally erected over a well of fine water, accidentally discovered in the digging of a grave ; the stream whereof was at one period continually running into a street opposite the south gate of the Church, thence called Spring-street. As there is a tradition that the Parish derived its name from a religious foundation near a spring dedicated to our Lady of St. Chad's, or Shad's Well, on the site of which the old Church was erected,—the water thus discovered might possibly have been the Well referred to. About ten years since the stream was cut off, in consequence of a deep main sewer having been carried through High Street, Shadwell, though it was then intended to sink the spring lower and to restore it.<sup>a</sup> Another Spring, of a very powerful medicinal nature, and thence called Shadwell Spa, was also discovered about the year 1738,<sup>b</sup> by Walter Berry, Esq. in sinking a well in Sun Tavern Fields, in the north-eastern part of this Parish. The waters were said to have a strong astringent taste, and to be impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, steel, and antimony : hence they were of real benefit as an antiscorbutic, but in a pamphlet, published by Dr. Diederich Wessel Linden, M. D. to make known their virtues, they were declared to be a cure for every disorder incident to humanity by either drinking or bathing.<sup>c</sup> The modern use of

<sup>a</sup> Local information given to the late Mr. Wilkinson.

<sup>b</sup> In the first edition of Maitland's *History of London*, 1739, fol. p. 783, this spring is said to have been lately discovered, and it is also erroneously stated in the same place to be "a very strong allomish water."

<sup>c</sup> This pamphlet consists of 16 pages, and is entitled *Directions for the Use of that extraordinary Mineral-Water, commonly called Berry's Shadwell-Spaw, in Sun Tavern Fields, Shadwell, near London.* Lond. 1749. 8vo. Its contents are limited to a very extended enumeration of the diseases for which the water is beneficial, with various methods of employing it, and the quantity required for each ; but a particular account of its discovery and composition is given in *A Treatise on the Origin, Nature, and Virtues, of Chalybeate Waters, and Natural Hot Baths*, by the same author. Lond. 1748. 8vo. chap. v. pp. 135-173, being entirely devoted to the Shadwell Spring, which he calls "the most remarkable concrete mineral-water that ever I have seen or heard of." After giving some notices of the ancient springs of London, Dr. Linden states that the Shadwell Spa is situated "about two miles east of the Tower, and about half a mile from the river, or Shadwell-Dock stairs, ascending from thence all the way to the top of a hill, where is a field of a triangular form called Sun Tavern Fields, on the eastern side of which we find our medicinal fountain." He then proceeds to give the following account of its discovery. In 1734, when Mr. Berry was churchwarden of Shadwell, he was desired by the parishioners to use some means for making the Shadwell Waterworks Company pay their proportion of the parochial and king's taxes ; the former of which they had not paid for nearly twenty years, and when rated for the latter they paid but as it pleased them ; all the former parish officers being afraid to interfere with an incorporated body. Mr. Berry accordingly cited them into the Bishop's Court and cast them, after some years' contest, upon which they removed the cause into the Archbishop's Court, and again lost it ; and in retaliation in a few days after they cut off the Thames water supplied by them to the houses of Mr. Berry, and fifteen of his tenants, to remedy which he commenced sinking a well, and employed the most skilful person in London to superintend the work. "In digging," says Dr. Linden, "they observed that the surface of the ground was a common earth ; after that they had gotten five or six feet down, they came to a gravel, of a good deep yellow, and after that to a very hard ballast, which was difficult to dig up, and was as coarse and lumpish as wash-balls. Under this they came to a rock, which as soon as they broke through up sprang the water, as strong as if a main had been broken in the tree : that is, as I understand my worthy and communicative correspondent, to whom we are beholden for this authentic account of it,—as if the main trunk of the subterranean tree, or great pipe had burst, which branches forth into the other pipes which supplies the houses with water." The proprietor had lived on the same spot for twenty years and had never heard of any water with remarkable qualities near him ; nor were the properties of the spring immediately known, but soon after a pump had been erected over it a child of one of his tenants heated with play, drank plentifully of the water, and speedily went home sick and vomited to an excessive degree. It is rather remarkable, that if the inhabitants of this spot were deprived of all other water, the emetic qualities of the well should not have been instantly discovered ; and that the owner himself should have first tasted it, when the mother of the child came to him in the greatest alarm. Some time after it was tried for washing the eyes of a horse belonging to Mr. Berry that was nearly blind, of which it ultimately recovered the sight ; whereupon, finding such benefit in the water, the proprietor enclosed the well and built a bath and pump room. Dr. Linden then relates a series of 42 chemical experiments which he made upon the water, "which I began," says he, "on the 29th of June, 1745 ; the day warm and serene, and I was at the well by six o'clock in the morning : they shew that the spring contained a strong solution of iron. "This water," he adds, "is of a light yellow, nearly the colour of French brandy, and sparkles when poured into a glass like a fermented vegetable juice, such as cider, &c. and tastes very astringent. Thence the vulgar or improper expression, that this water of Shadwell tastes like alum."—In the third of the twelve corollaries which follow the account of these experiments, the author vindicates the genuineness of this spring as a natural mineral water, against the suspicion and charge that it was either an artificial contrivance, made with alum, &c. or only impregnated with decomposed sea-coal, or the refuse of some ancient copperas or vitriol works in the vicinity ; both of which he denies by the following arguments. That water-side premises were required for such works, and that the present spot was too far from the river, being on the top of a hill, almost a mile from the Thames, whilst there were convenient places on the banks : that no remains of old wells, reservoirs, &c. required in such works, had been found near the spring : that no decomposed coal had been discovered near it, but only the strata already mentioned, the water issuing from a solid rock beneath : that the remains of old copperas works, &c. would have rendered the soil unfit for ballast, whereas the whole of Sun Tavern Fields had been dug away for ten feet deep for that material : that such remains, or decomposed coal could not penetrate the rock enclosing the spring : that the water was wholly unlike that found in coal mines : that the character and station of the proprietor as a Middlesex magistrate, was superior to the supposed fraud : that the water had been subjected to chemical analysis : that the alum-like taste was given by borax and acid contained in solution, which were too costly to be employed in adulteration : that an attempt had been made to



them, however, was confined chiefly to the extraction of salts, for which the proprietors had a considerable demand, and for the preparation of mordants for fixing the colours of calico-printers.<sup>a</sup>

At the beginning of the present century, the original Church of Shadwell had become very much dilapidated, and the fall of a small portion of the ceiling near the pulpit, took place one Sunday, a little before the commencement of the service. As this happened soon after the destruction of the spire of St. Nicholas' Church at Liverpool,<sup>b</sup> the congregation at Shadwell became alarmed lest their own edifice should experience a similar fate, and crowded out of the building in confusion and consternation, and dispersed in every direction. Upon being surveyed it was declared to be in a state unfit for divine service, and the building was therefore *closed, and remained so for upwards of ten years, excepting for the performance of christenings and burials*; though some contended that it was yet capable of repair, from the walls and tower still appearing substantial, and from the south wall having been rebuilt of brick in 1735.<sup>c</sup> The Parish at length resolved upon erecting a new structure, and the interior fittings and finishings of the old Shadwell Church were accordingly sold by auction by Mr. John Henfree, by order of the Trustees appointed under the Act of Parliament for rebuilding the Church,<sup>d</sup> on Monday, August the 11th, 1817, on the spot, in 91 lots, to be removed within five days after the sale, which produced 223*l.* 13*s.* On Monday, September 1st, were sold the walls, wood-work, &c. of the Church, tower, and vestry, in 71 lots, to be removed within twenty-one days after the sale, which amounted to 419*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The old lead was exchanged in part of payment for that with which the new edifice was covered, as were also the six bells, which were re-cast with additional metal for the present peal, consisting of eight.

The last Engraving of the ensuing series represents an exterior North-west view of the New Church of St. Paul, Shadwell, which was erected in 1820, from the design of the late Mr. John Walters, of Fen-Church Buildings,<sup>e</sup> by Mr. J. Streather. The body of the edifice is constructed of brick, lighted by ten windows on each side, and decorated with stone mouldings, &c. At the western end is a vestibule, ascended by six steps, supported by four pilasters of the Tuscan Order in front, surmounted by a stone pediment, and lighted by two windows on each side. In the centre is one large door between two niches, above which are three panels, containing the names of the Architect and Builder, and date of the erection. Above the vestibule rises the tower, consisting of a base, containing the clock, and two stories above, terminated by an octangular stone spire, and a vane. The first story in the steeple is square with arched windows, having two Corinthian columns projecting from each angle; and the second story is circular, containing in its circumference six pillars of the same order. The interior of the building is plain, and small, corresponding to the very limited extent of the Parish already noticed, but is extremely chaste and harmonious both in its design and execution. A series of sixteen Tuscan columns supports the galleries, the eastern of which is circular, and contains the organ, placed above the altar, and occupying a projection of the building similar to that at the western end. The roof is a flat concave of a square form, enclosing an ornamented circle, and the recess at each end is covered by a broad decorated arch. On the front of the western gallery is a large marble tablet, containing the names of the officers, and date of the year when the Church was built. The whole of the interior fittings-up are of varnished oak, and the prevailing tint is a pale stone colour; the Creed, &c. being written in golden letters on panels of a darker shade of the same: behind the circular back of the altar is a door corresponding to that at the west, but of a smaller size. The building within is lighted by gas, and its inside measurement is about 96 feet in length by about 36 in the broadest part, and 30 in height. In the whole of this building, though limited in expenditure to a sum comparatively small, the entire cost amounting to only 14,000*l.* and submitting his plans to parochial approval,—the architect has produced an edifice peculiarly chaste and elegant: the steeple is possessed of remarkable beauty, and is but little inferior to the most admired specimens in the metropolis, so accurate is its design, and so great the harmony of its several parts. The consecration of the New Church of St. Paul, Shadwell, was performed on Thursday, April 5th, 1821, by the Bishop of London.

The following is a list of the RECTORS OF SHADWELL:—

soften the water for common use by throwing in a load or two of lime, "which caused so great effervescence, and made such a reek and smothering, that the proprietor was glad to clear it all out again:" and, lastly, that a water artificially prepared would infallibly discover itself by its smell when evaporated.—Advertisements of these waters occur as early as 1742, the following having been copied from the *Daily Advertiser* of Saturday, Sept. 18th. "Shadwell Spaw in Sun Tavern Fields, near Shadwell Church, is famous for its certain cure of all cutaneous distempers; as leprosy, and all breakings out of the body, often with three times bathing only; no money is required if a cure is not performed. 'Tis also good in many other disorders: taken inwardly it vomits gently. This water is sold by Mr. James Simonds, Apothecary, in Burleigh Street, by Exeter Change, in the Strand; and no where else but at the Spaw, within the Bills of Mortality. Note, the said Spaw to be let or sold, with about 100*l.* a-year adjoining." Another advertisement of the waters in the *Daily Advertiser* of Wednesday, May 23d, 1744, mentions a recommendation of their virtues previous to those of Dr. Linden recited above, which, however, might very possibly have issued from the same source. "I have," says the proprietor, "the following particulars under the hand-writing of a very eminent gentleman, long learnt in physick, as to his own knowledge and experience in this water." The same announcement states that "there is at the aforesaid Spaw a convenient Cold and Hot Bath. The Spaw is to be lett, with coach-house and stables, and a large kitchen-garden."

<sup>a</sup> Lysons' *Environs of London*, Vol. iii. p. 389. *Supplement* to ditto. Lond. 1811, 4to. p. 286.

<sup>b</sup> This fatal accident took place Jan. 11th, 1810, about ten minutes before the time of service; and the destruction extended from the tower up to the altar, all the space between being desolated in an instant. Only about twenty persons were in the Church at the time; the greater part of whom escaped, but the female children of the Moorfields Charity School had partly entered, and 27 of them were overwhelmed, 18 of whom were killed, or died immediately after they were dug from the ruins. It was supposed that the accident was to be attributed to neglect, and to allowing the bells to be rung whilst the foundation of the building at the west angle of the tower was undergoing the process of pining; and it appeared also that the old part of the tower had been built 450 years, upon which a new upper structure had been added in 1745.

<sup>c</sup> Local Information.—"The Parish Church of Shadwell," says the *Second Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire concerning Charities*, issued in 1819, "was shut up about nine years ago, on the report of the district surveyor that it was in a dangerous state; and has not since been re-opened."

<sup>d</sup> This Act received the Royal Assent 10th July, 1817, 57th George III., chap. lxxii., and is entitled "An Act for Rebuilding the Church, and improving the Church-yard of the Parish of St. Paul, Shadwell." On August 4th, 1818, an advertisement was drawn up for the public journals from the Rector and Trustees of the Parish, inviting an advance of money by donations, free loans, or loans at a reduced rate of interest, for carrying the Act into effect; with an address, stating the destitute condition of the district, as to the means of Divine Service, which it had been then nearly nine years without, and that it contained a population of 10,000 souls, the far greater part of them being labourers in the Docks, and on the river. The first year of the rate levied by virtue of the above Act had been collected, and was in itself amply sufficient for the security of those who were disposed to lend money, but from the reduction of trade in the Parish, and the small number of opulent persons dwelling in it, the pressure of that rate was found extremely heavy; especially as a great expense had been incurred during several unsuccessful applications to Parliament, which had been defrayed out of the funds raised under the Act.—The information in the text concerning the sale of the old edifice and the erection of the new, was furnished by the Parochial Authorities to the original Proprietor of this work.

<sup>e</sup> Mr. Walters died at Brighton, Oct. 4th, 1821, aged 59; and some notices of his life and works will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that month and year, Vol. xci. part 2, p. 374.



1670. April 3rd. Robert Marriott, M.A.  
 1689. July 25th. Nathaniel Resbury, D.D.,  
 1711. August 22d. William Higden, P.S.T.  
 1715. November 25th. Benjamin Ibbot, M.A.  
 1725. May 8th. Charles Vernon, B.S.T.  
 1736. October 16th. John Nash, M.A.  
 1740. April 7th. John Whitwick, M.A.  
 1741. May 28th. Joseph Butler, M.A.  
 1798. September 18th. Griffith Griffiths, B.A.  
 1812. May 18th. Charles Webb Le Bas, M.A.  
*Evening Lecturer.* Rev. Robert Drought, L.L. B.  
*Afternoon Lecturer.* Rev. John Duncan, M.A.  
 The Rector appoints the Parish Clerk.

Below the south-western end of the present Church-yard is a small court of dilapidated brick Alms-houses, partly deserted, originally founded by the will of Dame Alice Roe, the relict of Captain Cook.<sup>c</sup>

A Charity School was instituted in this Parish in 1696, and contests with that belonging to St. Botolph, Aldgate, the claim of being the oldest parochial school in London. In 1713, Mr. John Jewar gave to the establishment by will a rent-charge of 3*l.* per annum, out of a farm called Canterbury, in the Manor of Margaretting, in Essex; and in the same year Mr. William Cozin added 5*l.* per annum out of two houses in Old Gravel Lane, Shadwell. In 1790 Mr. Jonathan Raven gave 1*l.* per annum, and Mrs. Mary Bowes, 6*l.* 10*s.* yearly. The whole of the permanent annual income amounts to 57*l.*, though there be also some uncertain additions;<sup>d</sup> and benefactions in money have been received to the amount of about 900*l.*, the principal donors being the following:—1712. Dr. Nathaniel Resbury, Rector, 50*l.*; Mrs. Baynton, 50*l.*; Capt. Thomas Lemon, 100*l.*; Mr. Samuel Clarke, 50*l.*;—1717. Mr. Andrew Chelton, 100*l.*; Mr. Peter Russell, 50*l.*; Mr. Cooper, 50*l.*—1790. Mr. John Fleming, 100*l.*<sup>e</sup> There are at present 45 boys and 35 girls clothed and educated in this School: the salary of the Master is 40*l.* and that of the Mistress 30*l.*; but the former receives a yearly addition of 16*l.* 10*s.* paid at the office of the Exchequer from Queen Anne's Bounty.—Whilst the Parish Church of Shadwell lay in a state of dilapidation, the School belonging to it was also allowed to decline in consequence of the very imperfect manner in which it was conducted. The old School-house was built upon ground belonging to the estate of the Hon. Thomas Bowes, held by him, by or trustees for him, under a lease from the Dean of St. Paul's. The edifice having fallen into great decay, a subscription was raised for rebuilding it, and a negociation opened with Mr. Bowes' trustees for a grant of the old ground and materials; which some difficulties prevented being effected. In the mean time, about 1816, the School-house became uninhabitable: the Master and Mistress were removed to lodgings, and the children were also taught in hired apartments which were both inconvenient and expensive. This state of matters occasioned much dissatisfaction: though it was still considered that if the School-house were rebuilt, and the parishioners saw that the means existed of applying their bounty in an efficient manner, the establishment would not want a liberal support.<sup>f</sup> In 1829 the School-house was rebuilt upon a very handsome plan, corresponding with the style of the Church; and now forms the entire western end of the new Churchyard.

The south part of this Parish, called Lower Shadwell, was originally a portion of Wapping-Marsh, and before the embankment of the Thames was actually within the course of the river: but it is now inhabited by tradesmen and manufacturers connected with the shipping. The streets within the district called Old and New Gravel Lanes, were so named from their having been formerly ways by which carts filled with gravel passed from the neighbouring Sun-Tavern Fields to the Thames, where it was employed in ballasting ships, until ballast was procured from the bed of the river. The fields alluded to have long constituted the only land in Shadwell not covered with buildings: they consist of but a few acres, and are occupied by several rope walks, 400 yards long, in which cables are made from 6 to 23 inches in girth.<sup>g</sup> One of the ancient prominent features of this Parish was the Shadwell Water-works,

<sup>a</sup> This divine was one of the Royal Chaplains in Ordinary, and the author of the following works:—Sermon on Isaiah, lvii. 1, at the funeral of Sir Alan Broderick, 1681, 4to. Sermon on Matt. xxv. 40. 1681. 4to. Sermon of Providence, Matt. vi. 23. 1689; 4to. Sermon on Job xxxvi. 8. before the Queen at Whitehall, Aug. 16, 1691. 4to. The Advantages of Sickness, Job xxxiii. 22-24, before the Queen at Whitehall, Aug. 21, 1692. 4to. Of Closet-Prayer, Matt. vi. 6, 1693. 4to. The Case of the Cross in Baptism considered. Lond. 1685, 1694. 4to. On Revelations, ii. 1. 1703. 4to.

<sup>b</sup> Also one of the Royal Chaplains in Ordinary, and an ingenious and learned writer, born at Beachamwell in 1680, died 1725. He published a Translation of Puffendorf's treatise *De habitu Religionis Christianæ ad Vitam Civilem*; or of the Relation between Church and State, and how far the Christian and Civil Life affect each other: with a Preface, giving some account of the book and its use, with regard to the controversies of the time, 1719. A Sermon on the Ascension. 1714, 8vo. The Nature and Office of the Civil Magistrate, a Sermon, 1720; 4to. Thirty Discourses on Practical Subjects, selected from his MSS. by Dr. Clarke, 1726. 8vo. 2 vols. Reprinted 1776. 8vo. 2 vols. containing also Six Occasional Discourses, and a Memoir by Dr. Flexman. Course of Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture in 1713-14. 1726. 8vo. There is also a Poem, in Blank Verse, by him in Dodsley's Collection, Vol. v. p. 202, entitled, "A Fit of the Spleen, in imitation of Shakspeare."

<sup>c</sup> She left, says Lysons, "all her household goods to the Parishes of Shadwell and Stepney, for the purpose of building alms-houses, and as an endowment for them she bequeathed the sum of 20*l.* after the death of one of her sisters, and 500*l.* after the death of her other sister. She bequeathed also the sum of 1000*l.* to her third husband, Mr. Carant, on these conditions, that if he should marry again and have a son and give him the name of Cook, the said son should, at the age of 21, enjoy the sum of 1000*l.*, otherwise to go as an augmentation to the alms-houses. This benefaction never took effect as intended. The houses were built, and still remain in Spring Street, but the reversionary bequests were never received. Mrs. Sarah Ray, in 1781, bequeathed the sum of 400*l.* the reversion of a piece of leasehold ground in West's Garden, and all her residuary property, after the payment of certain legacies, to the pensioners in Cook's almshouses. No benefit has yet accrued from this bequest, which has been the subject of litigation. There is another alms-house for poor widows in Cow-lane, but it has no endowment." Lysons' *Environs of London*. Vol. iii. p. 388.

<sup>d</sup> *Farther Report (Second) of the Commissioners appointed to enquire concerning Charities*, dated 5th July, 1819, pages 121, 122. The inscription on the front of the new school house states that the schools were founded in 1699.—In the same report will be found an account of the two Charity-schools belonging to the Dissenting Meeting-house, also in Shadwell.

<sup>e</sup> Lysons' *Environs of London*, Vol. iii. p. 387.

<sup>f</sup> *Second Report on Charities*, p. 122.

<sup>g</sup> Lysons' *Environs of London*, Vol. iii. p. 383.—These rope-walks are now occupied by Messrs. W. Sims and Son.—To these fields, though perhaps the site belongs rather to the fields between Ratcliffe and Stepney, has been attributed the place of the Roman Cemetery described by Camden, Sir Robert Cotton, and Weever. "Here in Ratcliffe," says Strype, in his notice of the antiquities there, "was near a hundred years ago a leaden coffin digged up, and two or three urns found, with a piece of money inscribed thus on one side, IMP. P. VPIENVS MAXIMVS P. F. AVGVS: and on the other side hands joined, and this motto, PATRES SENATVS. Sir Robert Cotton, the learned antiquarian, discovered in Radcliff-field the monument of a Pro-prætor's wife; which Bishop Stillingfleet takes notice of from Weever's Monument: which relation of that industrious man deserveth here to be transcribed at length. "Within the Parish of Stepney in Middlesex, in Radcliff-field where they take ballast for ships, about some fourteen or fifteen years ago (that is Anno 1614 or 1615) were found two monuments, the one of stone, wherein were the bones of a man; the other a chest of lead, the upper part being garnished, with escallop-shells, and a crotister border. At the head of the coffin and the foot, there were two jars, of a three foot length, standing, and on



which were also established by Mr. Neale, the founder of the church, in 1660, for the benefit of the surrounding inhabitants. At first only one engine, worked by four horses, was employed, but in 1679 the works were rebuilt upon a larger scale, and two engines were erected. In 1687, for the purpose of securing his property, Mr. Neale, solicited a patent; when, meeting with some difficulties in his suit, he strengthened his interest, and at the same time raised a considerable sum of money by dividing the establishment into thirty-six shares. The proprietors, however, were at length made a body-corporate by Letters Patent in 1691; from which time until 1750 they continued to raise the water by horses. A steam-engine was then erected, constructed upon the original principle, which was found so inadequate to the purpose that the Company suffered considerable loss;<sup>a</sup> but in 1774 the improved engine of Messrs. Boulton and Watt was adopted, when it was found that with a great increase of power, the consumption of fuel was lessened two-thirds. Its power of raising water was at the rate of 903 gallons in a minute; which is 52,110 gallons in an hour, and 730,520, or 2853 tons, 152 gallons, in a day of fourteen hours, the usual time of working it. The spot occupied by these works was situate between Middle and Lower Shadwell, on the north and south, and Broad Bridge, and Labour-in-vain Hill on the east and west:<sup>b</sup> and the district supplied by them contained nearly 8000 houses, besides public buildings, extending from the Tower to Limehouse Bridge, and from Whitechapel to the River.<sup>c</sup> Malcolm states that these works were bought by the London Dock Company for 50,000*l*.<sup>d</sup> but in Lysons' additions to his account of Shadwell it is related that they were disused, that the premises were about to be converted to other purposes, and that the works had been sold to the East London Water-works Company, by which the Parish and its vicinity are now supplied with water.<sup>e</sup>

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the sides a number of bottles of glistening red earth, some painted, and a great many vials of glass, some six, some eight, square, having a whitish liquor within them; within the chest was the body of a woman, as the chirurgions judged by the skull. On either side of her were two sceptres of ivory, 18 inches long; and on her breast a little figure of Cupid, neatly cut in white stone; and with the bones two printed pieces of jet, with round heads, in the form of nails, 3 inches long. 'It seemeth,' says Sir Robert Cotton, from whom I had this relation, 'that these bodies were burnt, about the year of our Lord 239, it being there were found divers coins of Papiennus Gordian, and the Emperors of that time; and that one may conjecture by her ornaments, that this last body should be some Princess or Pro-Prætor's wife here in Britain, in the time of the Roman government.'—And hence the foresaid learned Bishop concludeth that London so near adjoining to this burying-place, was the metropolis of Britain in the times the Romans had to do here; inasmuch as it may be presumed from the burial of this lady, that the legate of the Emperor, or Pro-Prætor, had his chief residence here; and the great business of the province, as to civil matters, was brought hither to him. Here was his Prætorium, which at first signified the general's tent; but that as the name came from the camp to the city, so the Prætorium was the house of the Governor." Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. ii. book iv. chap. ii. p. 43.

<sup>a</sup> It is, however, stated of this engine that at a fire near Broad Bridge, in Shadwell High Street, on June 11th, 1768, a very extensive destruction was prevented by "a great pour of water, supplied chiefly by the Shadwell water-works; which, on this occasion, sent down 2500 tons of water, as appeared by the measure of the fall of water in their reservoir." *Annual Register*, Vol. xi. p. 123. (Chronicle.)

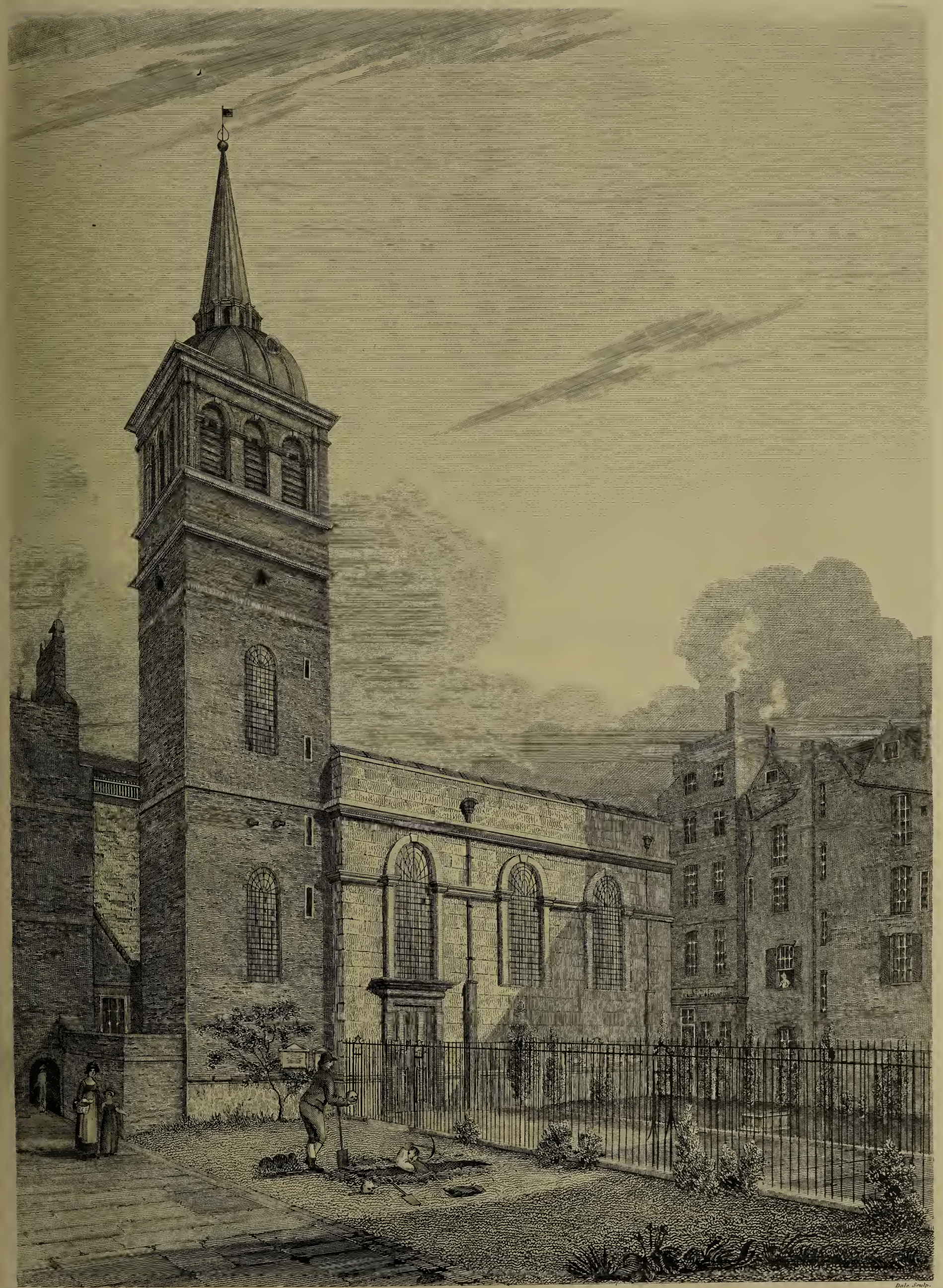
<sup>b</sup> This spot will now be found between Leading-street on the south, and High-Street, Shadwell, on the north; and consists of a square mass of inferior, though lofty and modern houses, intersected by several small and narrow passages and yards, the whole being of the most mean and dirty appearance.

<sup>c</sup> Lysons' *Environs of London*, Vol. iii. p. 389, from an account of the Shadwell Water-works, communicated by William Fraser, Esq. Clerk to the Company.

<sup>d</sup> *Londinum Redivivum*. Vol. iv. Lond. 1807. 4to. p. 567.

<sup>e</sup> *Supplement to the First Editions of the Environs of London*, Lond. 1811. 4to. p. 285.





Whichelo Del.

Dale Sculp.

SOUTH VIEW OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER upon Cornhill, LONDON.



London: Published 1 January 1825. by Robert Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup>. 23. Bunchard Street. 37







## The Parish Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill:

IN CORNHILL WARD.

If the tradition recorded upon the famous Foundation-Plate preserved in this edifice could be received as an authentic narrative, it would be rendered by far the most ancient and honourable Church in Britain: but the deficiency, obscurity, and uncertainty, of the ecclesiastical history of England previously to the arrival of Augustine, and the questionable character of those later annalists by whom its events are written, afford but little evidence or information as to the time when this building was really erected. Yet whatever may be the true value of this monument in point of proof,—as a genuine relique of some antiquity, and as exhibiting the age which has now been assumed for this Church for upwards of three centuries,—the present historical notices will most properly commence with a copy of the inscription itself: a most accurate, though reduced, Fac-simile of the characters in which it is engraven, now published for the first time,<sup>a</sup>—being given on one of the annexed Plates.

“Bee it knowne to all men that in the yeare of ovr Lord God 179. *Lucius* the first Christian King of this Land, then called Britaine, Fovnded y<sup>e</sup> first Chvrch in London, that is to say, y<sup>e</sup> Chvrch of S<sup>t</sup>. Peter vpon Cornhill: and hee fovnded there an Archbishop’s See, and made that Chvrch y<sup>e</sup> Metropolitane and chiefe Chvrch of this Kingdome, and so it indvred y<sup>e</sup> space of 400 yeares and more, vnto the com’ing of S<sup>t</sup>. Austin the Apostle of England, the which was sent into this Land by S<sup>t</sup>. Gregorie, y<sup>e</sup> Doctor of y<sup>e</sup> Chvrch in the time of King Ethelbert; and then was the Archbishop’s See & Pall removed from y<sup>e</sup> foresaid Chvrch of S<sup>t</sup>. Peter vpon Cornhill vnto Dorobernia, that now is called Canterbvrie, & there it remaineth to this day, and Millet a monk which came into this land with S<sup>t</sup>. Austin, hee was made the first Bishop of London, and his See was made in Pavl’s Chvrch, and this *Lucius* King was the first fovnder of S<sup>t</sup>. Peter’s Chvrch vpon Cornhill, and hee reigned King in this Land after Brvte 1245, yeares. And in the yeare of ovr Lord God 124. *Lucius* was crowned King: and the yeares of his reigne were 77 yeares, and hee was bvried (after some Chronicles) at London:<sup>b</sup> and after some Chronicles hee was bvried at Glocester, in that place where y<sup>e</sup> Order of S<sup>t</sup>. Francis standeth now.”

The Plate on which this inscription is sculptured, is of tarnished brass lacquered, 19½ inches by 17½ in the sight-measure of a handsome carved oaken frame, painted black and varnished, in which it is now preserved over the fire-place of the vestry of St. Peter’s Church. In the sixteenth century it appears to have been chained to a pillar in the Church itself; but though the inscription is considered to be only of about the time of Henry VI.,<sup>c</sup> the age when the plate was erected cannot now be ascertained from any of the parochial records, as the Vestry-books do not contain a single order concerning it, though they have been preserved from the year 1574. Probably the first author by whom it is mentioned in print, is Raphael Holinshed, in the first edition of his *Chronicles* Lond. 1577, folio, volume i. History of England, page 57 for 75 a, column 1. It is also referred to in Stow’s *Survey of London*, first edition, 1598, 4to. page 152; where the author remarks that it was written, “I know not by what authority, but of a late hand.” These words were continued in all the editions of this work brought out by Stow himself, but in that of 1618, folio, published by Anthony Munday, page 347 for 363, the passage is altered to “of no late hand;” and for the first time a copy is given of the inscription, preceded by this notice:—“Now because many haue vrged it very earnestly to me to let them be farther acquainted therewith, I haue here inserted the same, verbatim, as it is recorded in the table.” In the same place the plate is entitled “a copy taken out of the Table fast chained in St. Peter’s Church upon Cornhill.” After this publication the inscription was printed or

<sup>a</sup> This Fac-Simile, together with the other three engravings of the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill, and the Plan of the Fire in Bishopsgate Street, &c.—all contained in the present work,—were originally designed to have formed part of the illustrations of an intended history of that Church and Parish: in which Mr. Robert Wilkinson, the original proprietor and publisher of these volumes, long resided, and to which he was greatly attached. The manuscript collections for it, with extensive extracts from the Parish-books, are now preserved in three volumes folio in the City Library at Guildhall; and have been carefully consulted for the ensuing pages. Entire sets of the plates, eighteen in number, in quarto, though never published, are occasionally to be found; and a list of them may be seen in Mr. William Upcott’s *Bibliographical Account of the Principal Works relating to English Topography*, Lond. 1818. 8vo. vol. ii. p. 709.

<sup>b</sup> It is probable that this difference of statement originated in a difference of translation of the very same passage in the *British History* of Jeffrey of Monmouth concerning the death of Lucius, book v. chap. i., which is as follows. “Inter hæc et ceteros sui propositi actus, in urbe Claudiocestriæ ab hac migravit vita, et in ecclesia primæ sedis honorifice sepultus est. Anno ab Incarnatione Domini centesimo quingentesimo sexto.” This is commonly rendered—Amidst these and other acts of his great piety he departed this life in the City of Gloucester, and was honourably buried in the Cathedral Church, in the 156th year after our Lord’s Incarnation. Ranulph Higden, in his *Polychronicon* lib. iv. anno 195, has the more explicit words “Lucio Rege Britonum absque liberis defuncto, et in Claudiocestriæ sepultus est,” citing Jeffrey in the margin as his authority; and all the best English historians have made the same statement. The words distinguished by Italic letters in the above extract, however, will also very well allow of being construed,—and was honourably buried in the Church of the Chief See;—namely, that of St. Peter at London, which had been constituted the Prime Metropolitan Cathedral. Some particulars concerning the burial-place of Lucius at Gloucester will be found in a future note. Many accounts of this king are entirely at variance with the statement and dates, on the plate as above given, since they represent him as having quitted his kingdom after his baptism, to have become a preacher of the gospel in Germany, and to have died Bishop of Lucion in France: whilst his sister is stated to have suffered martyrdom in the latter country under the name of St. Emerita. See the *Liber Chronicarum* of Ant. Koberger, commonly called the *Nürnberg Chronicle*, 1493, fol. cxv b. This discrepancy is noticed and explained in Harrison’s Description of Britain prefixed to the first edition of *Holinshed’s Chronicles*, Lond. 1577. fol. vol. i. book i. chap. 7. marked 8. p. 10 a, col. ii.—Second Edit. 1586, vol. i. book ix. chap. 10, p. 25,—by the circumstance that Lucius, King of Britain, is confounded with Lucius, or Lucion, son of Chlorus and the Empress Helena, and brother of Constantine the Great. This prince had really a sister Emerita—probably only a general appellation for all religious female recluses, &c.—and the British King had a niece called by the same name, which coincidence has increased the confusion.—There is also very considerable doubt and difference of statement as to the exact date which ought to be assigned to the event recorded on the above plate; the time having been computed by various historians according to various methods, from A.D. 164 to A.D. 183. Venerable Bede himself records the same circumstance in two different books as having happened in A.D. 156 and A.D. 167; sometimes the period before the baptism of Lucius is not accounted in his reign, and sometimes the space of fifteen years after his death without heirs, when the kingdom was in confusion without a sovereign, is included as a part of it; and Archbishop Usher cites twenty-three different dates assigned as the time of Lucius. The Pontiff to whom he sent is also called both Eleutherius and Evaristus; and the two preachers who were employed are named with all the varieties of Eluanus Elvanus, Medwinus, Derwinus, Deruvianus, Dervianus, Dervanus, Duvanus, Divianus, Donatianus, Damianus, Faganus, Phaganus, and Fugatius.—*The Concordance of Histories*, by Robert Fabian, Lond. 1559, 4to. Table of the Third Part, signature A v. rev. Part IV. p. 45. *Origines Britannicæ, or the Antiquities of the British Churches*, by Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, Lond. 1685, fol. pp. 59, 60. *De Præsulibus Angliæ*, by Francis Godwin, Bishop of Landaff, Edit. by Rev. W. Richardson Cantabr. 1743. fol. p. 17.

<sup>c</sup> “An attempt was made about the time of Henry VI., by an inscription on a plate in the Church, to prove that the original Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill was, that erected in A.D. 179, by Lucius, King of Britain; but the fallacy of the assertion appeared so clearly demonstrated, even by the words of the inscription itself, that it has been rejected by antiquaries with common consent.” *Londinum Redivivum*, by J. P. Malcolm, vol. iv. Lond. 1807. 4to. p. 572.



referred to in the works of Speed, Weever, Fuller, Howell, Sammes, Usher, Baker, Collier, Newcourt, &c. though perhaps it was never until now given with perfect accuracy.—As the materials which illustrate the age of this Plate and the tradition recorded upon it, are chiefly to be found scattered through various historical and antiquarian works not generally perused,—some account of them may probably be expected in this place, and therefore a few extracts and remarks on the subject shall now be laid before the reader.

It is not here intended to enter into any enquiry as to the origin or truth of that history of Lucius and his episcopal establishment so extravagantly set forth in the British History of Jeffrey of Monmouth, upon the slight and doubtful notices of Venerable Bede and Nennius, taken from *foreign sources only*, after Gildas, the most ancient genuine British author, had declared that he could not procure any historical records in Britain.<sup>b</sup> This examination will not be attempted here, as well on account of the length to which it would extend, as that it is to be found so well executed in numerous works, and is not required by the present inscription; which has very remarkably no reference to the fabulous parts of the history, but almost entirely agrees with that plainer statement of it, which is now generally supposed to have been the truth. Of Lucius himself it will therefore be sufficient to relate, that he is at the present time believed to have been a British Prince, not very distantly descended from that Cogidunus on whom the Emperor Claudius bestowed some cities, which authority was continued in the family.<sup>c</sup> The chief difficulty concerning him appears to be the situation of his kingdom; since if it stood on the north of Hadrian's Wall, he could have had no power over Carlisle and London, where he planted Metropolitan Sees, and if on the south, he must have been only a vassal of the Romans who could not so entirely have abolished heathenism as he is said to have done. The latter objection is, however, answered by the supposition that he retained the favour of the Romans; and Bishop Stillingfleet supposes that the place of his government was in the Counties of Surrey and Sussex, over the people called the Regni.<sup>d</sup> It is admitted that Christianity had been preached and received in Britain from even the Apostolic age, though the missionary who first declared it has not yet been decided upon; but that by the time of Lucius the knowledge of it had from various causes greatly declined, and the country was especially deficient in religious instructors.<sup>e</sup> The King himself is considered to have been a believer in the Gospel, from the preaching of one of the older British Christians; but that he could neither receive all the information which he desired for himself, nor convey the principles of the true faith to his subjects. The plainest narrative of his revival of Christianity at this period, is probably that contained in an ancient historical manuscript concerning the Cathedral of Landaff, cited by Dugdale,<sup>f</sup> which states that “in the year from the Incarnation of our Lord 156, Lucius, King of the Britons sent his deputies, namely Elvanus and Medwinus, to Eleutherius, the twelfth Pope<sup>g</sup> of the Apostolic See, beseeching that by his instruction he might become a Christian: this he obtained from him, and giving God thanks that the gentile people who first inhabited these regions from Brute, so earnestly desired the Faith of Christ,—the Pontiff was pleased speedily to baptize the same deputies in the Council of the Elders of the City of Rome; and to ordain into the Catholic faith Elvanus as a Bishop, and Medwinus as a teacher. And being thus qualified for learned and eloquent preachers, having the Sacred Scriptures, they returned to Lucius in Britain; and by their holy preaching, Lucius, and all the British chiefs, received baptism; and according to the direction of the blessed Pope Eleutherius, they instituted the ecclesiastical order, ordained

<sup>a</sup> *The Historie of Great Britaine*, by John Speed, Lond. 1611, fol. Vol. I. p. 223. paragr. 11.—*Ancient Funerall Monuments*, by John Weever, Lond. 1631. fol. p. 413.—*The Church Historie of Britaine*, by Thomas Fuller, Lond. 1655. fol. p. 13.—*Londinopolis*, by James Howell, Lond. 1657. fol. p. 79.—*Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, by Aylett Sammes, Lond. 1676. fol. p. 266.—*Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, by James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, Lond. 1687. fol. p. 36.—*Chronicles of the Kings of England*, by Sir Richard Baker, Lond. 1733. fol. p. 3.—*An Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*, by Jeremy Collier, Lond. 1708. Vol. I. p. 117.—*History of the Diocese of London*, by Richard Newcourt, Lond. 1708. Vol. I. p. 522.—*A New View of London*, by Edward Hatton, Lond. 1708, 8vo. Vol. II. p. 485; in which the inscription is stated to be on a south pillar.—*A History of London*, by W. Maitland and the Rev. J. Eutick, Lond. 1772, fol. Vol. II. p. 1176.—*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, by John Nichols, Vol. VI. Lond. 1787. 4to. Art. vii. p. 4. The copy of this inscription given in the Rev. J. Strype's edition of Stow's *Survey of London*, Lond. 1720. fol. Vol. I. book ii. chap. viii. p. 138, is very inaccurate.

<sup>b</sup> “I will endeavour,” says Gildas, “only to set forth to the world those evils, which in the times of the Roman Emperors, Britain suffered, and also brought upon others, as well her own citizens as strangers; yet, nevertheless, not farther than I am able to declare them: not so much out of the chronicles of the country, or the monuments of its authors,—because, if there have been any such, they are either devoured by the fires of enemies, or have been long since transported into distant nations by the ships of our exiled countrymen, and do not now appear,—as by the relations of foreign writers; which, broken off with many interruptions, are not sufficiently clear.”—*Gildæ Supientis De Excidio Britannicæ, Liber Querehus*, cap. ii. in the *Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ, Scriptores XV*, by Dr. Thomas Gale, Oxon. 1691. fol. Vol. I. p. 10.—The particulars of Venerable Bede's foreign authorities, and of the origin and gradual increase of the legendary story of Lucius and his extensive episcopal establishment, may be seen in the very curious and learned Preface to *An Historical Account of Church Government*, by Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, Lond. 1684. 8vo. signature b.

<sup>c</sup> *History of England* by the Rev. John Lingard, D.D. Vol. I. Lond. 1819, 4to. chap. i. p. 49. The most copious collection of the various details relative to the history and conversion of King Lucius is certainly that contained in chap. iv. of the *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, by Archbishop Usher; to whose diligence nothing material has been or can be added, nor have the conjectures of later ecclesiastical writers cast any additional light upon the subject. The same history will also be found discussed and illustrated in Sir Henry Spelman's *Concilia, &c. in re Ecclesiarum Orbis Britannici*, Vol. I. Lond. 1639, fol. pp. 12-16. Sammes' *Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, pp. 261-268. Stillingfleet's *Origines Britannicæ*, pp. 58-68. Collier's *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*, Vol. I. pp. 12-18; *History of Great Britain*, by Robert Henry, D.D. Vol. I. Lond. 1771, 4to. book i. chap. ii. sec. ii. pp. 136-139; and the Rev. John Milner's *History, and Civil and Ecclesiastical Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester*, Lond. 1793, 4to. Vol. I. chap. iii. pp. 37-43.—There are but very few circumstances relating to Lucius which can be stated with even probability; though his legendary historians have given a most extravagant account of his ecclesiastical acts, especially of his institution of the right of sanctuary attached to Churches. “Beside these,” says Stillingfleet, “they make him to found and endow so many Churches, with such unlikely circumstances, as hath made others to question whether there ever were such a being in the world as King Lucius; that being the common effect of saying much more than is true, to make what is really true more doubtful and suspicious.”

<sup>d</sup> Stillingfleet's *Origines Britannicæ*, pp. 63-64: Collier's *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*, Vol. I. cent. ii. p. 12; Sammes' *Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, p. 267. <sup>e</sup> The most probable period when Christianity was originally preached in Britain is supposed to have been between the government of Aulus Plautius, and the battle of Badbea and Suetonius, A.D. 43 and A.D. 61. St. Peter, St. Paul, St. James, St. Simon Zelotes, Polycarp, Aristobulus, and Joseph of Arimathea, have all been named as the first preachers, though most of them with great improbability and none with unobjectionable claims. A full examination into the subject will be found in the following works: *A Defense of the Apologie of the Church of England*, by John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, Lond. 1571, 16th Sept. fol. p. 12.; Usher's *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, chap. i. ii.; Collier's *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*, vol. i. cent. i. pp. 2-12.; Bishop Godwin *De Prasulibus Angliæ*, pp. 1-26; *The Historia Britonum of Nennius*, by the Rev. W. Gunn, Lond. 1819, 8vo. pp. 134-136.—That the Christian Faith was partially preserved in Britain from the time it was first preached until the reign of Lucius, is asserted by Gildas, who states that “though in the beginning it was received with indifference, it was in some places retained entire without the least abatement until the ninth persecution by the tyrant Dioclesian, about A.D. 303; in which the Church was subverted throughout the whole world, and all the Sacred Scriptures which could be found were burned in the streets; and flocks of priests ordained to the Lord, were slaughtered like innocent sheep: and therefore is it that now so little appears of the Christian religion in so few provinces, though it was found capable of being established.” *De Excidio Britannicæ*, cap. vii.

<sup>f</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum* by Sir William Dugdale, Vol. III. Savoy, (in London) 1673, fol. p. 138.

<sup>g</sup> “Eleutherium xiii loco post beatum Petrum Papam.” Spelman's *Concilia*, Vol. I. p. 17.





INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER UPON CORNHILL LONDON.



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Bishops, and taught the rules of pious living.”—Such being a general account of the person and history recorded on the Inscription-Plate in St. Peter’s Church, some particulars concerning its probable age are next to be brought forward.

With even the very first printed notice of this Plate the statement upon it was questioned; since in the “*Historie of Englande*” contained in the *first* edition of Holinshed’s *Chronicles*,<sup>a</sup> it is thus introduced. “There be that affirme how this Lucius should build the Church of St. Peter at Westminster,<sup>b</sup> though many attribute that acte vnto Sibert, King of the East Saxons, and write how the place was then ouergrown with thornes and bushes, and thereof tooke the name and was called Thorney.<sup>c</sup> They adde, moreouer, as Harrison saith, how that Thomas, Archbishop of London, preached, redde, and ministred the sacraments there, to such as made resorte vnto him. Howbeit, by the Tables hanging in the reuestry of Sainte Paule’s at London, and also by a Table sometime hanging in Saint Peter’s Church in Cornhill, it shoulde seeme that the sayd Church of Saint Peter in Cornhill was the same that Lucius builded. But herein, sayth Harrison, Anno Mundi 4174, doth lie a scruple: sure Cornell might soone be taken for Thorney, especially in such olde recordes as time, age, euil handling, hath oftentimes defaced.”—William Harrison, referred to in this extract, was a student of Westminster and Oxford, and minister of Radwinter in Essex, where he died in 1593. He was engaged, as a writer of history, as one of the several assistants in the compilation of Holinshed’s *Chronicles*, to which he contributed the very curious and valuable *Description of Britain* with which they commence: and in the *second* edition of that work, 1586, volume i., and book i., chapter 9, page 24, column 1, of the *Description*, the following passage was inserted for the first time; being that alluded to in the preceding extract, containing a farther illustration of this subject.—“In like sort also, the rest of the idoll-temple standing in other places were either ouerthrowne, or conuerted into Churches for Christian congregations to assemble in, as our writers doo remember. In the report whereof, giue me leaue, gentle reader of London, my natie citie, to speak a little: for although it may be, and dooth seeme, impertinent to my purpose, yet it shall not be much, and therefore I will soone make an end. There is a controuersie moued by our historiographers, whether the Church that Lucius builded at London, stood at Westminster or in Cornhill. For there is some cause why the Metropolitane Church should be thought to stand where S. Peter’s now doth, by the space of 400 and odd yeeres before it was remoued to Canterburie by Austine, the monke, if a man should leane to one side without anie conference of the asseuerations of the other. But herein, as I take it, there lurketh some scruple: for beside that S. Peter’s Church stood in the east end of the Citie, and that of Apollo in the west,<sup>d</sup> the word *Cornhill*,—a demomination giuen of late, to speak of, to one street,—may easilie be mistaken for *Thorney*. For as the word Thorney proceedeth from the Saxons, who called the west end of the Citie by that name, where Westminster now standeth, bicause of the wildenesse and bushinesse of the soile;—soe I doe not read of anie street in London called Cornhill, before the conquest of the Normans. Wherefore I hold with them which make Westminster to be the place where Lucius builded his Church vpon the ruines of that Flamine 264 yeeres, as Malmesburie saith, before the coming of the Saxons, and 411 before the arriual of Augustine.”<sup>e</sup>

It has been well observed by Baronius that no testimony of later authors is to be regarded concerning things of remote antiquity, unless supported by the evidence of ancient writers;<sup>f</sup> and the authenticity of this Inscription-Plate has been therefore the more rigorously examined and denied, because of the very old and doubtful story recorded upon it, for the proof of which it is infinitely too recent to be admitted. The most direct charge against it and enquiry into its age, are contained in the Rev. Samuel Pegge’s very curious and learned “*Sylloge of remaining authentic Inscriptions relative to the Erection of our English Churches*,” printed in Nichols’ *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.<sup>g</sup> It is there observed that from the reference to the House of Franciscans, or Grey Friars,

<sup>a</sup> Edit. Lond. 1577. fol. Vol. I. p. 57, for 75, col. i.—Second Edit. 1586. vol. ii. book iv. chap. 19. p. 52, col. 1.

<sup>b</sup> The author referred to in this place by Holinshed appears by the margin to have been Radulphus Nizer, a monk of Bury in Suffolk, who died about A.D. 1217, and whose work is entitled *Chronicon succintum de Vitis Imperatorum et tam Franciæ quam Angliæ Regum à Christo ad Anno 1213*; which is to be found in a MS. on vellum, written in the thirteenth century, in the Royal Library in the British Museum, marked 13 A xii., 4to. on fol. 5 a of which is the following passage in the reign of Lucius. “Then were made the boundaries of the ancient bishoprics, under the Metropolitans London, York, and Caerleon, which is now called St. David’s; and then was founded the Abbey of Westminster, in the last year of Antoninus Pius. A long time afterwards the said Abbey was destroyed, and rebuilt and nobly endowed by King Edward.”—Almost the very same words are inserted in the *Historia Compendiosa Regibus Britonum*, of Radulphus De Diceto, printed in Gale’s *Scriptores XV.* Vol. I. p. 555.

<sup>c</sup> The authority cited in this place by Harrison, is the *Historia Angliæ* of Polydore Virgil, written about 1521, the words of which are as follow, translated from the edition of Basil, 1570, fol. p. 41, under the year 182.—“There are who assign the situation of the Church of the blessed Peter, *without* the walls of the City of London, though most others have attributed that to Sebert, King of the East Saxons; even as we declare hereafter, when we relate how those Saxons were surnamed East, and others South and West. In this place, firstly, is the most noble cemetery of the kings, and it is commonly called Westminster, because it looks towards the Occident, which is called West (*Vuest*) in English. It is beside in the highway, and near to the King’s palace; and that society of monks, or monastery, as it is called, the convent of the holy Benedict; and also to that most splendid edifice dedicated to St. Stephen; and to that Sanctuary, so long celebrated, for guilty fugitives; and likewise to those courts where causes are fairly impleaded and justice declared. I found in a most ancient volume, though without the name of the author, that this place was formerly surrounded by water, and was called the Isle of Thorns.”—In John Leland’s book *De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea*, Lond. 1774, vol. iii. (part iv.) p. 69, marginal page 71, there appears the following entry, also upon the subject, taken “from an old volume at the Monastery of Rochester. In the year of our Lord 186 was overthrown the Temple of Apollo which was at Westminster, that was then called Thorney; and then was begun to be built the Church of St. Peter, 274 years before the coming of the Angles into Britain, and 411 years before the arrival of St. Augustine and his associates. In the same year Britain received the Faith of Christ, by the preaching of his word by Euzatius and Damianus, sent by the Pope Eleutherius to King Lucius reigning over the British.”

<sup>d</sup> The Authority referred to by Harrison for this statement is contained in the second book of William of Malmesbury, *De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum*, printed by Sir Henry Savile’s *Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam*, Lond. 1601, fol. p. 235, line n. “But the monastery of the blessed Peter was built in the western part of the City, as it was reported the Apostle himself admonished the messenger.”

<sup>e</sup> Harrison’s expression in this place refers to Jeffrey of Monmouth’s notorious account of the conversion of the twenty-eight Roman Flamines and three Arch-flamines established in Britain in the time of Lucius, into as many Christian Bishops and Archbishops: when the Metropolitan Sees of the latter were fixed at London, York, and the City of the Legions, upon the Uske in Glamorganshire.—See *The British History of Jeffrey of Monmouth, Translated into English, with a large Preface concerning the authority of the History*, by Aaron Thompson, 1718, 8vo. book iv. chap. 19.—An examination and exposure of this statement may be consulted in Spelman’s *Concilia*, Vol. I. p. 13.; Stillingfleet’s *Origines Britannicæ*, pp. 78-82., and Collier’s *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*, Vol. I. p. 13. In the *History of English Poetry* by Thomas Warton, Lond. 1824, 8vo. Vol. I. Dissert. i. p. ix. note t, it is stated that there are no Flamines nor Archflamines mentioned in the original British History which Jeffrey of Monmouth translated: but the word Flamines is used to express Christian Bishops, in the proceedings of the Council held at Elvira in Grenada, A.D. 305, capp. ii. iii. iv.—*Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis*, by Chas. Dufresne, Seign. Du Cange, Paris, 1733, fol.—An excellent enquiry into the authenticity and intention of Jeffrey’s history is contained in Mr. Sharon Turner’s *History of England during the Middle Ages*, Vol. IV. Lond. 1825, 8vo. book ii. chap. vi. pp. 339-355.

<sup>f</sup> “Quod enim a recentiore auctore de rebus adeo antiquis, sine alicujus vetustioris auctoritate profertur, contemnitur.”—*Annales Ecclesiastici*: by Cesar Baronio Sorano, Augsb. 1738, Vol. I. col. 62. paragr xii.

<sup>g</sup> Vol. VI. Lond. 1787, 4to. Art. vii. No. 1.



at Gloucester, this record could not have been written *before the thirteenth century*: since that monastery was founded by one of the Lords Berkeley, not far from the south gate, in the Parish of St. Mary Crypt, before A.D. 1268:<sup>a</sup> St. Francis of Assisum, the originator of the Order, himself not having been born until the year 1182. It should be observed, however, equally in opposition both to this remark and the Inscription-Plate itself; that the tradition at Gloucester concerning the burial-place of Lucius, reports him to have been interred in the Parish-Church of St. Mary Lode, in which the monument of some religious personage of the thirteenth century is absurdly pointed out as his.<sup>b</sup>

The historians who affirm that St. Peter's upon Cornhill was the original Church founded by Lucius, appear not to be older than the twelfth century, and chiefly those of the two following, in which case they also become too modern to allow of any considerable dependance being placed upon them as evidence. The authority cited by Stow for this statement is Joceline of Furness, a monk of the Cistercian Abbey of that place in the County of Lancaster, who died A.D. 1177; and who, beside other works, compiled a book concerning the Bishops of the British, in which the circumstance appears to have been recorded, but it is doubtful whether the work be now extant.<sup>c</sup> The event was also engraven upon certain historical Tables of brass, somewhat similar to the present, suspended in the old Cathedral of St. Paul, as mentioned by various authors,<sup>d</sup> which have been confidently referred to as proofs of the authenticity of that in St. Peter's Church; of which it is not improbable they were the original. The oldest of these appears to have been that Table or Chronicle mentioned by Leland, containing an abridgement of the history of Jeffrey of Monmouth, with an epitome of the story of the Saxon Kings, and a continuation from the time of William the Conqueror to that of the author; which Tablet was one of those given to the Church by Ralph De Baldock,<sup>e</sup> Bishop of London from A.D. 1306 to July 24th, 1313, when he died. Archbishop Usher states that it was suspended in the porch of the Chapter-house, and gives an extract of the passage in it relating to St. Peter's.<sup>f</sup> Another Table which is referred to as corresponding with that in Cornhill, hung in the revestry, or vestry, of St. Paul's, on a pillar near the tomb of Roger Niger, Bishop of London, which stood between the easternmost column in the north aisle on the outside of the choir.<sup>g</sup> This was of a much later period than the former, since the historical events recorded upon it terminated with the death of Henry V., in the Bois de Vincennes near Paris, August 31st, 1422, and the Coronation of Henry VI. as King of France, December 16th, 1431, in the 10th year of his reign. It commences with the ages of the world, and also comprises an abstract of the history of Jeffrey of Monmouth; with the Latin verses concerning the Oracle of Diana, the story of Brute, and the origin of London. In a brief notice of Lucius, it repeats the very uncommon tradition that he was buried at

<sup>a</sup> *Notitia Monastica* by Dr. Thos. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph. Edit. by the Rev. James Nasmith, Lond. 1787, fol. —Xiii. Gloucestershire 10.

<sup>b</sup> *A New History of Gloucester*, by Samuel Rudder, Lond. 1779, fol. p. 197.—Rev. T. D. Fosbroke's *Original History of Gloucester*. Lond. 1819, fol. p. 171. Parish of St. Mary de Lode, called also St. Mary before the Gate of St. Peter, St. Mary Broad Gate, and St. Mary Port. "In the Church is a monument absurdly ascribed to King Lucius; but it is the figure of a religious person, and has the robe of a monk, and the arms crossed on the breast, the common attitude of these religious. It lies under an arch, and this shews that it is, as well as the Church in the main, of the style of the thirteenth century."—There is a considerable distance between the situations of the two places assigned for the burial-place of Lucius in Gloucester; the Grey Friars having stood in the south of the city; and St. Mary de Lode's Church on the north-west next the city-mead. "That much legendary matter has been attached to the story of Lucius," says the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke as above cited, p. 15, "is beyond a doubt; nor in his era was sepulture in Churches usual: but the certain antiquity of King's Holm; the term King Street, which led from thence to Gloucester; the Holm lies;—certainly lead to the habitation of subordinate kings at Gloucester, whose place of residence was out of the station, and most probably on the site of the Mercian palace."—Another burial-place assigned to Lucius is in Winchester Cathedral, which he is also said to have built, the probable origin of which error is pointed out by the Rev. John Milner, in his *History of Winchester*, vol. ii. p. 62. The supposed tomb is a flat monument of grey marble, without any inscription or ornament, raised about two feet above the ground, lying beyond the two grand chantries in the middle of the centre aisle, before the entrance into the Chapel of the Virgin. It really belonged to Godfrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester from A.D. 1189 to 1204, the last founder of this part of the Cathedral, who here lies interred in the centre of his own work; and the similarity of whose name, especially in a Latin form, easily confounded him with Lucius. In July 1797 the tomb was opened, which it of a yellow colour, which, however, might have been either purple or red: some parts of them had been embroidered with a stripe of gold.—Besides the interment of Lucius at Gloucester, London, and Winchester, Radulphus De Diceto states that he was buried at York, and supposes him to have been slain by the Picts. Dr. Gale's *Scriptores XV.* Vol. 1. p. 555.

<sup>c</sup> Usher's *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, p. 36.—*Bibliotheca Britanico-Hibernica*, by Dr. Thomas Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, Lond. 1748, fol. p. 429.

<sup>d</sup> The following notice of one of the Plates in St. Paul's may be added to those mentioned above and in the ensuing notes.—"Of this Lucius it is shewed in a Table hangyng vpon ye wall of the north syde of ye Isle in the back of ye Quere of Sainte Paule's Churche in London, that the said Lucius reigned ouer the Brytons lxxvii yerres." Fabyan's *Chronicle*, book iii, chap. 60. p. 45, col. i., and see also "the table of the third part," signature A v. reverse.

<sup>e</sup> "In Tabulis, sive Chronicis, Radulphi de Baldock, est abbreviata historia Galfredi Monemutensis. Tum præterea epitome historia Regum Saxoniorum. Postremo Radulphus De Baldock, bonæ memoriæ, quondam Episcopus London."—*Ibid.* p. 353. These tables also contained lists of the Bishops of London and Deans of St. Paul's. Upon the credit of this chronicle the Prelate is included as an historian in Tanner's *Bibliotheca*, p. 66; in which he is called "a man of much reading and experience, especially in the affairs and acts of our Princes; who had procured for himself future renown if he, who was most worthy of credit, had related and delivered to posterity those things which he himself had seen. His English History, however, begins with the origin of this country, but the subsequent part by which it is excellently finished, is by far the most instructive. In a late careful reading of the Annals of English Affairs, by John, Abbot of Peterborough, in arriving at the 1292, I there met with a fair mention of the History of Ralph Baldock; upon which I took occasion to search after it, seeing that the book was not to be disregarded, and at length found it and read it through in the church of St. Paul." This passage evidently refers to another copy of the Prelate's Chronicle in a volume preserved in the Cathedral Library.

<sup>f</sup> *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, p. 36.—The passage is as follows.—"In the vestibule of the Chapter-house of the Church of St. Paul, we have seen,"—namely, before the Fire of London,—"a large Table fixed up: on which it was thus written:—'In the time of the Britons many Archbishops flourished in the City of London: but in the sge of the Saxons their dignity was translated to Canterbury, and Mellitus had the first Bishop's See in the Church of St. Paul, London, when it was founded by Ethelbert, King of Kent.'—Also in the Chronicle of Ralf De Baldock, Bishop of London, we read thus:—'In the Year of our Lord 179, King Lucius founded the first church in London, namely the Church of St. Peter of Cornhulle, and there was the Metropolitan See for 400 years and more, before the coming of St. Augustine, the Apostle of the English.'—The like is on a hanging-table in the same church of St. Peter upon the Corn Hill, or Cornhill; which is commonly called Cornhill."—These authorities, without any additional information, are also cited in Henry Wharton's *Historia de Episcopis et Decanis Londinensibus et Assavensibus*, Lond. 1695, 8vo. p. 5.

<sup>g</sup> The Inscription-plates suspended in this part of the Cathedral, appear to have been three in number; of which there is not any other account in Dugdale's *History of St. Paul's*, than a copy of one, and an extract from another. Entire transcripts of them all with notices of their several situations, are, however, preserved at the commencement of a vellum MS. of the fifteenth century in the Harleian Collection, No. 565, 4to. consisting of *A Chronicle of English Affairs, and especially of those relating to the City of London, from the 1st year of King Richard I., 1189 to the 21st year of Henry VI., 1442 inclusive*: and in the Notes to the printed edition of it, entitled *A Chronicle of London*, 1827, 4to.—The first plate was suspended on a column next to the monument of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and the inscription consisted of a statement of the various dimensions of the old Cathedral, terminating with an account of the depositing of certain reliques of Saints in the cross of the belfry, the 11th of the Kalends of August, 22nd July, 1339: a copy of it will be found in the *Harleian MS.*, fol. 2 a, in Sir. H. Ellis' edition of Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, Lond. 1818, fol. p. 61, and in the *Chronicle of London* with an English translation, pp. 174, 181. The second was against the middle column, eastward between the tomb of the Duke of Lancaster, and that of Roger, sometime Bishop of London; and the inscription consisted of a chronology of events, concluding with the notice of an earthquake throughout all England, on May 21st, the 12th of the kalends of June, the fourth day before Pentecost, 1382, in the sixth (fifth) year of Richard II.: copies of it are in the *Harleian MS.* fol. 2 b., and the *Chronicle of London*, pp. 174, 181; and an extract from it is in Dugdale, p. 62. The third plate was designated "the Great Table," and was affixed close to the tomb of the Bishop, still more to the east; its contents have been already stated above, and copies of it are in the *Harleian MS.* fol. 4 a, and the *Chronicle of London*, pp. 176, 183.—The inscription-plate at St. Peter's is of the plainest and most modern form of these tabular records.



AREduced FAC-SIMILE COPY OF THE BRASS PLATE,  
IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, UPON CORNHILL.

BEE IT KNOWNE TO ALL MEN THAT IN THE YEARE OF  
OVR LORD GOD 179. *LUCIUS* THE FIRST CHRISTIAN KING  
OF THIS LAND, THEN CALLED BRITAIN<sup>E</sup>, FOVNDED Y<sup>E</sup> FIRST  
CHVRCH IN LONDON, THAT IS TO SAY, Y<sup>E</sup> CHVRCH OF S.<sup>T</sup> PETER  
VPON CORNEHILL: AND HEE FOVNDED THERE AN ARCHBIS-  
HOP'S SEE, AND MADE THAT CHVRCH Y<sup>E</sup> METROPOLITANE AND  
CHEIFE CHVRCH OF THIS KINGDOME, AND SO IT INDVRED Y<sup>E</sup>  
SPACE OF 400 YEARES AND MORE, VNTO THE COMING OF S.<sup>T</sup>  
AVSTIN THE APOSTLE OF ENGLAND, THE WHICH WAS SENT  
INTO THIS LAND BY S.<sup>T</sup> GREGORIE, Y<sup>E</sup> DOCTOR OF Y<sup>E</sup> CHVRCH IN  
THE TIME OF KING ETHELBERT: AND THEN WAS THE ARCH-  
BISHOP'S SEE & PALL REMOVED FROM Y<sup>E</sup> FORESAID CHVRCH  
OF S.<sup>T</sup> PETER VPON CORNEHILL VNTO DOROBERNIA, THAT  
NOW IS CALLED CANTERBVRIE, & THERE IT REMAINETH  
TO THIS DAY, AND MILLET A MONKE WHICH CAME INTO  
THIS LAND WITH S.<sup>T</sup> AVSTIN, HEE WAS MADE THE FIRST  
BISHOP OF LONDON, AND HIS SEE WAS MADE IN PAVL'S  
CHVRCH, AND THIS *LUCIUS* KING WAS THE FIRST  
FOVNDER OF S.<sup>T</sup> PETERS CHVRCH VPON CORNEHILL, &  
HEE REIGNED KING IN THIS LAND AFTER BRUTE  
1245, YEARES. AND IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD  
124. *LUCIUS* WAS CROWNED KING: AND THE YEARES  
OF HIS REIGNE WERE 77 YEARES. AND HEE WAS BV-  
RIED (AFTER SOME CHRONICLES) AT LONDON: AND AFTER  
SOME CHRONICLES HEE WAS BVRIED AT GLOCESTER, IN THAT  
PLACE WHERE Y<sup>E</sup> ORDER OF S.<sup>T</sup> FRANCIS STANDETH NOW.

*This Inscription is quoted in many Works, but the publisher has never seen it correctly stated.*









London ;<sup>a</sup> which as it does not occur in any other chronicle, is a strong argument that the Plate at St. Peter's was compiled from and made in imitation of these in St. Paul's. Its age would thus be fixed to the middle of the fifteenth century, or about the reign of Edward IV., when Stow relates that the Church of his own time was finished by various benefactors whose arms appeared within it. To this period also the language and orthography of the inscription in Cornhill would refer it, or as Pegge supposes, to one not earlier than the reign of Henry VII., even allowing,—as the order for making and erecting such a monument does not appear in the existing parochial records,—the present Plate to be only a substitute for one much older, destroyed in the Fire of London, and engraven in characters which it is now impossible to exhibit. If, however, the letters, and especially the numeral figures, of the former table, be at all represented in that which is now extant, its original age must be referred to the beginning of the sixteenth century and the reign of Henry VIII.;<sup>b</sup> and perhaps even this modern date may not be very erroneous, since the record does not appear to be mentioned by any historian earlier than Holinshed, and since Stow in 1598 calls the Inscription “of a late hand.”<sup>c</sup> It should, nevertheless, be observed, that the Tablet might have been then recently replaced in the Church, after the great repair to which he refers, as the passage in Holinshed speaks of “*a table sometime hanging*” in the building, which almost implies that it was not there in 1577: and perhaps it is not unlikely to have been taken down for preservation, during the defacing of monuments and pretended superstitious images, in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth.<sup>d</sup> In concluding these particulars it may be added, that Munday's total alteration of Stow's words concerning the writing of the Inscription to “of *no* late hand,” may perhaps be naturally enough referred to the additional lapse of twenty years which had passed since the original passage was published.

Beside the testimony of this Inscription-Plate, it has been argued that the Cathedral founded by Lucius was erected on Cornhill rather than at Westminster, because most, if not all, of the ancient Episcopal Churches were established in *walled cities*, such as London; which was so defended by the Romans long before the time of Lucius. The spot on which St. Peter's Monastery was founded at Thorney was a low marshy wilderness, overflowed by every tide, distant three miles from the capital of the Trinobantes, unprotected by the Roman legions, and altogether a place unlikely for the archbishop to fix on as the principal See of the kingdom. Cornhill, on the contrary, was in the heart of a walled City, and one of the highest spots in London, like the site of St. Paul's Cathedral, whereon it is supposed that there once stood a Temple to Diana, also changed into a Christian Church: added to which the remains of Roman temples yet existing on the Continent, shew that they were almost always erected on high places.<sup>e</sup> Another indication of the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill having been a Cathedral, might be supposed to be found in the school which was anciently belonging to it; because by a Decree of the eleventh General Council of Lateran, dated April 5th, 1179, it was ordained that a school should be attached to every Cathedral Church: but the earliest date of the establishment connected with this edifice, as cited by Stow, is the 25th year of Henry VI., 1447, when it appears as one of the four parochial schools directed by the Parliament to be maintained in London.<sup>f</sup> Some other traces of archiepiscopal dignity have also been discovered in a custom which formerly prevailed here annually on Whit-Monday, when a great procession was made from St. Peter's upon Cornhill to St. Paul's, of all the Rectors, Priors, and Abbots, of the City: in which the Rector of the former Church took precedence of all others, as successor to the ancient Archbishop, and was also styled the Metropolitan Rector. They were attended by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Liveries of London, through Cornhill and West-Cheap,

those of the fourteenth century being frequently decorated with ornamental borders, and even armorial ensigns, as may be seen on those erected on the monuments of Sebba, and Ethelred, Kings of the East Saxons, and Sir Simon Burley, engraven in Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, pp. 64, 69. From these, and other specimens, they appear to have been generally of a long form, with a loop in the centre at the top for suspension, whence they received their general name of Pensile Tables. They were sometimes surrounded by a border and divided into compartments, by projecting ornamented lines, and were sculptured with a small black character.—A foundation-plate of brass, resembling in subject and design that at St. Peter's, was affixed to a column in Glastonbury Church, Somersetshire, and contained a very full account of the original establishment of that edifice by Joseph of Arimathea and his associates. It was of an octangular shape, with a separate piece beneath formed like a pedestal, measuring altogether 10 inches by 6½ at the widest part, the two plates being affixed to the pillar by twelve projecting holes; and the inscription, enclosed by a line, was coarsely and deeply engraven in the Monkish Gothic character of about the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Impressions and counter-impressions of these plates are given in Sir Henry Spelman's *Concilia*, Vol. I. pp. 7-10, with remarks on their antiquity and authenticity: and from the appearance of the letters, the author concludes that they were not more than three centuries old at the publication of his work in 1639.—The subjects engraven on Pensile Tables appear to have been very various; since they included epitaphs, genealogies of persons buried in their place of suspension, indulgences granted to such as prayed for the deceased, registers of miracles, the foundations and dimensions of buildings, lists of Bishops, &c. gifts, histories, and chronicles, prayers, texts, and psalms, and the order of religious services for the priests who were to perform them. The material used for those which were intended as records, appears to have been always brass; but some temporary inscriptions were written on wood. Their use in Churches may probably be referred to that of the classical *Tabula Votiva* suspended in heathen temples as records of cures, deliverances, and vows and their performance: these were commonly made of copper.

<sup>a</sup> The following is the passage taken from the copy preserved in the Harleian MS. fol. 6, *Chronicle of London*, p. 178. “Anno millesimo ducentesimo quadragesimo quinto post mortem Bruti, Rex Lucius extat. Anno Gracie cmo. xxliijto. Coronacio Lucii, primi Regis Christiani: regnantis lxxvij. annis. *London sepultus est.*”

<sup>b</sup> Rev. Sam. Pegge's *Sylloge*, &c. pp. 5, 6.—Richard Gough remarks that Roman letters appear cut on brass plates for inscriptions towards the end of the reign of Henry VIII.—*Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*, Part II. Lond. 1796. fol. p. cexlix. The first book which is known to have been printed with the Roman letter in England, was the treatise *De Arte Supputandi*, by Cuthbert Tonstall, Bishop of Durham, executed by Richard Pynson in 1522.—Ames' *Typographical Antiquities*, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. vol. II. Lond. 1812, 4to. Preliminary Observations to Pynson, p. viii.—It is supposed by Pegge that the old Inscription-Plate at St. Peter's was destroyed with the Church in the Great Fire, because Newcourt in his *Diocess of London*, Vol. I. p. 524, states, that “there remained in this Church before the burning thereof in 1666, a table which is now again renewed;” but Strype appears to intimate that the ancient record had been saved from the conflagration, his words being “this inscription is still preserved in the new built Church, and hangs in a table against a pillar.” Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book II. chap. viii. p. 138.

<sup>c</sup> On the same page of the work last cited will be found an explanation by Stow himself, of his expression “of late time, to wit, within these fifty years;” and, supposing him to have meant the same space when writing of the Plate at St. Peter's, fifty years deducted from that when his Survey was first published, would bring the date to 1548, the beginning of the reign of Edward VI.

<sup>d</sup> “The first defacing of Monuments. In the time of King (Henry VIII.) Edward VI., and the beginning of Queen Elizabeth, such pretenders were some to zeal for a thorough reformation in religion, that, under colour of pulling down the images here, which had been superstitiously worshipped by the people, as then was said, the beautiful and costly portraiture of brass fixed on several marbles in sundry churches of this realm, and so consequently in this, escaping not their sacrilegious hands, were torn away, and for a small matter sold to coppersmiths and tinkers: the greediness of those who hunted after gain by these barbarous means being such, as that though the said Queen by proclamation bearing date at Windsor, 19th Sept. in the 2nd year of her reign, 1560, taking notice thereof, strictly prohibited any farther spoil in that kind; they ceased not to proceed therein, till she issued another in the 14th year of her said reign, charging the Justices of the Assize to be very severe in the punishment of such offenders.” *History of St. Paul's Cathedral*, by Sir William Dugdale; Edit. by Sir H. Ellis, Lond. 1818. fol. p. 31.—See also Weever's *Funerall Monuments*, pp. 50-55.

<sup>e</sup> MS. Collections of Mr. R. Wilkinson. (History.) Large folio, pp. 26, 36.

<sup>f</sup> Article xxii.—*Chronica Gervasii Dorobornensis*.—Henr. II.—*Historia Anglicana Scriptores X.* by Roger Twysden, Lond. 1652, fol. col. 1454.

<sup>g</sup> Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book II. chap. viii. p. 139.—*Rotuli Parliamenti ut et Petitiones et Placita in Parlamento*. fol. Vol. V. p. 137. A.D. 1447. 25th Henry VI. Petitions to the Commons Membr. 2. No. 1.



and were met on the north side of St. Paul's by the Provincials of the Cathedral.<sup>a</sup> Concerning this dignity there are some documents extant in the City-Records, consisting of copies of the Judgment of Thomas Stowe, LL.D. the Official of London, dated February 6th, 1399, in the 11th year of Boniface IX., upon some differences which had then arisen about the procession. There is also a record of the Mayoralty of Henry Barton, in the 5th of Henry V., 1417, Book I., fol. 203; with an exemplification of the same dated October 2d, in the 1st of Henry VI., 1422;—wherein occur the following inconclusive and equivocating words in Latin:—"In the Palace of the Apostolic Prince: the Rectors of that which was formerly the Metropolitan See, ought by reason thereof, to have so much perpetual dignity, as well as reverence from all Rectors," &c.—and in another part of the same:—"In the Palace of St. Peter: the First Church was founded in London, namely, in the year of our Lord 199, by King Lucius, and in which was the Metropolitan See for 40 years, and more." With these entries appears the Pope's bull concerning the same, signed and dated, Martin V. the 7th of the kalends of July and 1st year of the Pontificate,—25th June, 1418;—with the proceedings thereon of John Snell, the Archdeacon of London, dated October 5th, 1425, the 8th year of Pope Martin.<sup>b</sup>

Whatever may be the real antiquity of this Church, Stow commences his account of it, by stating that the edifice of his time was finished in the roof and glazing in the reign of Edward IV., as appeared by the arms which it contained of Noblemen, and Aldermen of London, then living. There are, however, in various records, the following memorials relating to this Church at a much earlier period; when it seems to have been of some celebrity for the number of Chantries which had been established in it, the Chaplain-Clerks belonging to them, and, as is indicated by the following circumstances, as a Sanctuary: which privilege, according to tradition, was first given to Christian Churches by King Lucius, and was therefore probably supposed to belong peculiarly to the present edifice.—In 1230-31, says Stow, citing the City record called the *Liber Albus*, the fifteenth year of Henry III., one Ralph De Waenefuntaines was stabbed with a knife by some unknown person in St. Paul's Church-Yard; so that he died the day following. One Geoffrey Russel, Clerk, was with him at the time he was struck, who immediately fled to the Church of St. Peter; and would neither come to the peace of our Lord the King, nor depart from the Church. According to the usual custom with contumacious offenders, the Sheriffs of London caused the Churchyard to be watched, to prevent his departing secretly or receiving food, though the refugee found means to escape from the custody.<sup>c</sup> Another extract from the same record, states, that in the 28th year of Henry III. an inquisition was taken before the King's Justices at the Tower, concerning the death of Amice, Deacon of the Church of St. Peter de Cornhulle, who had been found slain in the door of Martin, Priest, in the Soke of Cornhulle, upon St. Luke's Eve; October 17th, 1244. It appeared that he had been killed by one Avelac, and Walkelin, Vicar of St. Paul's, who fled: and that Martin, John, and Peter, Chaplains, and Robert, Clerk, of St. Peter's Church, Cornhill, who were in the house where the body was found, were taken up on suspicion of the murder, and delivered to Master John De Ponte, Official of the Archdeacon of London; by Henry Fitz-Aucher, Chamberlain, Stephen Buckerell, Sheriff, and James Blund, John de Sabio, Bartholomew De Cornhulle, &c., Aldermen.<sup>d</sup>—In 1284-85, a Chantry established in this Church for Roger Fitz-Roger is returned as property belonging to him at his death.<sup>e</sup>—In that assessment of the tenths of all the ecclesiastical benefices in England and Wales granted by Nicholas IV. to Edward I. for six years, and thence called the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, executed in 1291, there are the following notices concerning the valuation of this Parish. "Temporalities of the City of London. Goods of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, in the Parish of St. Peter de Cornhull, 2*l.* 13*s.*—Goods of the Prior of the Holy Trinity in the Parish of St. Peter de Cornhull, 1*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*—Goods of the Canons of St. Martin's in the Parish of St. Peter de Cornhull, 6*s.* 8*d.*"

In the year 1324 in the return of an inquisition, it is stated, that "the Jurors present that Hugo de Waltham, and the parishioners of St. Peter de Cornhull, have now for eight years past erected upon the King's ground a certain house, in which a certain anchorite now inhabits; the which is valued yearly, &c. And that the same parishioners have inclosed a certain place in the same with pales upon the King's ground, to the damage of the district; and that the said place contains 48 feet in length, and 10 feet in width; and that now John of Oxenford holds the place and the Jurors know not by what warrant. Therefore the precept of the Sheriff was issued to cause them to come to him: and afterwards the aforesaid John of Oxenford came, and desired that he might rent the aforesaid tenement of our Lord the King for 12*d.* yearly, and they granted it to him, so that it could be testified

<sup>a</sup> The following notice of this procession for the year 1554, appears in the continuation of Fabyan's *Chronicle*, p. 561. "The xiii daie of Maie was Mondaie in Whitson weke, and then came the procession of St. Peter's in Cornhill, with diuers other parishes, and the Maior and Aldermen, Fisshmongers and Goldsmithes, vnto Poule's, after the old custom, and other processions all the three daies, as they were wont to doe." Thomas White, Mayor.

<sup>b</sup> MS. Collections of Mr. R. Wilkinson. (History.) Largefolio, pp. 26, 36.

<sup>c</sup> The words "Peace of the King" in this passage, express a submission to the protection and authority of the laws or other institutions of the country, in contradistinction to the Peace of the Church, or Sanctuary, which any offender, excepting one guilty of high treason or sacrilege, could claim for forty days: after which he became an outlaw. The remarkable custom of watching and starving a prisoner who had fled to a common church or unprivileged refuge, is illustrated in the Rev. Samuel Pegge's excellent paper "on the Asylum or Sanctuary," printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. viii, 1787. art. i. pp. 7, 39, 40.

<sup>d</sup> Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book ii. chap. viii. pp. 141, 142. The *Liber Albus Transcriptorum*, was probably so named from the white leather with which it is covered, and is supposed by Strype to have been compiled by John Carpenter, Town Clerk of London in the reign of Henry V., and a great benefactor to the City. It is dated November, 1419, in the Mayoralty of Richard Whyttington, and contains as it is stated on one of the opening pages, laudable customs, not written, wont to be observed in the City, and other notable things worthy of remembrance, written here and there scatteringly without any order. The nature of these articles was partly the cause of the title of the volume,—the White Book of Transcripts;—and they consist as the Latin prologue remarks, of short indexes to the other City books, rolls, and charters, which are cited by their names or marks. The manuscript itself is of parchment, and the contents are written in a small court-hand in Latin: in size it is a small folio, of moderate thickness, and the binding is of wood, covered with discoloured white leather, with metal bosses and clasps, now black with age. In the centre of the upper cover is a metal frame, holding down a plate of horn, beneath which is a piece of parchment bearing the title of the book in a clear black letter, with an inscription stating that its contents commence in the 4th year of Edward I., 1275, and finish in his 22d, 1293.—Some account of this very valuable record is contained in the Preface to Strype's *Survey of London*, First Edition only, 1720, Vol. I. pp. iii, iv.

<sup>e</sup> *Calendarium Inquisitiones Post Mortem*. 13 Edw. I. No. 119.

<sup>f</sup> *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ auctoritate P. Nicholai IV. Circa A.D. 1291*. Vol. I. pp. 13 b, 18.



as not being to the damage &c.”<sup>a</sup>—In 1328 appears a presentation from the Dean of St. Paul’s to a Perpetual Chantry in the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill, founded long previous for the soul of Robert De la Hyde;<sup>b</sup> and in 1375 the Parish received a number of extensive gifts and grants for the support of the celebrated Chantry of William, son of Henry Elliot, commonly called William of Kingstone. The original, and a transcript of his Will by which these were conveyed, are still preserved with the Parochial Records, and the following is a curious extract from this instrument.

“Perceiving Death to be approaching on me, I bequeath my Soul to Almighty God, and the Blessed Virgin Mary his Moder, and to all Saints; and my Body to be buried before the Aultar of the Holy Trinity in the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill, London, where my Tomb is now made. *Item*, I bequeath unto Sir John Mansyn, Parson of the said Church, and to his successors, Parsons of the said Church, and to four of the honestest and trustier men, parishioners of the said Parish, al my land, tenements, &c. with al and singular their appurtenances, situate in the Parish of St. Peter upon Cornhill, and St. Magnus the Martyr, of Brugstrete, London;—to find two fit Chaplains, perpetually to celebrate Divine Rites at the Aultar aforesaid, for my Soul, and the Soules of Sarah and Alynor, my wives, and the Soules of my fader and moder, and al to whom I am deservedly bound, and of al the faithful deceased. And to find two torches as often as shall be needful to serve for the lifting of the Body of Christ every day at the Mass of the said two Chaplains: to find one lamp perpetually burning every day and night before the High Cross in the Church of St. Peter aforesaid: and to pay yearly to the Parish Clerk 2 shillings sterling, to keep and light the said lamp, as often when it shalbe needful: and also to pay yearly to the fabric of the body of the said Church of St. Peter, 10s 4d sterling. And I will that the said Parson of the Church of St. Peter and his successors, shal have yearly to themselves of the tenements aforesaid 10 shillings, and no more, per annum, in peril of their Souls in the Day of Judgment: to say every year *Placebo* and *Dirige*, and one solemn Mass in the day of my Anniversary: and also to pay unto three other Chaplains on the sayd day to pray for my Soul, and the Souls aforesaid, that is to say to every of them 4 pence sterling.

“Of which said tenements three do ly in the street called Grace Church Street; whereof one is situate hetwixt the tenement of Gunner Horn, and the tenement late of Sir John Nevyl, Knt. on the north part of the tenement; on Wil. Glover’s on the south part; and extendeth itself from the Kings Street towards the west, unto the tenement of John Nevyl toward the east, &c.

“*Item*, I bequeath unto the said John Mansyn and to his successors, the reversion of al the tenements which were of William Bishop in the same Parish; of the shops with the appurtenances, &c. and eight shops, &c. and four, &c. with gardens, and with al their appurtenances.—To the sustentation of the said two Chaplains, and to find torches, a lamp, and also to pay other things as aforesaid and underwritten, to be done and found for ever.

“*Item*, I will that the said two Chaplains, which in form aforesaid shall be celebrated, shall have yearly, and receive every of them 7l.

“*Item*, I bequeath and will that al rents and profits whatsoever, coming of my tenements aforesaid, and of the reversion of the tenements aforesaid, of the shops and gardens, when it shall happen, shall be collected and received by the four trusty men, parishioners, and their successors, parishioners, of the said Church: so as they pay and perform the said legacies, and my will in this my Testament contained.

“*Item*, I bequeath to the four said trusty men, which for the time shall be collectors and receivers of the profits whatsoever coming of the tenements, &c. and of the reversions, &c. shalbe chosen immediately after my decease by the Parson of the Church and by eight of the better sort of the parishioners, and of my executors: and that those men, so chosen, at the end of every year, between the feasts of St. Michael and All Saints, shall render a faithful account of the receipts and expenses, in the presence of the Parson, &c. and of my Executors, as long as they shalbe living; and that at the same time every year, one of the said four collectors shalbe chosen by the said collectors to be Principal Labourer for the year ensuing: and so from year to year for ever: and that the Principal Labourer shall have to himself, for his labour about the reparation of the tenements, and in fulfilling my said will, and for his pains taken in that year, 6s 8d.: and that every other of the said collectors shall have 3s 4d.

“*Item*, I will and bequeath that the like assembly and election as is aforesaid for the said four collectors, by the said Parson and parishioners and their successors, shalbe made as often and when it shalbe needful for ever; to have and to hold alway the foresaid lands and tenements, together with the reversion of the land and tenements sometime of Will. Bishop, and with all and singular their appurtenances, unto the said Sir John Mansyn and his successors, Parsons of the said Church; and to the four collectors and their successors, which in form aforesaid shalbe, to fulfil all my bequests of the same lands and tenements in this my Will and Testament contained, of the Chief Lord of the Fees thereof, by the services which to the said lands and tenements appertain for ever.

“*Item*, I bequeath *Twenty Pounds of Silver* to the sustentation and reparation of my tenements aforesaid, when need shall be: which said money I do will shall remain in a box in the custody of the four collectors, until my said tenements shall happen to be repaired and amended. And in the mean time the poor parishioners shall have the use of the said money by the delivery of the four collectors upon sufficient pledge or other sufficient security, &c.

“And if it shall happen my tenements aforesaid, with the appurtenances, be letten to farm for any sum of money over and besides my legacies and the necessary reparations of the said tenements, then I will and bequeath the said sum of money shalbe put into the said box under the custody of the four collectors; to the sustentation of the said tenements, and to that easement of the said Poor of the Parish in manner aforesaid.

“*Item*, I will that within one month after my decease the said two Chaplains shall be chosen by the Parson and collectors; and to the Lord Bishop of London, or the Official, for the time being, shalbe presented, and by them into the said Chantry inducted and Canonically instituted in form of law: and so as often and when it shalbe needful. And if it shall happen that the said Chaplains, or either of them, to behave themselves disorderly, and not to be of good conversation or of honest life or to be absent from the said Church of St. Peter on Sundays and holidays at the Canonical Houres, unless they shalbe hindered by some reasonable cause; I bequeath and will that after such default, such delinquent, unless he speedily reform himself upon the Premonition of the said Parson and collectors, shalbe displaced; and another honest Chaplain shall be chosen in his place.

“*Item*, I bequeath and will that the Keepers of London Bridge, for the time being, and their successors, yeerly, namely between the Feasts of St. Michael and All Saints, shall oversee my said tenements, and also for the Chauntry of the Chaplains aforesaid, bee duely maintained; and if all other charges in this my Will be well and faithfully performed: and so successively from year to year they shall oversee the said four parishioners, collectors of the said rents. And if they shall find any defaults, they shall cause them to be amended by the collectors. And that every of the Keepers of the said Bridge, shall take for his labour for overseeing the said defaults 3s. 4d. sterling yearly. And if they shall not come yearly, for that year wherein they shall fail, he or they, which so shall not come, shall have nothing; saving unto him, notwithstanding, his right to take his wages aforesaid, if he shall come and perform his charge.

“And if it shall happen that the said two Chaplains, or either of them, for one year, at any time after my decease, to cease from the Chauntry, that my tenements aforesaid with the reversion may not be holden and kept back because the two Chaplains cannot be sustained, and the charges aforesaid paid and sustained; then I bequeath and will that all my lands and tenements aforesaid, together with the reversion aforesaid, when it shall happen, and with all and singular their appurtenances, shall wholly remain unto the Mayor and Commonalty, and to their successors, for the time being, to find and sustain the said two Chaplains to celebrate Divine Rites in the form above written, in the Chapel upon London Bridge; and for the use and sustentation of the said Bridge for ever.”

The record of Chantry-constitutions and bequests belonging to the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill, commencing with the preceding, established by William of Kingston,—are preserved in a curious ancient volume compiled by John Whitby, Rector, and written by John Steward, Schoolmaster there, in 1425. In the same book are also contained copies of the foundation-deeds and ordinances, charters, grants, leases, wills, &c. appertaining to the Fraternity or Guild of St. Peter, established in the Church by Henry IV. in 1403, the fourth year of his reign,<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Rotuli Parliamentorum, ut et Petitiones, et Placita in Parlamento*. Vol. i. pp. 418, 419. A.D. 1324-25, 18th Edward II. No. 9.—Inquisition in consequence of a petition to the King from John De Oxenford that the place granted to him in “the Draynes of London,” for 12d. yearly, might be confirmed to him and his heirs, and that he might build upon the same to the profit of the King and for raising the said rent.

<sup>b</sup> Newcourt’s *Diocess of London*, vol. i. p. 523; from the volume in the Bishop of London’s Registry called Baudake, fol. 61.

<sup>c</sup> MS. Collections of Mr. R. Wilkinson (History) Large folio. p. 66.—“Henry IV. at the supplication of his Queen Johanna, granted to William Aghton, Parson, and



chiefly for and by the Company of Fishmongers. To this Brotherhood was annexed and appropriated a Chantry founded in the same Church, by John Waleys, alias Coneysburgh, Poulterer, and John Foxton, Grocer. Of all these the Rectors of the Parish and Wardens of the Fraternity, for the time being, were the Patrons; and July 21st, 1475, Thomas Taylor was presented Chaplain to St. George's Chantry, by Hugh Damlet, Rector, and John Raynold, Grocer, and Richard Morlay, Tallow-Chandler, Wardens of St. Peter's Fraternity, and was inducted thereto by Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London.<sup>a</sup> With the other Parochial Records is also preserved the Will of Alice Brudenell, or Brydnell, dated in 1437; after which there is a lapse in their order until the year 1574, when the Vestry-Books commence.

In 1534-35, the 26th year of Henry VIII., was instituted the celebrated ecclesiastical survey of England, usually called the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, under the authority of an act of Parliament, for ascertaining the value of all the possessions, lands, tenements, hereditaments, &c. of the monasteries, priories, churches, free-chapels and chantries, parsonages, vicarages, &c. of the whole kingdom; with Wales, Calais, Berwick, and the Marches: in which appear the following returns relating to this Church.

"Diocese of London, in the County of Middlesex.—*Rectory of St. Peter in Cornhill.*

	£.	s.	d.
Simon Green, Clerk, Rector of the same. Clear Value, Yearly, by all ways and means, advantages, profits, and emoluments, belonging to the said Rectory	xxxix.	v.	viiij. <sup>b</sup>
A Chantry founded in the Parish Church aforesaid, by William Kingston	vij.	—	—
Tenths therefrom	—	xiiij.	—
Another Chantry in the same, of the foundation of the same, clear value yearly by all the profits	vij.	—	—
Tenths therefrom	—	xiiij.	—
Another Chantry in the same, of the foundation of John Foxton, clear	vj.	xiiij.	iiij.
Tenths therefrom	—	xiiij.	iiij.
Another Chantry in the same, of the foundation of Thomas White, yearly clear value	vij.	x.	—
Tenths therefrom	—	xv.	—
Another Chantry in the same, of the foundation of Alice Brudenel, yearly clear value	vij.	x.	—
Tenths therefrom	—	xv.	—
Another Chantry in the same, of the foundation of Richard Morley, yearly clear value	vij.	x.	—
Tenths therefrom	—	xv.	— <sup>c</sup>

To these Chantries and Guilds belonged seventeen messuages and tenements in the Parish of St. Peter, in the separate tenures and occupations of Lamb, Wright, Lindsey, Wait, and others; which in 1545 went to the King, by virtue of the Act for dissolving those establishments, and in 1549, the third year of Edward VI., they were sold to Edward Elrington and Thomas Bental.<sup>d</sup>

In 1538 appeared an Injunction from Thomas Cromwell, as Vicar-General of the King, dated September 8th, that Parish-Registers for weddings, christenings, and burials, should be kept by every parson, vicar, and curate, throughout every Diocese in the realm; in consequence of which many such records were immediately commenced, though from various causes comparatively few of them are now in existence. Those belonging to St. Peter's, though certainly kept with some accuracy, do not appear to have been entered in a volume until after that constitution of the 39th year of the reign of Elizabeth, made by the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy, of the Province of Canterbury, and approved by the Queen under the Great Seal, dated October 25th, 1597; declaring the very great utility of such registers, giving particular directions for their preservation, and ordering that proper persons should examine if such records were kept according to former ordinances, in neglect of which the parish-officers were to be fined.<sup>e</sup> It was most probably in consequence of these latter regulations that the Registers of this Church were first commenced, since the earliest volume containing them begins on the reverse of the first leaf

Hugh Rybrede, John Bury, and Peter Mason, to found a Fraternity to the honour of God and St. Peter, they being to maintain two Chaplains; by Charter dated at Westminster the 26th day of April, and the 4th year of his reign, 1403. By virtue whereof the Fraternity was founded, and ordinances made first in English and then in Latin:—John Whitby, Clerk, John Hull, William Floodgate, and Walter Palmer, *Wardens* (Custodes); William Brampton, and William Askham, (Fishmongers) *Aldermen*; William Aghton, *Parson*; Hugh Rybrede, John Bury, Peter Mason, John Brygge, Walter Cecil, Robert Yelington, John Stachniden, John Waleys alias Conysburgh, and Richard Stondon alias Manhale, *Brothers.*" *Ibid.*

<sup>b</sup> The valuation of this Rectory in the King's Book, as stated in John Bacon's *Liber Regis vel Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum*, Lond. 1786. 4to, p. 570,—is rated at 39l. 5s. 7½d.

<sup>c</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus: temp. Henr. VIII. auctoritate Regia institutus*. Vol. i. Lond. 1810. fol. pp. 375, 380.—In the notices of these Chantries given in J. P. Malcolm's *Londinum Redivivum*. Vol. iv. p. 574, there are the following different statements and valuations given:—"William Kingston gave to find one priest, a lamp, and an obit, all his lands in the Parish of St. Peter, 44l. 7s. 4d. Dame Alice Brudenell, gave towards finding of a priest all her lands and tenements in the Parishes of St. Martin and St. Peter, per annum, 12l. 7s. 4d. Lands, tenements, and hereditaments, given by various persons to the Brotherhood of St. Giles founded within the Church, to the maintenance of two priests' livings, per annum, 26l. 7s. 4d. Richard Morley gave for a priest all his lands in the Parishes of St. Alban's and St. Peter's, per annum, 11l. 13s. 4d."—Malcolm's authority appears to have been either the ancient MS. of Chantry-constitutions, &c. instituted in this Church already referred to; or a volume of official returns of these establishments drawn up in the reign of Edward VI. The following historical list of the Chantries here founded is taken from the MS. collections of Mr. R. Wilkinson (History) Large folio, p. 66.

"The Chaplains of whom we have knowledge were as under:—

1312. At the Altar of St. Nicholas, for Nicholas Pycot	—	—	1 Chaplain.
Alice Bridnel	—	—	1
1375. At the Altar of the Holy Trinity for William of Kingston	—	—	2
1382. At the Altar of St. George, for John Foxton	—	—	1
1409. John Waleys	—	—	1
1321. At the Altar of St. Katherine, for Philip de Ufford	—	—	1

At Altars not specified, probably the High Altar, or that of Our Lady:—

1403. By Charter of Henry IV.	—	—	2
Robert Dela Hyde	—	—	1
Peter Mason	—	—	1
John Lane	—	—	1 Amounting to 12 Chaplains."

In illustration of the endowments assigned to the Chantries above-mentioned, it should be considered that the Chaplains belonging to them in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries "were able to live each upon six marks, or 4l. per annum." *Chronicon Preciosum*, by Dr. William Fleetwood, Bishop of St. Asaph. Lond. 1745. 8vo. p. 116. A variety of instances of the sums given to priests for such services, will be found in the same work, pp. 113-117. The name of Sir William Pecoock, a Chantry-Priest of St. Peter's in Cornhill, occurs as executor in the Will of John Benet, Parson and curate of St. Margaret's Lothbury. Dec. 1497. *Styrye's Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book iii. chap. iv. p. 58.

<sup>e</sup> *Registrum Ecclesiæ Parochialis: the History of Parish Registers in England*, by John Southenden Burn. Lond. 1829. 8vo. pp. 6, 17, 22. In this curious and excellent work the disputed subject of the real time of the establishment of these records is carefully examined and illustrated, pp. 4-15.



in the following manner; the title being written in a large handsome black-letter, and the verses in a very delicate Italian hand in vermillion.

“ Though in the graue men’s bodies soone bee rotten,  
Yet heare theyr names will hardlie bee forgotten.

This Booke was bought at the charge of the Parish of St. Peeter’s upon Cornhill, Maister William Ashboold, Doctor, being then Parson, and Maister David Powell and Maister William Partridge beeing then Church Wardens; the two and twentieth day of September in the Yeare of our Lord One thousand five hundred nynety and eight.

*Certain Verses upon this Register.*

Si speculum fluxæ quæris vitæq; caducæ :	Hic diues rapitur congestis vndiq; saccis :
Nobile tumq; nitens Hic Liber esse potest.	Fertur ad infernas, Tartareasq; domos.
Hic vitæ vera effigies, hic mortis imago :	Hic qui pauperiem patitur ditatur abunde:
Hic iam spirantes mors fera sæpe rapit.	Nam fruitur cœlis, possidet atq; Deum.
Aluo in maternâ morientem cernere possis :	Huc grandesq; senes veniunt iam tempore fessus :
Infantem tenerum cum sibi fata volunt.	In foliisq; meis, nomina scripta volunt.
Hic iuuenis moritur, sic splendida compta; virgo ;	Humani generis sors quæsit sicq; videbis :
Jam sponsata viro non sibi nupta dolet.	Nomina voluendo quæ tibi forte dabo. <sup>a</sup>

William Auerell, Clarke.”

On the second leaf, folium 1 a, is written the following title in a handsome black text, with the verses beneath in an Italian hand in vermillion.

“ Register of all the Christninges, Burialles, and Weddings, within the Parish of Saint Peeter’s vpon Cornhill, beginning at the raigne of our most Soueraigne Ladie Queen Elizabeth, &c.

This booke containes the names of mortall men,  
But thear’s a Booke with characters of golde  
Not writ with incke, with pensill, or with pen,  
Wheare Gode’s elect for euer are inolde :  
The Booke of Life; wheare labor thou to bee  
Beefore this Booke hath once registred thee.”

The Registers then commence on the reverse of the second leaf with the following words written in church-text, with a blooming capital larger than that drawn to the first titles, and an ivy-leaf delineated beneath the inscription. “ Certain Christninges frō the Statute of King Henry the eighth to the beginning of her Maiesties raigne, some thing vnperfectlie kept :” which retrospect is not uncommon in similar records. The first entry is “ 1538, Decemb. 14th. Sunday. Christining of Hugh Kellsall ;” and the entries previous to 1598 when the book was begun, extend to the reverse of the twenty-seventh leaf, closely and excellently written in separate columns in a small current text, each page being regularly signed by the Rector. After the entry on Sunday, March 13th, 1602-3, folium 30 a, appear the following verses in a beautiful Italian hand in black, to commemorate the decease of Elizabeth on the 24th of the same month.

“ Queen Elsabeth is gone and dead,  
King James now raigneth in her stead.  
Her vertues sounded weare by fame,  
The world ringes of his princelie name.  
A Queen and King so to succeed,  
I neuer heard nor none did read.

Heare end theyre birthes by her sweet death :  
Vnder whose raigne they took theyr breath.  
A peerles prince, a Virgin Queen :  
Whose like one earth was neuer seen.

England put one sad sable black :  
With brynish teares lament her lack.  
And mourn for her that now hath been :  
Fourtie-five yeares thy nurse and Queen.  
Whose golden vertues to recite :  
No tongue can tell, no penne can write.  
Elizabeth thy glorious name :  
Shall liue while earth doth keep her frame.  
And when the earth shall melt and wast :  
In heauen thy fame shall liue and last.

Quoth William Auerell.

*Spes mea Christus erit, sine quo spes nulla Salutis. W. A.*

<sup>a</sup> Instead of any modern attempt to translate these verses, it cannot be doubted that the admirer of old English poetry will be much more gratified by the following original and very characteristic paraphrase of them by the author himself. It is surrounded by a frame of black lines dividing it into stanzas, and is written in a beautiful Italian hand on the recto of that which was the last leaf of the book before it was increased and rebound in 1725.

“ Verses made by William Auerell, Clarke of this Church,  
in which hee compareth this register to a glasse or mirrour.

Loe heare a christall mirror,  
And glas of manne’s vain glorie :  
Whose vew may bee a terror  
’Gainst pleasures transitorie :  
Wheare in each human creature  
May see the course of nature.

See heare the Childe now panting  
In wombe of wofull mother :  
When life and breath is wanting  
How th’one’s a graue to th’other :  
The wombe that’s made to beare it,  
Becomes a tombe t’interre it.

The sucking Babe that hangeth  
Vpon the teat so tender,  
When fearefull death it pangeth  
Dies like a slip that’s slender :  
Now born and new baptized,  
Now dead and sone disguised.

The Youth that’s strong and lustie,  
Whose face is full of favor :  
May heare see youth vntrustie  
And like a flower in sauer :  
Now fresb and sweet new gatbred,  
Straight stinking, dead, and withred.

The flouring Maid beespangled  
With red like damaske roses,  
Must leaue to bee new-fangled  
And shunne men’s flattering glozes :  
For heare she sees her bewtie  
Deathe’s tribute, debt, and dutle.

The Virgin newlie married  
With pompe and wondrous pleasure,  
The next day heare is buried  
With sorrow passing measure :  
Shee melts and mourns in dying,  
Herspouse and frendes with crying.

The Riche Man that hath scraped  
To fill his bagges with treasure,  
Shall see heare none haue scaped  
But Death hath had his seazure :  
Heare is his name inrouled  
That would not bee controuled.

The Poore with famine pined—  
Once beeing heare recorded—  
Hath treasures trew assigned,  
And heauenlie foode afforded :  
In heauen hee’s now adorned  
That heare on earth was scorned.

The feeble Old Man wasted  
With yeares, cares, greef, and trouble,  
Is glad that death hath hasted  
His rest for to redouble :  
Though long hee liu’d and crooked,  
Yet heare hee must be booked.

Thus euery age and calling  
May heare beehold theyr faces,  
Theyr rising and theyr falling,  
Theyr endes and wretched cases :  
Which glasse weare it well vsed  
Life should not bee abused.”



On the reverse of the same leaf is written the following.

"Iam noua progenies, ô rex sequitur tua proles,  
Nam sub te dicant ortus habere suos.

CHRISTNINGS. 1603.

Lo now beginnes a new ofspring,  
At entraunce of a vertuous King:  
King James the first, preseru'd by fate  
For Englandes crowne and regall state.

Long maie he swaie the diadem,  
Of Princes all the princelie gemme:  
For men, nay angelles, crie and sing  
God save thee James thrise famous King."

The baptisms contained in this volume extend to December 4th, 1774; after which ensues another title in red with a large blooming capital, "1538, Diuers Burialls in the raignes of King Henry, King Edward, and Quene Mary." They commence "1539. January 17th. Burying of John Jonsonne, the 17th of January. Anno 39;" and are written in the same fair and accurate manner as the baptisms. The burials before 1598 extend to the twentieth leaf, and the last in the volume is December 16th, 1774. The number of persons interred in the various "pitts" about St. Peter's Church in the great Pestilence of 1665, appears to have been considerable, though it be not summed into a total; but after that of 1603 there appears the entry "Buried of them of the Plague (namely, in the whole of London) 30578."<sup>a</sup> In this part of the Register appear the following entries; in illustration of which it should be observed that William Averell, the writer of this beautiful record, was master of the ancient grammar-school belonging to St. Peter's Church, and appears to have also officiated as Parish-Clerk for his kinsman, on the decease of whom he received the appointment.

"1603. September 9th. Fridaie. Henrie Ashboold, my scholler, sonne of Mr. Doctor Ashboold, Parson of this Church, a youth composed and framed out of the mould of vertu; for learning and modestie in soe young yeares admirable: hee lieth buried in the high Chauncell, vnder a small blewish stone with his brother. 10 years.

O happie Henry thou bast  
runne thy race:

The graue thie corpses, the  
heauens thy soule embrace. *ὁν γὰρ φιλεῖ θεός, ἀποδύνηκει νέος.*" (fol. 23 a.

"November 5th. Satterdaie. Jonas Holdsworth, sonne of Henry Holdsworth, Mercer, a boy very toward in learning: his pit in the west yard: hee was about 15 yeres.—Jonas and Richard Holdesworth my schollers.

These vertuous youthes with guiftes of nature hlest,  
Haue left this life and now doe liue at rest." (fol. 23 b.

The last division of this Register commences with the following title in red, "1538. Sundry Weddings in the times of King Henry, of King Edward, and Queen Mary;" and commence "1538. January 19. Wedding of Richard Holland and Anne Boro." They occupy ten leaves previous to 1598, and the last marriage in the volume is March 24th, 1754. For the preceding curious account of the interesting Registers of the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill, the Editor of the present work is entirely indebted to the kindness and intelligence of William Baker, Esq., the Vestry-Clerk of that Parish, who first directed his attention to them, furnished him with his own notes and extracts, and also gave him access to the original records.

Notwithstanding the many notices of the antiquity of St. Peter's Church as a foundation, the age of that building which existed at the time of the Great Fire, appears to have been very inconsiderable. The original edifice was probably destroyed by the Saxons before they embraced Christianity, or in some of the Danish invasions;<sup>b</sup> and Stow observes of that which was standing in his time, that it "had been lately repaired, if not new built, excepting the steeple, which was ancient." Perhaps the period to which he referred was the reign of Edward VI., when the porch at the south-east corner was taken down, and two houses were erected upon the site. These buildings are referred to in an indenture-tripartite dated June 4th, the fifth year of Edward VI., 1551, made by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of London, as Patrons of the Church; Dr. Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, and Ordinary: and Dr. John Taylor, Rector of St. Peter's;—conveying "to the Churchwardens and sixteen other parishioners, a messuage and other appurtenances newly built, partly upon the ground where the vestry stood, and partly upon the churchyard: to hold to the said Churchwardens and their successors, and to the said parishioners, with power to the four survivors of them after the death of the others, to elect sixteen or twelve of the best of the Parish as trustees for ever to the uses following:—namely out of the profits thereof not only to keep the Church in repair, but to sustain comfort and relieve, the poor inhabitants of the said Parish; and to pay to the Rector and his successors for ever 2*d.* a year at Michaelmas."<sup>c</sup>—From an ancient representation of the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill in 1599, the building then appears to have had a square steeple-tower at the western end, containing two stories on the north side, each surmounted by battlements, with a large arched window looking over the roof of the church to the east. At the north-west angle of the tower is a tall narrow turret, reaching to the top of the upper battlements, also consisting of two stories embattled, and terminating in a pointed dome or cupola, raised upon small and high clustered columns, and crowned by a vane. In the lower story of the tower, on the north, appears a large circular window, and in the same stage of the turret a clock with a lozenge dial, whence it was called the Clock Tower. The Church below seems to be composed of two divisions of unequal height, each enclosed by a wall with battlements, that adjoining to the steeple being the lower; it con-

<sup>a</sup> The following notices of the burials in the Parish of St. Peter upon Cornhill for some of the most remarkable years of Pestilence are taken from *A Collection of the Yearly Bills of Mortality from 1657 to 1758*, &c. Lond. 1759, 4to. 1593, Buried 112; 5 of the Plague: 1625, Buried 318; 78 of the Plague: 1636, Buried 27; 7 of the Plague: 1665, Buried 136; 76 of the Plague: 1366, Buried 24; 4 of the Plague.

<sup>b</sup> MS. Collections of Mr. R. Wilkinson (History) Large folio. p. 56.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.*—Newcourt's *Diocess of London*. Vol. i. p. 523, from the volume in the Bishop of London's Registry called Bouner, fol. 234.



tains an arched door and window, and was possibly that part of the edifice called the North Chapel.\* Above the roof at this place appears a large separate building with two lofty arched windows, which might perhaps represent the ancient Library and School-room belonging to this Church. In front of the tower are two or three houses with arched doors, overhanging stories, gables, and transom casement-windows, the largest of which was probably the Parsonage; and against the north-east side of the Church appear to be several low buildings, like small shops or sheds, by which it seems to have been always enclosed, similar to the manner in which it is at present. There are numerous entries in the Vestry-Books relating to these erections both as injurious and noxious to the Church to which they adjoined, and as parish property; and Newcourt has the following notices concerning them, before the time when those records commence. "As to the glebe of this Church, in the first and second of Mary, 1553-54, Dr. John Hodgkins, then Rector thereof, let out to Stephen Heath two messuages abutting on the parsonage-house on the south, and on the King's High Street on the north parts; (being glebe belonging to this Church) for 31 years, for 4*l.* rent per annum. The premises were again let by Mr. John Pullen, Rector, in the second of Elizabeth, 1559-60, to John Hills, for 36 years, for the like yearly rent. Both which leases were confirmed by the Mayor and Commonalty, and also by the Bishop of London."<sup>b</sup>

Having thus laid before the reader such particulars as are yet extant concerning the ancient history and appearance of this Church, the subsequent account of it will perhaps be best continued by the following series of original entries from the parochial records; which shew the principal changes that have taken place in the building, and frequently contain the most curious illustrations of the manners and customs of the times to which they refer.

### Extracts from the Vestry Books of the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill.

1575. *Sunday*, August 3d. "Agreed that Medcalfe, the Clokk-smyth, oueragaynste St. Toly's Church in Southwarke, should make a new Clokk, as large as the ould, and perfet good, for *iiij lib.* he hauinge the ould Clokk; and he hath made promys to make yt redy by Myhelmas next comynge by the grace of God."
- September 22d. Agreed that "Robert Mydelton, our Clarke, shall not saye any more serments publickly in this Church."
- *Sunday*, October 2d. "Farther agreed that the Clokk-Smyth should haue hys mony at Master Oliver Coper's hande, accordinge to their former covenante. — he byndynge himselfe by faithful promys to keepe the Clokke free for one whole yere folloyng in good order; and euery yere after he to haue *iiij s.* by the yere."
- 1575-76. *Sunday*, January 15th. "Agreed that the Churchwardens should sett a carpenter a work with the rofe of the North Chapell, to take downe the ij dormer-windows in the roof, and to close up the plasys where the wendowes ar: And also to haue the leades amended so moche as any nede shall requyre in that place."—The "glasse wendowes to be repayred and mendyd in all plasys of the Church, and to be made perfett clene."
1576. August 3rd. "Agreed that Peter Medcalfe, Clok-Smythe should haue of ther good-will and beneuolence *xxvjs. viij d.*, for that he made bis mone by sute, sayinge that he was a greate loser by makyng of ther new Clokke."—"Item, condysended and agreed, that the Church should be whited and collared thorowte in all plasys, immediatly and owte of hande."
- 1576-77. *Sunday*, January 13th. The great door and wicket at the north-west end of the Church, hanging to the wall of John a Bowen's house, to be hung on the other side at the Church's charge, "for to avoyde fowle and euill inconuenyences, that hath byn a long tyme in an euill case and not to be soffered."
1577. *Sunday*, March 10th. "Onely Claret Wine of the best to be used at the Communion."
- *Sunday*, November 24th. "Six new and stronge pues" ordered on the south side of the body of the Church at "*xiiij lib.*" and "if the hoole parish did well like them," then the north side of the middle aisle to be done also.—The latter pews were ordered January 1st, 1577-78.
1578. *Sunday*, December 28th. The porch of the north door ordered to be repaired, "for feare yt shoulde faule, and soo to hurte any body."—"Item, Determined that those men that brake the greate glasse lanthorn shoulde pay for the mendynge of yt agayne, because they broke yt thurgh their oune wantonness. The Churchwardens knoweth them."
- 1578-79. *Monday*, February 2nd. Ordered that the *xviij d.* taken for every grave in the two side-Chapels, in the body of the Church, and under the Library, shall be given to the Churchwardens, who are to see the place made up again without delay.
- 1579-80. *Sunday*, February 14th. Eight *Women's Pews* ordered on the south side of the Church, and so many on the north, "and but one Maydes on eyther syde:" the pews on the north to be six inches shorter to enlarge them: the old pews which had been built by any heretofore to be employed to re-edify the new.
1580. *Sunday*, June 5th. The wall in the North Chapel in danger of breaking out with a foul annoyance, as from Withecock's house and Anthony Yonge's, which should be spedily remedied: the Churchwardens to talk with the former for it to be amended, or else to be considered of at the Vestry.—
- Sunday*, June 26th. Withecocke promises that his vault shall be cleaned, that the "parishioners might view it, and consider what to determine as towchyng the Church wall: for that the fonnel of theyr prevy cometh through the wall, from the upper ende downe to the nether ende. And theyr stoles hangeth over the Church leades, and the wall is somewhat broke out with corropsyon ryghte agaynste the Communion-table, and not to be soffered to remayne any longer in that state."
- *Sunday*, June 12th. A door ordered "for Master Parson to come in at, at the weste ende of the Church, as at the greate dore by the clocke-house, through the belfery, at all tymes when yt pleaseth hym."
- *Sunday*, September 18th. The parishioners moved to contribute towards discharging the Church debts, chiefly for enclosing the vestry.—<sup>c</sup>
- 1586-87. *Sunday*, January 8th. The Churchwardens to procure the entrance at the west end of the Church to be paved with hard stone.
1587. *Sunday*, April 30th. "Agreed that Robert Mott, Bellfounder, shoulde haue the Greate Bell, it being broken, to exchange for a perfett good Bell, and of good sounde, to agree with the reste: and Mott to hunge yt up and take yt downe agayne at hys owne charge yf yt be not founde perfett and good as to the ende and terme of a yere and a daye after yt ys fyrst hanged up; and so yt be founde perfett and good with oute any defaulte as in the afore-

\* This interesting view of St. Peter's Church, and of several other ancient objects in the vicinity, is contained in Plate I. of the *Antique Remains of the Parish of St. Martin Outwich*, Lond. published by R. Wilkinson, 7th Jan. 1797, 4to. It is entitled "Typus Parochiæ Divi Martini, vulgo St. Martin's Outwich, unâ cum parte Parochiæ Divi Petri in Cornhill, in Civitate Londini. Inventus et factus per Galileum Goodman, 1mo Januarii, A. D. 1599." A copy from this plate, including the Church of St. Peter, may be seen in the ancient north-east view of Cornhill, &c. given in the First Volume of this work.—In the large view entitled "London the most flourishing City of Britain," by John Cornelius Visscher, published in Holland in 1616, the Church is represented on the southern side as a much more compact building with a clear roof surrounded by battlements, a regular series of arched windows in the body of the edifice, and the tower surmounted by a tall spire.

<sup>b</sup> Newcourt's *Diocess of London*, Vol. 1. p. 523; from the Episcopal Registers marked Bonner fol. 390, and Grindall fol. 9.

<sup>c</sup> Previously to the Reformation there were one or more Clerks in holy orders attached to Parish-Churches, as assistants to the Rector or Vicar, who had for their maintenance the profits of the place, and the privilege of teaching school. As the Parish-Clerks, subsequently established performed many of the same duties, and often held the same privileges, they considered themselves to be also belonging to the Clergy, and empowered to read or "say" a homily or sermon in the public service of the Church; especially during the times before preaching was properly understood or regulated, and was almost unknown. Even in the reign of Elizabeth it has been calculated that there were 8000 parishes in England without preaching ministers, and the two books of Homilies by Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Jewel, published in 1547 and 1560, were intended to supply this deficiency. By a Canon of James I. they were permitted to be read by unlicensed ministers, as Deacons, who, by the present form of ordering them, are not allowed to preach, unless they "be thereunto licensed by the Bishop himself:" and it is not improbable that many of the Parish-Clerks and Schoolmasters of the sixteenth century had already received Deacon's orders, and were thus considered capable of "saying a sermon."

<sup>d</sup> This is perhaps a reference to an old practice of the foreign and exiled English protestants abroad,—namely the separating the male and female parts of a congregation; and was probably introduced into England on the increase of the Puritans in the reign of Elizabeth.

<sup>e</sup> The following remarkable persons are mentioned in the *Chronicles* of Holinshed, edit. 1586. vol. ii. p. 1322, col. 1, in connection with this Parish.—"This yere, 1581, were to be seene in London two Dutchmen of strange statures; the one in height seaven foot and seaven inches, in bredth betwixt the shoulders three quarters of a yard,



- sayde, *Tymotheu* (thus in the transcript) Mott to haue for every hundred weight thereof vs. as for the exchange, and then he is to haue for the charge of hangyng of it vpp also."—Ordered that the wall in the North Chapel "where the corrupsyon breakyth oute, as from Pope's house, be mended within thys x days, as by Pope's procurement, or else that the Churchwardens do stop yt up; and not to fayle."
1587. *Sunday*, June 25th. Ordered that Mott "shoulde take away the Greate Bell that he dyd hang up, for that it was dysliked of all the Parrish generally. Also they decreed with him yf he had a good and perfect treble, they wold haue one of him resonable."—Ordered "that a connyng mason shalbe procuryd by the Churchwardens to vew the new stone windows lyinge in the North Chapple, whether it were good they were sett up in the steeple without any danger to falle or peryshe thereby: yea or no."
- July 4th. Robert Mott the Bell-founder to haue his bill paid for casting the Great Bell, and for overplus of metal, and for taking the Bell down and hanging it up again: "and also he stand bounde for a year and a daye, as by the Churchwardens to be bownde in a bonde as for the good and perfet profe of the Bell well to houlde."
- July 7th. Ordered three dozen of "Leyther Bokkets," to be provided at the charge of the Church; and two Ladders, "the one longe, as of a xlv, thother a xxv. stepps; also a Hooke, or Grapnell, at the charge of the Churche; the Clerke to enquire whether any of the Parishes have contributed towards any hooke or grapnell, in any of the Wardes: also whether there was any hook or grapnell hangyng under the Lyberary in yeares heretofore; yea or no."
1588. November 22nd. Ordered that the Churchwardens get two dozen of "Leyther Booketts to be marked in redd, a P and a C joyned together, and sett uppun the sydes of them; and also the same mark uppun the wall above them where they hange; and also to be marked with an iron marke or seale on the outeside: and yt is a Toone, and an R in the myddle of the Toone, as on two sydes of eache Bokkett."<sup>b</sup>
- Sunday*, December 8th. Notice of the box-maker's cellar being dangerous to the steeple in future:—a fire made on a hearth in a shop let to Anthony Yonge, though he has no chimney.—His tenement appears to have been one of those at the east end of the Church on the north side, in Cornhill: see June 5th, 1580.
1595. *Sunday*, February—"Agreed, that for because our Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill was very foulc, and had not been whited afore in many yeares, (see August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1576) as also for that the churchyard walles and fence was very low, so that thereby much damage happened to the windows glazed, and the walles being so very unhandsome to see to;—that the forsayd Church should forthwith bee whited, and the walles raised up in as decent manner as might be."
- March 14th. "Agreed that the Church and Chancel be immediately whited and trymmed."—The expense amounted to 9*l*. 3*s*.
- 1598.—"Agreed that the Parishes of St. Peter and St. Andrew<sup>c</sup> should at their joint costs, set up a Cage for Cornhill Ward, for the reclayming and shutting up of vagrant persons, untill they might according to lawe be punished."
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1600. *Sunday*, June 8th. The building of the Churchyard wall referred to another Vestry.
- Sunday*, September 21<sup>st</sup>. The steeple and turret next Master Doctor's house to be viewed, and presently repaired if required.
- Sunday*, October 12th. The same sentenced by the Master and Wardens of the Masons to be taken down in March, and in the mean space to be pointed and stopped against the weather.
1601. *Sunday*, June 21<sup>st</sup>. July 3rd. Again viewed.—September 3d. To be rough-cast where it is required, and a new door made on the leads, from the south-west part of the steeple.
1604. *Easter Day*, April 8th. Agreed that the third penny of Pewage throughout the Church, should be upon every pew abated, for that the same had been too high charged.—Agreed that Mott's Bell be accepted of, because thought tuneable enough; "and for the steeple being old and crazie would surely without damage admit the Great Bell:"—he to haue as agreed on xijs. per cwt. in exchange, amounting to 3*l*. 12*s*. 1*d*.; the weight of the old Bell being 20 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs. and that of the new 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. a bond still given that the Bell shall continue sound and sure for twelve months and a day.
1605. *Sunday*, May 26th. A view of the steeple ordered, complaint being made that it is very defective "in the toppe and spheare."
1606. *Sunday*, November 23rd. Agreed that the duties for burials in the Chapels, Church, and Library, shall be raised: namely, for graves in the two aisles, 18*s*. 8*d*.; in the Church, 13*s*. 4*d*.; and under the Library, 6*s*. 8*d*. And a new table to be made accordingly.
1610. July 13th. A new head for the pulpit ordered by the Churchwardens.
1617. April 24th. Agreed for the Sexton to haue his passage through the shop next the steeple, which the Clerk's now joineth, "for to toole the bell in the nyght tyme, as such occasions shall fall out, without any let or hindrance."
1620. March 21<sup>st</sup>. The old clock-bell ordered to the top of the steeple, because the one on which the clock now striketh is found fault with, being so low that few of the parish can hear it.
1622. January 31<sup>st</sup>. The Steeple again viewed.
- October 20th. A motion for altering certayne pews in the Churche for Woomen, and that for diuers reasons then shewn at the vestrie it was left to the Churchwardens with certeyne sufficient workemen; and they to vew and give their advice therein, whereby such things as are fitting may be done and no other.
1623. July 27th. The Steeple ordered to be covered and the bells hung up.
1627. March 27th. Agreed that some of the Parish go to Sir Henry Martine with a petition, to acquaint him with the ruinous state of the Church and steeple, to procure some of the money in his hands for charitable uses.<sup>d</sup>

and an inch; the compasse of his brest one yard, an halfe, and two inches; and about the wast one yard, a quarter, and one inch: the length of his arme to the hand a full yard: a comelie man of person, but lame of his legs, for he had broken them in lifting of a barrell of beere. The other was in height but three foot, had nener a good foot, nor anie knee at all, and yet could he danse a galliard; he had no arme, but a stumpe to the elbow or little more on the right side; on the which he would danse a cup, and after tosse it about three or foure times, and euerie time receiue the same on the said stumpe: he would shoot an arrow neere to the marke, flourish with a rapier, throw a bowle, beat with an hammer, bew with an axe, sound a trumpet, and drink euerie daie ten quartes of the best beere if he could get it. About the seauenteenth of Julie, I saw these men in the Parish of St. Peter upon Cornhill, the taller sitting on a bench bareheaded, the lesser stood on the same bench, and hauing on his head a hat with a feather, was yet the lower. Also the taller man standing ou his feet, the lesser, with his hat and feather on his head, went vprighte betweene his legs and touched him not."

<sup>a</sup> These articles were most probably provided in consequence of an order of the Common Council: an Act of the same authority for the better preventing and suppressing of Fires, passed Nov. 15th, 1677, also orders that buckets, ladders, &c. which are described and enumerated, shall be furnished throughout the City. *Strype's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book i. chap. xxviii. p. 238.

<sup>b</sup> The R in the above mark was probably meant for Rectory, to be read with the other initials, and the tun was intended for the peculiar device of the Ward; referring to that ancient Conduit and Prison "called the Tunne upon Cornhill, because the same was builded somewhat in fashion of a tunne standing on one end," erected by Henry le Walleis, Mayor of London in 1282, for night-walkers and other suspicious persons. It stood upon the site of the present pump on the north side of the Royal Exchange, which was erected over the original well on its discovery in 1799.

<sup>c</sup> The Parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall Street, which now joins that of St. Peter on the east; but there appears to have been anciently another Church between them dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, called by way of distinction St. Andrew of Cornhill. This it is supposed might have stood on the north side of Leadenhall Street, nearly opposite the gate of the old hall; since the district of Cornhill extended from the eastern end of that edifice to the Stocks Market, the site of the present Mansion House: and when the remains of that ancient crypt were discovered in Leadenhall Street, after the fire of 1763, described and represented in this work, it was conjectured that they might be reliques of the older St. Andrew's Church. There are traces of this foundation in the *Inquisitiones Post Mortem*, which prove it to have been situate on a spot very different to that of the present St. Andrew-Undershaft, which is in Aldgate Ward; whereas it is entered on those records for the 49th year of Edward III., 1375-76, Part ii., No. 28, that Richard Pembrugge and Henry his son, possessed a tenement in the parish of St. Andrew upon Cornhill, in the Ward of Lime Street. In the same Inquisitions, also, for the 15th year of Richard II., 1391-92, No. 101, it is stated that Michael Pistoye, son and heir of Simon Pistoye, of Lombardy, possessed an inn called the Green Gate in the parish of St. Andrew upon Cornhill, in the Ward of Lime Street, and one tenement and nine shops in the same ward. These buildings appear to have stood a short distance from the north end of Lime Street, on the western side of the way: and a farther notice of them will be found in *Strype's Survey of London*, Vol. I. book ii. chap. v. p. 84. There does not now appear to be any record when this Parish was taken away, though it was no doubt before the Letters Patent of April 12th, 1562, the 4th of Elizabeth, which united the Parishes of St. Mary at Axe and St. Andrew-Undershaft. Some trace of an ancient Parish agrees to be charged with part of the expense of a cage to be erected in Cornhill Ward, from which it is separated by the broadest part of Lime Street Ward, and crossed by the Ward of Bishopsgate; though the ordinance of Sir William Capell, Lord Mayor in 1503, directed such a prison to be set up in every Ward of the City.

<sup>d</sup> Sir Henry Martin, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The money referred to in this passage was probably the estate of Robert Gray, who died without a will, out of which in 1625 Sir Henry decreed 100*l*. to the use and benefit of the poor and Parish Church of Allhallows Bread Street. *Strype's Survey of London*, Vol. I. Book iii. chap. ix. p. 201.



1628. March 10th. The repair of the Steeple considered, then much in decay, as to whether the fabric should "stand as it now is, and be covered and have battlements set up, according to the advice of workmen; or else whether the old work shall be taken down to about the next loft, little more or lesse, and a new loft of timber set up, and then to be erected in stone-work 25 foote high, in a frame, with battlements, according to the advice of workmen."—The latter agreed to by the vestry.

Of the cause of the very extensive repairs which were now about to be commenced throughout the whole of this edifice, there is the following curious anecdote related in David Lloyd's *Memoires of the Lives, Actions, Sufferings, and Deaths, of the Loyalists*, London: 1668, folio; page 232, in the account of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury.—"The great influence of his publick spirit reached not onely so far as he had power himself, but also as far as any had power that either saw his good example, or read his effectual admonitions. At a Visitation kept in St. Peter's Cornhill, for the Clergy of London, the preacher discoursing of the painfulness of the ministerial function, proved it from the Greek deduction of *Διακονος*, a Deacon; so called from *κοις*, dust, because he must *laborare in pulvere in arenâ*, work in the dust, do hard service in hot weather. Sermon ended, my Lord, then of London,<sup>a</sup> proceeded to his Charge to the Clergy; and observing the Church to be ill repaired without, and slovenly kept within, 'I am sorry,' said he, 'to meet here with so true an etymology of Diaconos, for here is both dust and dirt too, for a Deacon or Priest either to work in; yea it is dust of the worst kinde, caused from the ruines of this ancient house of God, so that it pittieth his servants to see her dust.' Hence he took an occasion to press the repair of that and other places of Divine worship, so that from this day we may date the general mending, beautifying, and adorning, of all English Churches; some to decency, and some to magnificence."—Several particulars of the restoration of St. Peter's will be found in the ensuing extracts from the Vestry-books; but it may be observed previously, that the following general account of it is given in the additions to Stow's *Survey of London*.<sup>b</sup> "This Church is yet in repaire. The steeple beganne to be repaired in the yeere of our Lord 1628, and was finished 1629. The Church it selfe was begunne to be repaired in March 1632, and is, as they make account, about All Saints Day (November 1st) in this present yeere, 1633, to be finished; and at the sole cost and charge of the parishioners, without, within, in all and every part of it, richly and very worthily beautified. The certaine charge cannot yet bee knowne; but as I have heard it, probably imagined by what is done and to doe, it is about 1400*l*. The Churchwardens this yeere of finishing are Thomas Birket and Theophilus Boulton."<sup>c</sup>—The series of extracts shall now be resumed.

1629. July 26th. The Sexton allowed 4*s*. per week for his attendance on the carpenters from the beginning of the work, May 28th.—A course to be taken by the Parish for recovering the money given by Mr. Reynolds towards re-edifying the Steeple; and a contribution immediately made towards rebuilding the Church and Steeple.—The Second Bell to be new cast and made tuneable like the rest.

1630. August 15th. The Churchwardens to raise the pews; to new pave and level the Church floor; and to new line the first row of men's pews with say.—The Belfrey to be taken down and set lower, and new stairs made.

—November 1st. A subscription at the Vestry towards the repair of the Church.

1631. March 11th. The Mason's note of repairs required presented and entered; the particulars of which are as follow.—The upper and lower battlements of the Church to be removed and replaced, excepting the lower on the north side, according to the old proportions of height and thickness; with new water-tables and crest and vent of Portland stone:—To point and mend the lower north battlements, water-tables, and buttresses, and the south buttresses:—The staircase battlements to be renewed and pointed all down; and a portal made over the Church door as formerly:—The entire stonework of the 14 windows in the middle roof, 4 on the south, 4 on the north, 2 on the east, one of which to be taken down to the foundations if the parish think fit, and 1 on the west:—those parts of the Church to be pointed and rough-cast which were formerly so, and all other defects to be amended:—Portland stone to be used throughout. "To performe all this worke for 345*l*."

1632. Sunday, July 15th. The other half of the contributions for repair of the Church ordered to be collected: the leads to be viewed and repaired, and one steeple turret to be amended:—the Churchwardens to give an allowance to the masons for breakfasts not exceeding 5*l*.—the Court of Aldermen to be petitioned for their benevolence.

1633. September 3rd. The Parish having already petitioned the Mercers, Grocers, and Merchant-Tailors, for assistance towards the repairs, petitions are ordered to the remainder of the Twelve Companies.

—October 16th. "Agreed that the Glassier should goe in hand with the King's Armes for the Chapell-window, and he to make all the hast he can of it."

1634. August 27th. The Churchwardens ordered to pay Sutton, the Glass-Painter,<sup>d</sup> 42*l*. 10*s*. in full of his bill:—and to Norman the Painter 60*l*. in full payment.

1643. Tuesday, August 22nd. Agreed that the charges for taking away Superstitious Pictures out of the Church,<sup>e</sup> and for repairing and adorning the same as it hath been lately performed, by consent of the former Vestry, shall be paid by the Churchwardens out of the Parish stock.—The Parish to treat with Mr. Coleman<sup>f</sup> about taking the Sequestration of the Rectory.

1644. May 7th. Farther Conferences between Coleman and the Parish.—October 7th. Mr. Thomas Coleman elected minister by the Vestry.

1646. March 27th. Agreed that the Parish petition the Committee of Sequestrations for time to elect a minister in the room of Coleman, deceased.

<sup>a</sup> Laud was translated to the See of London, June 17th, 1628, and to that of Canterbury, August 6th, 1633.

<sup>b</sup> Stow's *Survey of London*, Edit. by Anthony Munday, Henry Dyson, &c. Lond. 1633, fol. p. 866 in "the Remaines or Remnants of divers worthy things, which should have had their due place and honour in this worke, if promising friends had kept their words." The letter R placed in the margin of various parts of Strype's Edition of Stow, refers to these remains.

<sup>c</sup> The ancient views existing of St. Peter's Church after this repair, represent it as a more compact building than it appeared previously, with the roof clear, and surrounded by battlements, a round turret on the south-west, a series of arched windows in the side of the edifice, and a high pointed spire placed upon the tower. See the Long Antwerp View of London etched by Hollar, and published in 1647, in seven sheets, measuring 2½ yards by 17½ inches. Of this interesting prospect a very beautiful fac-simile was executed in lithography in 1832 at the expense of William Lewis Newman, Esq., City-Solicitor, for private distribution; by which laudable and liberal act this rare and magnificent print is happily preserved from ever being entirely destroyed.

<sup>d</sup> Baptista Sutton, who painted two windows in the Church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in 1634; mentioned in the Hon. Horace Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, Edit. by the Rev. J. Dallaway, Vol. II. Lond. 1826, 8vo. p. 37.

<sup>e</sup> "The House of Commons made an order and Sir Robert Harlow the executioner of it, to take away all scandalous pictures, crosses, and figures, within churches and without: and the zealous knight took down the Cross in Cheapside, Charing Cross, and other the like monuments impartially." July 5th, 1641: 17th Charles I.—*Memorials of the English Affairs*, by Bulstrode Whitelock, Lond. 1732, fol. p. 47—Anno 1643, cap. 17, 28th Aug. 1743. entitled Monuments of Superstition to be abolished (before November 1st, 1643.) "And be it farther ordained that all and euery such removal of the said altars, tables of stone, communion-tables, tapers, candlesticks and basons, crucifixes and crosses, images and pictures, as aforesaid, taking away of the rails, levelling of the said grounds, shall be done and performed, and the walls, windows, grounds, and other places, which shall be broken, places of publique prayer, belonging to any Parish by the Church-warden or Church-wardens of euery such Parish respectively."—Penalty 40*s*.—*A Collection of Acts and Ordinances of Generall Use, made in the Parliament begun and held at Westminster the 3rd day of November 1640; and since unto the adjournment of the Parliament begun and holden the 17th of September Anno 1656*; by Henry Scobell, Lond. 1658. fol.

<sup>f</sup> The following are official notices of the Sequestration referred to above.—"Die Veneris 12<sup>o</sup> Maii, 1643, 19 Car. I.—Ordered that Captain Richard Wollaston, and Mr. George Henley, of the Parish of St. Peter, Cornhill, London, do appoint such orthodox Divines as they shall think fit to preach and officiate in the said Parish Church, during the restraint of Dr. Fairfax and do all other things which the said Dr. Fairfax ought to do; and until this House do take further order."—*Journals of the House of Commons*, Vol. iii. p. 83.—"Die Martis, 22<sup>o</sup> Augusti, 1643, 19 Car. I.—An Order for Sequestering the Parsonage of St. Peter's Cornhill, London, whereof Wm.



1646. June 20th. William Blackmore elected Minister by the Parish, by order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers.<sup>a</sup>  
 —December 3rd. Six Ruling Elders chosen.<sup>b</sup>  
 1649. June 27th. "Agreed that the Churchwarden should be allowed such charges as he should disburse for the refection of the severall ministers that shall preach the Morning Exercise at this Church during the month."  
 1651. January 14th. Agreed that Thomas Fenn, Sexton, be required to give an account of the linnen and scarlet hood belonging to the Parish, and all the brasses that are missing, between this and the next Vestry, or else to be discharged.<sup>c</sup>  
 1652. January 29th. 15*l.* 1*s.* collected for propagating the Gospel in New England.<sup>d</sup>  
 1655. April 20th. Order for buckets to be repaired damaged by the late fire.  
 1656. September 9th. The north side of the Church ordered to be repaired and viewed.  
 1660. May 10th. "Agreed that the King's Arms in Painted Glass, and other Armes painted, should be refreshed; and Moses and Aaron are forthwith to be set up by the Churchwarden at the Parish charges; and whatsoever he giveth to the Glasier for a gratuity for his care in keeping of them all this while."  
 1662. February 4th. A wire lattice ordered for defence of the King's Arms and other Painted Glass in the Vestry, and at the chancel end, and on Cornhill side.  
 —August 26th. Agreed that a Parish Prayer Book be bought at the Parish charge.  
 —November 12th. A Saint's Bell ordered to be hanged in the Steeple over the other bells.  
 1663. July 9th. The two turrets in the steeple very much impaired and dangerous to the houses.  
 1664. April 20th. Agreed that the Church and Vestry shall be forthwith repaired and beautified.

The Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill appears to have been in the same state of continual alteration and repair down to the time of the Great Fire of London, September 2nd, 1666: for on January 17th in that year, it was agreed that the steeple and eastern end of the edifice should be taken down, and a petition presented to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for furtherance of rebuilding the whole. As the conflagration crossed diagonally from Lime-street and the south-western corner of Leadenhall, to the same angle of Bishopsgate-street,—a very small portion of the north-eastern part of this Church was left undestroyed; though the fire carried away all the remainder in its devastating progress up Cornhill, which it appears to have reached on Monday September 3rd.<sup>e</sup>—After the fire the Vestry of St. Peter's first met at the Nag's Head Tavern, Leadenhall Street, nearly opposite to Leadenhall gate, and the earliest entry of its proceedings is on October 29th, directing that several quantities of lead, iron, and bell-metal, and other matters, and things scattered and in danger of being wasted, then lying in the ruins, should be collected by Mr. Richard Blackburne, the Churchwarden. On June 27th, 1667, it is agreed that 7*l.* per annum shall be allowed him for the charge of cellars wherever those articles may belying; and on October 21st, appears the first notice of rebuilding this part of Cornhill, by the vestry granting him the ground of the Round Tower, or staircase of the steeple to build upon at the rent of 4*l.* per annum, or a lease of 999 years.—The proceedings of the Churchwardens are then again regularly entered, and the following extracts shew various circumstances relating to the Parish in its desolated state, as well as the progress of removing the ruins of the old Church and of erecting the present.

Fairefaxe, Doctor in Divinity, is now Rector, to the use and benefit of Tho. Coleman, Master of Arts, a godly, learned, and orthodox Divine, who is hereby required to officiate the said cure, and to preach diligently there,—was this day read; and by vote upon the question assented unto."—*Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 214. "With the remarkable divines," says Neal, "may be reckoned the reverend and learned Mr. Thomas Colman, Rector of St. Peter's Church in Cornhill: he was born at Oxford and entered in Magdalen College in the seventeenth year of his age; he afterwards became so perfect a master of the Hebrew language, that he was commonly called Rabbi Colman. In the beginning of the Civil War he left his rectory of Blyton in Lincolnshire, being persecuted from thence by the cavaliers. Upon his coming to London he was preferred to the Rectory of St. Peter at Cornhill, and made one of the Assembly of Divines. Mr. Wood says he behaved modestly and learnedly in the Assembly, and Mr. Fuller gives him the character of a modest and learned divine: he was equally an enemy to presbytery and prelacy, being of Erastian principles: he fell sick while the Assembly was debating the jus divinum of presbytery; and when they sent some of their members to visit him, he desired they would not come to an absolute determination till they had heard what he had to offer upon the question; but his distemper increasing he died in a few days, and the whole Assembly did him the honour to attend his funeral in a body, March 30th, 1646."—*The History of the Puritans* by the Rev. Daniel Neal, Lond. 1822, 8vo. vol. iii. p. 316.

<sup>a</sup> "The Committee for Plundered Ministers arose from those Puritan Clergy who, being driven from their cures in the country by the King's soldiers, fled to London with their families; leaving their substance and household furniture to the mercy of the enemy; these being reduced to very great exigencies, applied to the Parliament for relief; the Committee first ordered a charitable collection for them at their monthly fast, and four days after, namely, Dec. 31st, 1642, appointed a Committee to consider of the fittest way for the relief of such godly and well-affected ministers as have been plundered; and what malignant Clergymen have benefices in and about town; whose benefices being sequestered may be supplied by others who may receive their profits."—The Committee of Sequestrations also mentioned in the above extracts, originated in a Grand Committee of the whole House of Commons appointed Nov. 6th, 1640, for enquiring into the morals of the Clergy; from which Nov. 19th, Sub-committees were appointed to consider into the various parts of the subject, and especially of some way of removing scandalous ministers and of putting others in their places; few persons, however, were sequestered before this Committee was joined with that for Plundered Ministers.—Neal's *History of the Puritans*, vol. iii. pp. 27, 23-25.—William Blackmore, mentioned above as the successor of Colman, is stated by Palmer to have been "M.A. of Lincoln Coll. Oxford. Ordained Deacon by Prideaux Bp. of Worcester; but he afterwards received classical ordination. He was imprisoned in the Tower with Mr. Love, &c. but had his parole by means of his elder brother Sir John Blackmore who had sided with Oliver and was his bail; by which means he was very helpful to Mr. Love in his trial. At the desire and appointment of the Provincial Assembly of London, to which he was secretary, he drew up that part in the book entitled *Jus Div. Regim. Eccles.* which treats of ordination by imposition of hands. After Bartholomew Day, 1662, he lived privately at Harestreet, near Rumford in Essex, to a good old age; preaching once a day gratis in his own hired house. He was particularly useful in catechising youth. He was a considerable man, a person of moderation and prudence, and distinguished as a peacemaker."—*The Nonconformist's Memorial*, by Samuel Palmer, Lond. 1785, 8vo. vol. i. p. 143.

<sup>b</sup> "Die Martii, Aug. 19, 1645.—Directions of the Lords and Commons, after advice had with the Assembly of Divines, for the election and chusing of Ruling Elders in all the congregations, and in the Classical Assembly for the Cities of London and Westminster, and the several Counties of the kingdom for the speedy settling of the Presbyterian government."—Fuller's *Church History*, Cent. 17, Book xi. p. 228.

<sup>c</sup> A second ordinance for abolishing of monuments of superstition was issued by the Parliament May 9th, 1644, cap. 38; but in both of these acts the final clauses provided for the preservation of any "image, picture, or coat of arms, in brass, stone, or otherwise, in any Church, Chapell, Churchyard, or place of publique prayer, as aforesaid; set up or graven onely for a monument of any King, Prince, or Nobleman, or other dead person which hath not been commonly reputed or taken for a Saint."—In the blind and furious zeal of the Parliament's officers and agents, many of these were also destroyed, and it is to such that the above entry refers. The use of copes, surplices, and superstitious vestments, was also prohibited by the latter ordinance, and they were to be taken away and destroyed with all organs and their cases; but the property of them was not assigned to the person who defaced them.

<sup>d</sup> "Die Mercurii, 13mo Junii 1649. An Act for the Promoting and Propagating the Gospel of Jesus Christ in New England was this day read and committed;" and on Friday, July 27th, it was passed and ordered to be published. *Journals of the House of Commons*, Vol. vi. pp. 231, 271;—it will be found printed in Scobell's *Collection of Acts*, &c. Part 2, p. 68, 1649, cap. 45. It first establishes a Corporation for the purpose, and then orders that a general collection in aid of it shall be made throughout all the counties, cities, towns, and parishes, of England and Wales: that the ministers should publicly read the Act the Lord's Day next after its delivery, exhorting their hearers to a cheerful and liberal contribution; that they with the parish-officers, should collect the alms from house to house, and that the amount should be paid within ten days after.

<sup>e</sup> "An exact Survey of the Streets, Lanes, and Chvrches, comprehended within the Rvins of the City of London, first described in Six Plates, 10th December, A°. Dom. 1666. By the Order and Directions of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councell, of the said City. John Leake, John Fennings, Willm. Leyborne, Thomas Streete, Richard Shortgrave, Surveyors; and Reduced into one intire plat by John Leake for the use of the Commissioners for the regulation of Streets, Lanes, &c." Copied by G. Vertue, 1723. Two Sheets.—"On Monday Grace Church Street is all in flames,—now the flames break in upon Cornhill, that large and spacious street, and quickly cross the way by the train of wood that lay untaken away which had been pulled down from the houses to prevent its spreading, and so they lick up the whole street as they go."—*God's Terrible Advice to the City by Plague and Fire*, by the Rev. Thomas Vincent. Lond. 1666. 4to.

*Howards*



1667. April 11th. "Agreed that the Churchwardens and some of the antients of the Parish, petition the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for the ruins of Grace Church towards the rebuilding of St. Peter's upon Cornhill, they being the patrons : and that they will please to take into their consideration that when there shall be a joining or annexing of that Parish to some other Church, that they will endeavour to cause so many of the houses of that Parish to be added to St. Peter's as they in their wisdom shall thinke meet."—At this time all the estates of the Parish seem to be let as sheds.
- December 27th. The Vestry orders the ruins to be cleared :—the lead, &c. in the custody of Master Richard Blackburne ordered to be sold and the money applied towards rebuilding the Church.
1668. April 30th. An order for taking down the east wall of the Church.
- 1668-69. February 2d. Agreed that a general Vestry shall be speedily called about preparing and fitting the Vestry for a public meeting in the worship of God :—the ground of the Church-yard should be enclosed for security of the Church materials.
1669. April 15th. The ground from the houses of Mr. Williamson's legacy belonging to St. Peter's, staked out for the enlargement of Grace Church Street certified by Robert Hooke to be in depth at the north end 5 feet, and at the south  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet ; in breadth from north to south, 30 feet 6 inches ; and in superficial content 114 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch :—the ground staked out to be taken away from the Church of St. Peter for the enlargement of Grace Church Street, certified by the same, at the north end 11 feet, and at the south end 9 feet ; the breadth 53 feet, and the superficial content 530 feet.—These additions to the street gave it the present direct line to the south end of Bishopsgate Street, the old road having had an oblique turning to the east by Leaden-Hall : and for this ground the city paid 150*l.* to St. Peter's Parish. (See March 2nd, 1674.<sup>a</sup>)
1669. November 4th. "Granted Anne Hebblethwaite, Widowe, upon her request and free offer, all that shed on the west side of the Church dore of this Parish for the term of 13 years, she paying to the Churchwardens 26*l.* for a fine or income ; and also 10*l.* per annum rent, in equal portions. And she is also at her own costs and charges to re-edify the same, and make a substantial front of oaken timber, and cover it with a flat lead roof, with oaken rafters and ballisterns : and she paid at the Vestry 40*s.* in part of the said shedds.—It was voted that Samuel Purchase be desired to take upon himself the care and trouble of fitting the Great Room (taken in Leaden Hall) for the public worship of Almighty God, with decent and convenient pews, lights, and seats ; and also a pulpit, table, and other conveniences, for which he is to have money allowed him by the Churchwardens. 26*l.* yearly to be paid for the said room, of which 5*l.* are to be paid by Dean Hodges, and the remainder from the rent of the three sheds or shops on the north side of the Church."
1670. March 5th. "Vestry at the Chappel in Leaden-Hall."—Ordered that the part of St. Peter's Alley next Cornhill be paved with broad stones, like the other part next Grace Church Street, already done.
1672. December 31st. It was voted that 5 guineas be paid to Dr. Wrenn (Sir Christopher, the Architect) as a gratuity for his pains and furtherance of a Tabernacle for this Parish.—This temporary building appears to have stood on the south of the Church in the present Churchyard.
1673. April 2nd. The Vestry held at the Tabernacle : a bell ordered for it weighing about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. and workmen to make a wheel and frame.
- June 16th. 10*l.* more voted to Dr. Wrenn :—charge ordered for hurials in the Tabernacle to be 6*s.* 8*d.* for every corpse.
- 1673-74. March 2nd. 150*l.* paid to the Parish by the City for melioration for ground to be taken from the eastern end of St. Peter's Cornhill, and laid into Grace Church Street.
- 1674-75. January 10th. A door ordered to be made into the Tabernacle out of St. Peter's Alley.
1679. September 18th. The leases of the shops under the Church bought to raise money upon.—At the following Vestry one ght by Robert Fowler for 220*l.*
1680. Tuesday, September 7th. "It was ordered that Thomas Poultney and Thomas Athew, Citizens and Joiners of London, their Exeutors, &c. should, by the first of April next ensuing, erect and finish in the Parish Church of St. Peter, for the prieses undermentioned, the several pews, seats, screen, and pulpit, agreeably to models delivered, and hereunto annexed :—Viz.—All the pews that shall be set up in the body of said Church shall be in height 3 ft. 8 inches above the floor. And all the pews in the Chancel shall be in height 3 ft. 9 inches above the floor. And the pillars and walls in the said Church shall be lined 9 feet high, or thereabout, above the floor. The Screen, which shall divide the body of the said Church from the Chancel, shall be 13 feet high above the pavement, and made according to model. All the fronts of the pews shall be framed with wainscot ; one inch and a half thick, and mitred with an ogee on both sides, and a round laid on the outside of the framing, and the panel  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick raised on both sides. All the partitions shall be framed with wainscot, an inch and a half thick and mitred with an ogee on both sides, and the panels  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick, raised on both sides ; under the benches excepted which shall be wrought as plain work. The wall-work and easing the pillars shall be framed with wainscot, one inch thick, and mitred with an ogee and the panels  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch thick raised. All the desk-boards shall be of wainscot,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick, and 8 inches broad, more or less, with the brackets, not to be measured in.—All the benches shall be made of well-seasoned yellow Drame Deal, without knots or holes, and shall be a foot broad, more or less, and one inch and a half thick : the feet for the benches not to be measured or paid for.—The Screen shall be framed with wainscot, 3 inches thick, and panels one inch and a quarter thick, raised on both sides. And the fronts and partitions of the pews, the wall-work, and linings of the pillars, as aforesaid, shall be all measured straight in height and length, the Screen only as work and half ; (the King's Armes above the screen excepted.) And they shall make and set up the King's Armes above the screen, raised fair, and to appear on both sides ; the said Screen to be wrought in wainscot, according to the best art and skill of the trade or mystery of a carver.—And they shall and will make and set up a wainscot pulpit, with the canopy, stairs, rail, and earving-work, belonging to it agreeably to model. And farther that all the wainscot that shall be used in and about the several pews, wall-work, linings of the pillars, screen, King's Arms, and pulpit, shall be of good, clean, sound, well-coloured, well-dried, well-seasoned, and well-matched, East-country wainscot, without white or red veins, sap, knots, or holes, in the said frame or panel, lining, or moulding work.—And they shall set all the locks and hinges on in a workmanlike manner : viz. a pair of hinges and a lock on each door.
- Item, the fronts of all the said pews shall be done after the rate of 8*s.* per yard, measuring on one side. The wall-work and easing of the pillars shall be done after the rate of 5*s.* a yard. The Desk boards of 4*d.* per foot, and the benches after the rate of 2*d.* per foot. The Screen and earving-work about the same, according to model, shall be done after the rate of 10*s.* per yard ; except the King's Arms, which shall be done for the sum of £8. The pulpit, canopy, rails, and stairs, belonging, agreeably to model, shall be done for the sum of 30*l.* Item, all the benches shall be borne up with standards of deal, and not to be measured, but go into the benching at 2*d.* per foot.
- And the said Thomas Poultney and Thomas Athew do covenant to finish all the said work as above, if not hindered by the other workmen employed for the prieses, &c. above named. In consideration of which work so to be done, it is ordered by Vestry that the said Thomas Poultney and Thomas Athew, their Executors, &c. shall for such work be paid as per agreement, in manner following ; viz.—100*l.* upon the said parties bringing in the said work into the same Parish Church : 100*l.* more upon their fixing and setting up the same ; and the remainder which the said work shall amount to, according to the prieses fixed on, within two months after the compleat finishing of the same."
1681. November 15th. Agreed upon erecting the Organ by Smith, according to the model produced, for 210*l.* ; including painting, gilding, and setting up.
- November 29th. The Vestry again held at the Nag's Head Tavern ; probably in consequence of taking down the Tabernacle, as at this time the Church was almost completed.
1682. Thursday, March 1st. The Vestry held in the new Vestry house at the Church.

The present edifice being thus completed, the few additional descriptive particulars of it which are required by the annexed Views, shall be here inserted. It is situate on the same spot which it occupied before the Fire, at the angle formed by Grace-Church Street and Cornhill, excepting that about ten feet were taken from the eastern end of it. This part fronts upon the western side of the street, and is built in the Grecian style, with a decorated pediment enclosing three windows ; beneath which are five others, separated by Corinthian pilasters. The side of the Church in Cornhill rises from behind a long and low but handsome shop, and the south side overlooks the Churchyard and St. Peter's Alley, as exhibited in the ensuing Plate of the Exterior. By the same View it will also be seen that the body of the building is of stone, and the tower of brick, as far as the dome and spire, but the latter are of wood covered with lead : the roof is also entirely leaded over. The interior is divided into a

<sup>a</sup> A rough ground plan, with the measurements inserted of this alteration, is in one of the series of original pocket-books used by the Surveyors of the ruins of the City of London after the Great Fire, now preserved in the City Library at Guildhall, marked "Booke IIII Hooke," p. 191 ; and the same alteration is indicated in the Survey of the ruins copied by Vertue.—In Mr. Wilkinson's MS. Collections the quantity of ground taken from the Parish is stated to be 114  $\frac{3}{4}$  superficial feet from one of the houses adjoining the Church, and 168  $\frac{3}{4}$  feet from the other.



Chancel, raised one step higher than the remainder of the area; a nave containing three aisles; and a spacious vestibule called the porch, the whole breadth of the building, under the gallery at the western end of the Church, where is situate the Vestry. A very fine arched roof is supported on eight square piers, fronted with pilasters of the Corinthian Order, surmounted by their entablatures. A beautiful oaken screen of small fluted pillars, crosses the whole width of the Church and separates the nave from the chancel; within which is an altar-piece of the Ionic Order, with a small font placed against the south wall: the spaces on each side at the extremity of the aisles being called the North and South Chapels. At the western end is a large gallery supported by Tuscan columns containing the organ; and the whole building is wainscoted with oak 10 feet in height.—The dimensions of the Church are 80 feet in length, by 47 in breadth, and 40 in height; the steeple being 140 feet high,<sup>a</sup> to the gilded key which serves it for a vane emblematical of St. Peter. This edifice was last repaired and beautified in the most appropriate and harmonious manner in 1831.—As the series of extracts from the Vestry-Books of St. Peter upon Cornhill contained in the MSS. of the late Mr. Wilkinson at the City Library, terminate February 1st, 1724-25,—the following continuation is taken from another volume also copied by him, now in the possession of Mr. Baker, the Vestry-Clerk of this Parish, by whom it was most obligingly communicated for the use of this work. The entries in it refer particularly to the erection of the various monuments in the present Church, but it also contains many curious notices relating to the origin of various parochial customs.

1719. May 22nd. Sixpence offered to each of the twelve parishioners who come first to Vestry.  
 1721. August 10th. Resolved to make a vault for the burial of the dead.  
 —October 10th. Ordered that the Committee treat with workmen for the iron gates and pallsadoes round the Churchyard.  
 1721 22. February 1st. Ordered that dues for burying the dead in the church be raised:—Ten guineas presented to the Parish by Mr. William Walbrook, Merchant, in consideration of permitting him to fit up a pew in the South chapel at his own charge for himself and family as long as he shall remain in the Parish:—Mr. Joseph Mott allowed Lady Beck's pew for his own use, the payment for which is left to his generosity, and he also presents the parish with ten guineas.  
 1724. April 9th. Ordered a pair of iron gates at the north door of the church:—five guineas of the ten given by Mr. Mott for his pew returned to his widow.  
 —July 30th. Present at the Vestry, Dr. John Waugh, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, Rector.  
 1725. April 1st. Mr. John Finch to represent the Bishop at the Vestry.  
 1727. July 6th. Ordered that the Churchwardens wait upon the Lord Bishop of Carlisle about the pulpit being hung in mourning—for the death of George I., June 11th, 1727.  
 1728-29. March 21st. Resolved that whoever builds a pew in the church pays ten guineas:—the fines to be paid forthwith.  
 1732. January 17th. Ordered that every person who shall have leave to lay down a grave-stone in any of the aisles of the church shall pay 40s. to the churchwardens for the use of the Parish.  
 1733. November 24th. A motion being made for leave to erect a monument in the churchyard not exceeding 6½ feet in length and 4 feet in breadth;—Ordered that leave be given to erect the same upon payment of 20 guineas to the churchwarden for the use of the Parish.  
 1738 39. January 3rd. The Orders of the last Vestry were read and confirmed, excepting that the leave given to erect a monument in the churchyard is hereby extended to 8 feet 3 inches in length, and 5 feet 1 inch in breadth, instead of the former dimensions allotted for the same.  
 1740. November 18th. Mr. John Angele chosen Under-churchwarden.—1741. April 2nd. Upper churchwarden.  
 1744. April 4th. Ordered that Mr. Sharett goes in the name of the Vestry to Messrs. Drake and Long, to let them know that it is expected they make a present to the poor for the privilege of having put up a monument on the south-side of St. Peter's within Cornhill to the memory of Mrs. Gale.  
 1747. February 19th. Resolved that John Butler, Parish Clerk, be allowed 10s. per annum, beside the former gratuity of 4l. for his good services.  
 1748. March 29th. The Rev. Mr. Franklyn, the Curate, requested to print the Sermon preached by him last Sunday forenoon: and presented by the Vestry with 5 guineas for the printing.  
 1751. September 10th. The Vestry-room under repair: the Vestry held at the White Lion Tavern.  
 1761. April 21st. Ordered that the pulpit and desk be put into mourning for the death of our most gracious Sovereign King George II.  
 1763. November 2nd. The Churchwarden, Mr. John Blake, informed the Vestry that he had received the sum of 7l. 7s. for affixing a monument in the church for Charles Chauncy (an oval tablet fixed against the north wall) and that he had paid the present Rector, Dr. Thomas, 2l. 2s. part thereof; and desired the opinion of the Vestry whether the Dr. were not entitled to one half part of the said seven guineas, as he was informed had been practised in other parishes: which being put to the vote was carried in the affirmative.  
 1769. March 30th. It was submitted to the consideration of the Vestry whether a head stone with a modest inscription to the memory of the late John Butler, Parish and Vestry Clerk of this Parish, to perpetuate the remembrance of his long, faithful, and laborious services, for the benefit of this Parish, and aid of the several officers thereof,—might not encourage diligence in future servants: when it was unanimously agreed that one be erected for the said purpose.<sup>b</sup>  
 1770. September 8th. A motion that three houses in Grace Church Street belonging to the Parish, shall not be let to a butcher, tallow-chandler, pawn-broker, or working-copper smith: negatived.  
 1772. June 25th. Select Vestries discontinued.<sup>c</sup>  
 1773. August 24th. A New Table of Fees made; which in 1778 was beautifully executed in ornamental writing by Tomkins, and framed and hung up in the Vestry.  
 1798. February 27th. A Vestry concerning the Voluntary Subscriptions in aid of the country collected in the Parish; amounting to 458l. 9s. 6d.  
 1800. April 16th. Use of the Vestry granted to the Volunteers.  
 1812. March 31st. Mr. Gould permitted to erect a tablet to the memory of Mrs. Gould against the south wall of the church outside, on paying 5l. 5s. to the poor.  
 1813. May 25th. "This finishes the present Journal of the Vestry. The foregoing extracts have been made from the Vestry-Books from January 1718 to 20th April 1813."

The subject of the last Plate in the present series is immediately connected with that of several of the preceding extracts; it being a representation of the beautiful mural monument erected in the South Chapel of St.

<sup>a</sup> *Parentalia; or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens*, by Christopher and Stephen Wren, and Joseph Ames, Lond. 1750, fol. pp. 317.—Hatton's *New View of London*, vol. ii. p. 485.—J. P. Malcolm's *Londinum Redivivum*, vol. iv. p. 571.

<sup>b</sup> The stone and inscription at this time erected are still to be seen, though greatly defaced, near the south-east corner of the church-yard in St. Peter's Alley. The upper part of the headstone was handsomely carved, and was originally sculptured with the figure of a pipe laid across an open music book above the following inscription,—"This stone is erected by order of Vestry to perpetuate the memory of Mr. John Butler; who by the diligent, faithful, and unwearied discharge of his duty as Clerk of this Parish for 22 years, conciliated the general esteem of all that were connected with him. He died Nov. 6th. 1768; Aged 61.

Oft have I view'd the gloomy place  
Which claims the relics of the human race,  
And read on the insculptured stone  
Here lies the body of ————." the conclusion effaced.

<sup>c</sup> It seems that until the above period the Vestry of this Parish was select, consisting of about 30 who were chosen into the Vestry, out of which the Parish-officers were elected: thirteen members at a meeting had power to proceed on the parochial affairs, and a majority of seven might carry any vote.—*New Remarks of London*: Collected by the Company of Parish Clerks, Lond. 1732, 12mo. p. 127.



IN THE CHURCH OF ST PETER UPON CORNHILL.



C.R. Ryly del.

F Bartolozzi R.A. sculp



London. Published 1<sup>st</sup> January 1799 by Rob<sup>t</sup> Wilkinson N<sup>o</sup> 58 Cornhill







SOME ACCOUNT OF AN INTERESTING  
MONUMENT IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER UPON CORNHILL,  
of which an Engraving is subjoined.

*On an oval tablet, within a mantle elegantly folded, are seven cherubs heads, arranged in a semi-circle, supported by clouds; the centre head being crowned with a celestial diadem. They are intended to represent the innocent victims of a dreadful contagion which happened in this parish on the 18<sup>th</sup> of January 1782. The engraving, after a Drawing from the Monument by Ryley which would have done credit to the pencil of Cipriani, is by the masterly hand of the justly celebrated Bartolozzi; and we have seldom contemplated a group in which ineffable sweetness of features, with a mingled expression of simplicity, innocence and melancholy, has been so happily portrayed. The pleasing attitude of the two heads on the right of the spectator was ingeniously chosen to denote that the two youngest children had been twins. The inscription which bears the impress of strong feeling and sympathy, was composed by Isaac Heard Esq<sup>r</sup> Clarenceux King of Arms (afterwards Sir Isaac Heard, Bart<sup>r</sup>); and it may be interesting to record, from the information of that gentleman to the writer of this memoir, some of the afflicting circumstances which, accidentally, connected him with the event, and gave occasion for the monument in question.*

*A Gentleman from Montreal, who temporarily resided at the house of M<sup>r</sup>. Munt, an eminent hatter opposite the East India house, had been recommended to the attentions of M<sup>r</sup>. Heard by a relation in Canada, and had expressed a wish to witness the festivities at Court on the Queen's birth night. M<sup>r</sup>. Heard having undertaken to procure him and any friends whom he might chuse to accompany him, the desired gratification, the gentleman called on him in a carriage, in which were also M<sup>r</sup>. Munt and his neighbour and friend M<sup>r</sup>. Woodmason; and they proceeded together to St. James's Palace. Whilst in the enjoyment of the gay and splendid scene in the Ball-room, the distressing intelligence was conveyed to M<sup>r</sup>. Woodmason that his extensive premises in Leadenhall Street were on fire and in imminent peril of total destruction. The party returned with all possible expedition into the city and alighted at M<sup>r</sup>. Munt's, where they found M<sup>r</sup>. Woodmason in a state of indescribable anxiety, her own house being at this time nearly consumed. The rapid and irresistible course of the flames, acting upon the combustible contents of the warehouses of a wholesale stationer, had rendered it impracticable to save any thing; and the horrible apprehension that seven infants, of the ages of from three to nine years, the entire offspring of M<sup>r</sup>. & M<sup>s</sup>. Woodmason, and whose apartments were in a part of the building which, immediately after the breaking out of the fire had become inaccessible, had awfully perished, was, after the most agonizing suspense created by fleeting rumours of their safety, at length converted into miserable certainty.*

*After a night of the most poignant suffering, during which every possible aid and consolation had been ministered to the bereaved parents, M<sup>r</sup>. Heard returned home borne down with anxiety and distress; and, in a few hours, was informed that the remains of the poor children had been discovered amongst the ruins of the building.*

*When the first access of grief had, in some degree, subsided, M<sup>r</sup>. & M<sup>s</sup>. Woodmason expressed to M<sup>r</sup>. Heard their wish to preserve some public memorial of this great calamity; and he thereupon formed the design for the monument which was soon afterwards executed and placed in the church of St. Peter.*

*One of the greatest blessings compassionately bestowed upon mortals by a kind Providence, and indeed necessary for their preservation during the short period of their existence on earth, is the faculty of assuaging the most violent affliction by familiarising the mind to the objects and circumstances of it, however painful or overwhelming. Many weeks had not elapsed after the heart rending event, before the sorrowful mother of these tenderly beloved infants had by slow degrees brought herself to dwell with melancholy complacency on her loss and to seek even the means of perpetuating the remembrance of it. With this view she had again recourse to M<sup>r</sup>. Heard who planned for her a pair of bracelets, on one of which were the portraits of four and, on the other, of three of the children. The one was inscribed "Suffer little children to come unto me," and the other "For of such is the Kingdom of heaven." At the base of each was represented a phoenix issuing from its ashes; and within the bracelets next the Arm, were the names of the infant sufferers.*







Peter's to commemorate the terrific destruction of the seven children of Mr. James Woodmason, a wholesale stationer of Leadenhall Street,<sup>a</sup> by fire, during the night of Friday, January 18th, 1782. An extraordinary account of this dreadful calamity, published at the time, and called "authentic,"<sup>b</sup> states that Mr. Woodmason with several friends had gone to the gallery of the ball-room of St. James's, it being the anniversary appointed to be held as the Queen's birth-day; leaving at home with his wife three female servants and two young men belonging to his establishment: his clerks and footmen being all absent, and even the females also appear to have left the house, excepting one maid-servant. About half-past ten Mrs. Woodmason visited all the children according to her usual custom, and found them all sleeping excepting the elder, with whom she conversed: five of them being in the nursery, over her own bedchamber in front of the house, and two others immediately above them. She then returned to her room, and had partly undressed, but went into another chamber to bathe her feet, sending a servant into her own apartment with a glass of water. About five minutes after she heard a violent shriek and cry of fire, upon which she ran out and saw her bed in flames: in consequence, according to a report of the period, of the light having communicated to the white drapery of the looking glass and toilette. Mrs. Woodmason hastily called out to the servant to save the children, but she in her alarm rushed *down* stairs for assistance, followed by her mistress, both of them loudly exclaiming for aid; yet neither of them had the presence of mind to shut the door of the chamber in which the fire began. No answer was returned to them, and no one came to them; the kitchen was found empty; and Mrs. Woodmason then went into the dining-room, opened a window, and called out Fire! upon which several persons in the street promised to assist her, and desired her to open the street-door. She effected this with much difficulty, crying out for them to save her children, and was then carried senseless to a house opposite; where she remained for sometime in agonies not to be described until assured that her children were safe. This, however, was only a humane deception, since the flames soon reached the staircase, and cut off all possibility of succour or retreat; whilst the fire rushed so vehemently from the chamber-door with so dense a smoke, that those who first entered dared not venture up to the second floor, and the whole of the children were consumed. A want of water also for nearly an hour, allowed the conflagration to spread to the warehouse behind and the adjoining houses, and it was not until nearly 3 o'clock on Saturday morning that the fire was abated.<sup>c</sup> In the interim a neighbour had gone to St. James's for Mr. Woodmason, and upon his arrival, though all cried out to him that his children were safe, he was soon convinced by his own observation and the answers given to him, that they were destroyed: he found his wife in the greatest agonies, and his feelings and sufferings may be better imagined than expressed.<sup>d</sup> When the wall of the house suddenly fell some other persons were killed by the overthrow.<sup>e</sup>

On Monday, January 21st, the eldest daughter of the family was dug out of the ruins, with the body of a lad, said to be an apprentice from Bunhill-row,<sup>f</sup> and on Wednesday "night were interred in the vault under St. Peter's Church, Cornhill, the remains of Mr. Woodmason's seven children taken out of the ruins of the late fire at his house. Three were put into one coffin: the other four were taken up so entire that they had a coffin for each. Likewise were interred the son of Mr. Noble, breeches-maker, next door to Mr. Woodmason's; and a young man, a watchmaker; whose bodies were taken out of the ruins."<sup>g</sup>—so much curiosity was excited by the fatal termination of this fire, that though it was of such a very limited extent, great numbers went daily merely to look at the remains of the house. The interest felt for the misfortunes of the family was also very general and intense, and *The Morning Chronicle* for Tuesday, January 29th, states, that "last week the King and Queen sent twice to enquire after Mr. and Mrs. Woodmason. The Duke of Gloucester attended them in person; and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland sent to them in the most tender manner. They are now at a relation's in Bloomsbury Square; as well as can be expected after so severe a trial. The East India Company have kindly offered Mr. Woodmason room in their warehouses to carry on his affairs, till he can suit himself in a house."—Another act of great friendship and humanity was the erection of that beautiful monument over the remains of the seven children represented in the annexed Plate: "the spontaneous tribute," as the elegant inscription states, "of a sympathising friend of the bereaved parents, their companion through the night of the 18th of January." The first notice relating to it is entered on the parochial minutes of Thursday, April 11th, 1782; when it is recorded that Mr. Richard Board "requested the Vestry on behalf of Mr. James Woodmason, for leave to erect a monument in the Church, which was unanimously agreed to."

In one of the original accounts of this fire, appears a notice of the very great utility of a number of bags brought from Cornhill watch-house and used for making a dam for the water, instead of the usual slight layers of

<sup>a</sup> The house at which this dreadful calamity took place, was situate between some ancient wooden buildings at the western end of the Old East India House, No. 5, on the south side of Leadenhall Street. Whilst it was re-erecting Mr. Woodmason removed to No. 129, in the same Street, and returned to his own place of residence in 1785. This date is embossed upon the boundary-plate of St. Peter's Parish now fixed against the edifice erected on this memorable spot, as it forms the most eastern extremity of that district: it is at present, December 1833, No. 11, and is occupied by Messrs. John Prince and Co. Clothiers.

<sup>b</sup> "An Authentic Statement of the dreadful calamity which happened at Mr. Woodmason's house in Leadenhall Street on Friday, Jan. 18th." *Universal Magazine*, January 1782, vol. lxx. p. 53. *London Chronicle*, Tuesday Jan. 22nd to 24th. p. 83.—In the answers to Correspondents attached to the *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday, Jan. 24th, the printer mentions his having received several articles relating to the fire, within the last three days, as well as some censure for not having copied the various paragraphs relating to it in the other papers: but he adds that he considered the event to have been attended with circumstances so shocking to humanity, that curiosity on the subject was thoughtless and unfeeling, and "the sooner it was obliterated from the recollection of the public the better."

<sup>c</sup> *The London Chronicle* from Thursday Jan. 17th to 19th, 1782, p. 72.

<sup>d</sup> *Authentic Statement*, &c.—In the *Morning Herald and Daily Advertiser* of Monday Jan. 21st, it is most absurdly and mischievously stated, that the yeoman who went to call Mr. Woodmason from the gallery at St. James's, exclaimed to him aloud, "Mr. Woodmason come down, for your wife and six children are all burnt in their beds!"—The same paper denies the destruction of the children, and adds that they were all in the country at the time of the fire.

<sup>e</sup> *Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser*, Monday Jan. 21st.

<sup>f</sup> *London Chronicle* from Tuesday Jan. 22nd to 24th. p. 88.

<sup>g</sup> *Morning Chronicle*, Monday Jan. 1st, and Tuesday Jan. 22nd.

<sup>h</sup> *Authentic Statement*, &c.



straw or litter, which are so easily carried away. Three of those bags were found in less than a minute to collect a head of water sufficient to supply the pipes of four engines, the superflux being received into a second dam, both of which remained firm, and even served as a bridge for persons crossing in saving the goods. The want of water, however, was the cause of a complaint concerning the state of the reservoir then making opposite the north door of St. Peter's Church Cornhill; in consequence of a resolution passed at a Wardmote of Cornhill Ward.<sup>a</sup> A Defence from an inhabitant of the vicinity in the *Morning Chronicle* of Friday 25th, states that the engines were then completed, and would be fixed so soon as liberty could be obtained of the City and grants from the Water-Companies, memorials for which had been presented and were waiting the usual forms and meetings of public bodies. Had the reservoir been quite ready, observes this notice, "nothing more could have been done, there being water sufficient on turning the cocks and plugs: nothing could have saved Mr. Woodmason's house; though it may with confidence be asserted that the great and ready assistance did save the wooden buildings standing on each side, as well as those on the opposite side of the way." In the formation of this tank, the workmen dug through three different strata of foundations before they came to the solid earth. These were supposed to have been the deposits of successive fires; and from the lowermost and oldest being composed of woodashes, it was assumed to be the very ancient remains of London when the whole city was built of wood. The labourers having dug below the foundation of the present Church of St. Peter, upon sinking still lower they came to the remains of a much older building; and fearing that the edifice might fall upon them, they refused to proceed unless Mr. Blackburn, the engineer, would encounter with them the hazard of the earth falling in, which he did, and some distance lower they met with a human skeleton. The undertaking was at length completed at the expense of 700*l.* subscribed by the adjoining Parishes and the Fire Offices; and a reservoir of water was erected, which was filled by the common Thames water-works, and furnished to the largest engine a sudden supply sufficient for all purposes till more could be obtained from fire-plugs, &c. The bricks used for the walls of this tank were made for the purpose, and exactly fitted in dovetails and mortices, being wedged together in cement by the blows of a hammer. Above the tank are now erected two broad cast-iron pillars containing the engines by which it is worked, a short distance to the east of the north door of St. Peter's Church, at the extremity of the pavement in Cornhill. These engines are wrought at certain periods that they may be in constant readiness for use; and the sum of 17*s.* 6*d.* is paid monthly by the Parishes of St. Michael and St. Peter, alternately, for working them, on an order signed by the Deputy of Cornhill Ward: their power and the contents of the tank are capable of flooding the streets down to St. Mary at Axe.

#### INTERMENTS IN THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. PETER UPON CORNHILL.<sup>e</sup>

Roger Avenor, buried on the south side of the Church, 1274.

Walter De Avenor, under or near the tomb of his father, 1305:—Nicholas Pycot,<sup>d</sup> Alderman and Mercer, at the Altar of St. Nicholas, 1312:—Philip de Ufford, and Juliana his wife; he died 1321:—Robert Pany, 1326:—Hugh de Waltham, clerk, 1335; *doubtful*:—Hugh De Kent, and Matilda De Caxton, his wife; he died 1347:—Robert De Manhale, Chandler; on the north side of the Church, 1360:—William Byshop, 1370:—William of Kingston, Fishmonger, buried before the Altar of the Holy Trinity, in a tomb erected by him in his lifetime; he died July 12th, 1375,<sup>e</sup>—John Foxton, 1382; Arms, Gules, a Chevron between 3 bugles sable, stringed and garnished, Or.

"Orate pro anima Johannis Beauchamp De la Holt, Militis. Qui Obiit 1407. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen;" Arms (Gules) a fesse between six billets (Or) the shield surmounted by a helmet:—John Waleys, alias Conevsburgh,<sup>f</sup> Poulterer, and Johanna Waleys, under a marble tomb; he died April 25th, 1410:—Richard Stondon, alias Manhale,<sup>g</sup> under a marble tomb; died March 14th, 1411:—John Butler, Hostiller; died Sept. 25th, 1412:—Peter Mason, Taylor, and Johanna his wife; he died Dec. 20th, 1412:—Hugh Rybrede, Fishmonger, died May 14th, 1413:—Richard Tutford, Horner, died July 22nd, 1414:—John Bernard, Vintner, died Oct. 7th, 1416:—John Lane,<sup>h</sup> Mercer, 1427:—"Hic jacet Johannis Sparke, Civis et Cheesman, Lond. Qui Obiit 29 Sept. 1425: Et Isabel uxor ejus, Quæ Obiit 24 Jan. 1428:"—Alice Briduel, Silkwoman, Widow; before the High Altar, 1437:—Margery Clopton, widow of Robert Clopton, Aldermen; in the Chapel of St. Mary, 1462:—

"Hic jacet in tumulto Doctor venerabilis Hugo  
Dauset, (Damlett) olim Rector, vere fideique Protector.  
M, C quater, quot X, ter IX, sit I, sex,  
Aprilisque die ter IV., semel I, migrat ille." (April 13th, 1474.)—

Joane Clerke, Widow, 1490:—"Pray for the souls of Thomas Lomner, Citizen and Mercer of London, and Elizabeth his wife, which Thomas deceased 28th March, 1492. And for the Children of them. On whose Souls Jesu have mercy. Amen." Arms on the dexter side of the inscription, Sa. on a bend Arg. between two cottises Ermine, 3 escallops Gu. Sinister shield a chevron between three leopards heads erased:—"Of your charite Pray for the Soul of

<sup>a</sup> "At a Court of Wardmote, holden for the Ward of Cornhill, the 16th day of June, 1781, it was Resolved, That a Tank or Reservoir, which will hold 18,000 Gallons of Water, be erected in the Front of St. Peter's Church in Cornhill, for the more effectual extinguishing of any Fire that may happen in or near this Ward; and that the expence of making the said Tank be raised by voluntary subscription."—The formation of this Tank appears to have originated in a Letter addressed to the inhabitants of Cornhill by Mr. John Sewell, the Bookseller, which was read at a General Vestry of St. Michael's Parish, and afterwards printed in a small quarto half-sheet,—stating the great and frequent destruction which Cornhill Ward had experienced by fire; the imperfection of the nightly watch, and the plan of a reservoir for water, to contain 323 gallons, proposed to be erected over an intended new watch-house to be made in the cloister of St. Michael's Church. The portico of St. Peter's Church was then pointed out as an improvement, which would admit of a reservoir containing 5940 gallons of water, and last nearly an hour at the rate of 100 gallons per minute; the usual discharge of a large engine. This latter was succeeded by another from Mr. Edward Nairne, the Optician, opposite the Exchange, dated Dec. 21st, 1780, also printed separately in four small quarto pages, which proposed as an addition, "the building of at least four tanks or cisterns of brick laid, and lined withinside with terras, under the high-way in the high-Street of Cornhill, or any other part of the Ward," to hold any quantity of water and to be filled by a pipe from the Thames, or New-River water-works. These tanks were proposed to be built like an arched coal-cellar, with a funnel in the pavement as an entry by which they might be repaired and cleaned, and it was calculated that one holding 6000 gallons would not cost more than 46*l.* the walls and arch being a brick and a half in thickness. The letter also replied to some objections which had been made to the design, proposed the means of paying for it, and noticed the great benefit which might be derived from large public tanks erected in the principal and most elevated parts of the City; especially at the great cross formed by Cornhill, Bishopsgate Street, Grace Church Street and Leadenhall Street.

<sup>b</sup> *Gentleman's Magazine*, November 1785, vol. lv. part ii. p. 485.

<sup>c</sup> The earlier part of the above list has been compiled from extracts from the Parish-Books contained in Mr. Wilkinson's MSS. which furnish the accurate names and dates of several of those remains of monuments noticed by Stow, as having been defaced before his time, as well as the particulars of several altogether unrecorded by him. The inscriptions and names of some of the later tombs are from Strype's *Survey of London*, Vol. I. book ii. chap. viii. pp. 139, 140: but those erected in the present Church are almost entirely from the series of monumental-Plates engraven for Mr. Wilkinson's intended history of St. Peter upon Cornhill.

<sup>d</sup> Called by Stow Nicholas *Pricot*.

<sup>e</sup> Stow unaccountably states that this great benefactor to St. Peter's Parish and London Bridge, was buried here "about the year 1293;" whereas his will is dated 1375, 49th Edward III., which agrees with the real time of his death and interment as restored by the above extract.

<sup>f</sup> Written by Stow *Unisburgh*.

<sup>g</sup> Printed *Manhall* by Stow, and dated 1503.

<sup>h</sup> Misprinted *Law* in Stow.



Thomas Pend, Citizen and Draper of London; and Elizabeth and Joan his wives. Thomas dyed 26th June, Anno Dom. 1499." Arms impaled, 1st coat a chevron ermine between 3 wyverns; 2nd coat, a fesse indented between 3 leopards' heads.

"Hic jacet Magister Johannes Breton, D.S.T. ac quondam Rector istius Ecclesiæ. Obiit 29 Sept. Anno Dom. 1500:"—"Pray for the Soul of William Spinke, Draper of London: who dyed 9th Oct. 1503:" here be the Drapers' arms only:—"Pray for the Soul of Henry Ade, Citizen and Grocer of London, and Merchant of the Staple of Calais: (and of) Margaret and Julian his wives. Henry died 15th April 1516:"—his coat barry of three;—"Orate pro animabus Henrici Patmer Pannarii et Civis Lond., Johannæ, et Julianæ filia Wilhelmi Poinces, de Essex, generosi, Uxorum ejus. Henricus Obiit 7 Oct. 1520." Arms on the dexter side Impaled, both quarterly; 1st. coat, 1st. and 4th. Patmer. Arg. 3 escutcheons Gu. on each a bend Vaire between two cinquefoils Or. 2nd. and 3rd. Three chevrons. 2nd. coat, 1st. and 4th. Poinces. Barry of 8 Or and Gu. a mullet for difference. 2nd. and 3rd. a chevron between 3 lozenges Ermine:—"Pray for the souls of Richard Vannel, Citizen and Goldsmith of London; and of Elizabeth and Joane his wives. Richard dyed 1521:"—Agnes Reed, daughter and heiress of Richard Reed of Wrangle, sometime Merchant of the Staple of Calais. Agnes dyed in the 31st year of her age on St. Luke's Day, 18th Oct. 1522. Arms impaled barry of 4, in chief 3 roundles:—"Hic jacet Willielmus Page, Civis et Pistor Londoniæ. Et Idonia, Johanna; et Johanna, Uxores ejus: Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen:"—"Here lyeth Edward Erlington which was Esquire of the Body of King Edward VI., and Chief Butler of England at his death: who died 16th Feb. 1558." Arms quarterly, 1st and 4th Arg. a fesse dancettée Sa. platée, between 5 cornish choughs proper:—Thomas Gardener, Grocer:—Justice Smith, &c.—A faire ancient tombe for Sir William Bowyer, in the south ile of the quire—

"In the Yeere of Jesus Christ's Incarnation  
One Thousand, Five Hundred, Forty, and Four;  
The Twenty-Two Day of April by just computation,  
In this place was buried with great honour;—  
Which proved a man meet to bee a Governour:  
For the Commonwealth of this high and famous Citie:  
Which departed not with finding great calamity,  
And pray we to God to grant his Soule mercy.

O London, if thou looke to the Lacedemonies,  
There to finde Lycurgus, that noble and kinde king;  
Or if thou seeke for Ciceroe's men of most prize,  
Or if thou apply thee to have the whole desiring  
Of Amphyon, Orpheus, or of Mæcenus, demeaning:—  
Seeke no farther to finde, for here hee is buried  
Which had all their properties for London's good ordering;  
Bee wee then of his honourable degree well conceiving,  
For his acts for ever be registred in London's meaning."

A faire marble stone under the Communion-table, plated about, "Here lyeth Sir Henry Huberthorne, sometime Lord Maior and Merchant-Taylor of this Citie of London; and Dame Elizabeth, his wife Hee departed this life, &c. And the said Dame Elizabeth left this transitory life in Anno Domini 1551:"—a faire plated stone neere to the other—

"Here under lieth buried William Messe of this Citie,  
Whilst he lived free of the Grocers' Company;  
And Julian his wife to whom 24 yeres married was he,  
By whom God sent him Five Sonnes and Daughters Three.  
And to God's will his heart was alwaies bent,  
So did his death shew a life well spent:  
Here is this written that other may remember  
His godly departure from this world the 26th of September."

In the same vault with Sir William Bowyer's body is Mr. Alderman Walthal's also laid; but no memorial yet made for him beside his funerall-banners.  
"1603. Oct. 22nd. Sunday. John Caunt, the yonger, fishmonger; this yong man by his fruits shewed his faith, which older yeld not. Hee gaue bountifully to both Vniuersities, to the Hospitall, to the poore of this Parish vij<sup>li</sup>, with many other legacies: his pit in the South Chappell, by Sir William Bowyer's. Yeares 24. *Luceerna lucens facem aliis.*" From the Burial Register, fol. 17 b—In a vault in the chancel upon the 18th day of December in the Year of our Lord 1625, was buried the body of Thomas Westrow, Alderman and Sheriff of London; the son of Timothy Westrow, sometime Citizen and Grocer, in this Parish. His hatchments and such ensigns as were belonging to his name and degree hangyng over him.—Neer to this in the Chancel about a fair marble stone is this inscription: "Here lieth buried the body of Judith Fowler, with her new-born son, deceased the 22nd of November, Ann. Dom. 1613. Stilo Angliæ." Upon the stone thus. "She was horn in Antwerp, the daughter of John Schine, Merchant (Stranger) of Middleburgh; and wife of John Fowler, Citizen and Mercer of London: She died in childbed, in the faith and love of God. She left behind her living one onely sonne and one daughter, Richard and Cornelia."

#### MONUMENTS AND INSCRIPTIONS IN THE PRESENT CHURCH OF ST. PETER UPON CORNHILL: FINISHED, A.D. 1681.

*In the Porch at the west end.*—Until the repair of St. Peter's in 1831, the font used to stand in a christening pew erected in this part of the building, upon a floor of black and white marble, against the exterior wall of the Vestry and on the south side of the door. Upon the upper part of the white marble bannisters which enclosed it was engraven "Here ly the bodies of Margaret and Mary, wives of Samuel Purchas, by whom he had eight sons and seven daughters; all which, excepting two daughters, lie here interred: who shall rise again and live for ever. Anno Dom. 1681. This Purchas gave this Font:"—Mary Weston, 1694:—Mary, daughter of John Ingle of this Parish, died June 27th, 1684, Æt. 16 months 14 days:—John Christian Hoffman, died October 4th, 1792, Æt. 61:—Charles Godfrey Hoffman, died March 4th, 1810, Æt. 39:—On the floor at the entrance to the Nave, very much defaced, Robert Fowler, March 1691, with two sons of his nephew, Robert Fowler, of this Parish, who layed this stone; viz. Robert, died November, 1691, aged 3 months, and Thomas, died November 6th, 1695, aged 7 days:—a handsome cartouche mural monument of marble, decorated with cherubim, drapery, and garlands, with a long Latin inscription, to the memory of the Rev. James Bucks, S.T.B. Obiit 4to. Januarii, 1685, Æt. 89.<sup>a</sup> Arms above Parted per fesse nebulée Arg. and Sa. the attires of three bucks affixed to the scalp, all counterchanged.—*In the South Aisle.*—"VIII sons and v daughters of Robert and Elizabeth Rowland, 1682;"—Ursula, wife of James Smith, Poulterer, died February 22nd, 1727-28, aged 74; also James Smith, her husband, died April 29th, 1732, in his 77th year; also Robert Smith, his brother, died July 11th, 1738, in his 78th year:—a handsome architectural mural slab of marble, decorated with drapery, winged skulls, and cherubim, to Jonathan, son of Isaac Gale, Esq. of St. Elizabeth's in Jamaica, died October 23rd, 1739, Aged 11 years wanting two days; and to Isaac, son of John Gale, Esq. of Vere, in the same island, died November 12th, 1741, in his 17th year. Arms above, Az. on a fesse between 3 saltires, Arg. as many lions' heads erased, Gu.—*In the Chancel—South Chapel.* An oval mural tablet of white marble, surrounded by drapery, and surmounted by clouds with cherubim, and a celestial crown, to the memory of the seven children of James and Mary Woodmason, consumed in the night of January 18th, 1782:—Richard Beck, died March 26th, 1714, in his 36th year.—*In the open Chancel.* Colinge, second son of Nicolas Bendy, of this Parish, died October 6th, 1687, aged 32; also Sarah, his wife, daughter of Jeremy Green, Esq. late Citizen of London, died March 12th, 1691, in her 32nd year:—Martha, daughter of Francis Brerewood, Esq. by his first wife Martha Graves; she was married to Roger Burroughs, Citizen of London, and deceased without issue January 24th, 1698, aged 25; also the above-named Francis, fourth son of Sir Robert Brerewood, of Cheshire, and divers years an inhabitant of this Parish, died March 25th, 1707, in his 66th year; also Sarah Brerewood, his wife, died April 16th, 1728, "being her birth-day, aged one hundred years:"—a slab with a long Latin inscription to the memory of Catherine, late wife of Richard Serle, of Lockleys, in the County of Herts, Esq. Obiit 5to Junii, 1760, Æt. 58; also Richard Serle, her husband, Obiit 17mo Novembris, 1767, Æt. 58. Arms in a circle above Impaled, 1st coat Parted per pale Or and Sa. 2nd coat defaced. Crest on a wreath a tower Or, with flames issuing from the battlements proper. Against the south-east pier a very stately cartouche marble monument, with drapery, cherubim, &c. to Lewis Grenewell, died August 24th, 1719, aged 53; also William Grenewell, late of this Parish, died April 13th, 1722, aged 47; erected by their sister Mrs. Mary Grenewell, the only remains of Richard Grenewell, late of Northwood, in the Isle of Wight, Gent.; also Mrs. Mary Grenewell, died July 5th, 1737, aged 65 years. Arms above Or, 2 bars Az. between 3 Ducal coronets Gu.—*On the North Side of the Altar* a slab to the memory of "Mrs. Bridget Searle, wife of Mr. Edward Searle, of this Parish, merchant, who died the 17th day of March, 1713, and also four of their children: it is her desire that her ashes may never be removed."—*On the pavement in front of the Altar within the rails,* on a small square slab, "October the 29th, 1734, Died John, Lord Bishop of Carlisle;" namely, Dr. Waugh, Rector of this Church.—*In the North Aisle.* An oval mural tablet of white marble to Charles Chauncy, many years an inhabitant of this Ward, died January 3rd, 1763, in his 89th year: also Martha, his wife, died November 15th, 1752, aged 72; also Martha, Elizabeth, and Mary, their daughters, who died young: a slab with a Latin inscription to Mrs. Emma Sanderson, the pious, beloved, and sole wife of Mr. Robert Sanderson, Citizen of London, who after twenty years of weary widowhood deceased August 3rd, 1705.

"Ipsique Denuo in loco conuicta  
Sunt hic etiam sua prælia Laudi."

<sup>a</sup> Malcolm in his *Londinum Redivivum*, vol. iv. p. 572, unaccountably observes of this monument that it was "erected to the memory of Dr. James Buck, Rector of this Parish," which is altogether erroneous; the words which he has misunderstood signifying only that he was a very excellent and diligent servant of this Church, probably as Lecturer, or Curate for Dr. Beveridge, who was Rector of St. Peter's in the time of Dr. Bucks.

<sup>b</sup> Another interment in this Church from the same Island, is mentioned in the *London Post* of Monday, Nov. 20th to 23rd 1724. N.S. "Last Friday night the corpse of Major Rose, a Jamaica merchant, was interred at St. Peter's Cornhill, from Mercer's Hall, in the most pompous manner; the body laid in a leaden coffin, and dressed in the richest linen and lace and scarlet hose with gold clokes, after the custom of America."



*In the Centre Aisle.*—William Hinton, Citizen and Ironmonger of London, died September 16th, 1689, aged 73; and Elizabeth Chewning, his first wife, died February 15th, 1672, aged 51, by whom he had 6 sons and two daughters; also of Rebecca Leman, his second wife, by whom he had no issue, who died November 26th, 1692, aged 50, "who ordered by her will this stone to be laid:"—Walter Tredway, died August 24th, 1710; Samuel Tredway, died July 14th, 1712:—Elizabeth Angell, died September 23rd, 1762; Anne and Catherine Angell, died June 13th, 1769; J. B. Angell, died November 29th, 1782; Elizabeth Angell, mother of the above, died August 22nd, 1795, aged 59.—Of the latter family which has now been for nearly a century eminent in St. Peter's Parish, the Church also contains the following memorials.—A slab to John Baptist Angell, died December 1st, 1782, aged 84; Elizabeth, wife of William Angell of Cornhill, died August 22nd, 1795, aged 61; George, their son, died February 1st, 1803, aged 30; Elizabeth Lees their granddaughter, died October 2nd, 1804, aged 5 years and 8 months; also the above William Angell, died January 5th, 1815, in his 82nd year: a slab to William son of W. S. Angell, born 2nd March, 1796, died 2nd February, 1801; and Sarah Angell, born 10th September, 1803, died 28th September 1807.

There are also the following inscriptions in various parts of this building.—"4 of St. J. B. children buried here:"—"Mr. . . . Matthew Beck, died Jan. . . 1720, aged 3 weeks 3 days:"—Mrs. Martha Drafale, died June 4th, 1738, aged 60:—Mrs. Mary Jones, died 18th March, 1769, aged 55: Mr. John Jones, died September 30th, 1772, aged 56:—Henry Callender, late of Cornhill, London, Esq. died December 3rd, 1807, in his 61st year; Ellen, daughter of John and Ellen Vardon, of this Parish, died March 6th, 1804, aged 10; also of Henry, Mariana, John, Hugh-James, and Mary Ann, who died in their infancy; also of Edward son of the above, died October 9th, 1808, aged 5 years and 10 months; also of Frances Wood, sister of the above Ellen Vardon, died October 11th, 1808, aged 52; also the above John Vardon, died February 22nd, 1809, aged 54.

*In the Church Yard.*—Robert Rowland, Clothier, of Stow in the County of Gloucester, died September 4th, 1690.

"My dearest loue 'tis but a time  
Before my dust shall mix with thine,  
And then our soules in bliss shall twine:—  
I come my dearest loue as I haue said,  
Happy and my bones. . . . . are laid. 171.."

A large and handsome altar-tomb in the south-east part of the Churchyard, removed in consequence of decay in 1831, after advertisement to any of the family remaining to repair it; Mrs. Mary Jones, daughter of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Mary Jones, formerly inhabitants of this Parish, died July 27th, 1738, aged 38:—Near the same an ornamented headstone to John Butler, Parish Clerk, died November 6th, 1768:—William Avery, died April 2nd, 1772, aged 44; also Susannah, his wife, died November 27th, 1774, aged 37; also Esther his daughter by a former marriage, died May 25th, 1787, aged 28:—Henry Thomas Avery, late of the Parish of St. Bride, died May 16th, 1797, aged 64; also Elizabeth his relict, died August 27th, 1798, aged 56:—*On the western side of the Churchyard.*—Thomas Day, died January 13th, 1805, in his 61st year; also Rachel Price his widow; also Catherine Day, died April 26th, 1806, aged 4 years and 7 months; also William Day, died September 28th, 1810, aged 7 years and 2 months, children of William and Catherine Day.—*On Tablets against the Wall of the Church, outside, West of the door.*—Thomas Atkinson, died March 8th, 1816, aged 48; also Sarah, James, and William, his children:—Henry Parry, died February 16th, 1822, aged 43.—*On Tablets against the wall of the Church, east of the door.*—Mrs. Mary Gould, died January 1st, 1811, aged 67; also William Gould, her husband, died January 5th, 1833, aged 89; also Sarah-Elizabeth, their daughter, died June 4th, 1827, aged 58; also Anne-Lydia, their daughter, wife of Mr. Thomas Hobson, of Grafton Street, Fitzroy Square, died January 26th, 1827, aged 53:—Mrs. Sarah Peacock, wife of Christopher John Peacock, of this Parish, died December 1st, 1813, aged 71; also the above Christopher John Peacock, died September 9th, 1815, aged 78; also Elizabeth Cork, their daughter, died 22nd February, 1833, aged 67:—James William Jefferiss, died April 12th, 1821, aged 45.

#### GIFTS AND CHARITIES OF THE PARISH OF ST. PETER UPON CORNHILL.<sup>a</sup>

Laurence Thompson, of London, Draper, who was buried in this Church, by his will dated in 1601, gave 20*l.* for the preaching of five sermons annually, until the sum were expended; which were all delivered by Dr. Ashbold, the Rector; he also gave 100*l.* in trust to the Draper's Company, to allow 5*l.* as the yearly interest to the Poor of this Parish in bread, and sea-coal or charcoal against Christmas, for ever; namely, 2*l.* 12*s.* in wheaten bread, by 12*d.* every Sunday, and 2*l.* 8*s.* in the latter. And his will was that the poor should come to divine service, or else to have no alms. This gift is still distributed.

Boniface Tatham, of London, Vintner, who was buried in this Parish February 3rd, 1606, gave 40*s.* yearly to the Parson for preaching four sermons, for the term of the lease of a tavern in Cornhill called the Mermaid; and thirteen penny loaves to the poor every Sunday for the same period. Expired.

Mr. William Walthal, late of London, Alderman, buried in this Church September 2nd, 1606, gave 20*l.* to the Parish Fund; also 40 marks, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, for as many sermons to be preached in the same Church; and 200*l.* to be lent to ten young shopkeepers and residents of the Parish, each providing two sufficient securities, by 20*l.* to each, at the interest of one mark, or 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, for four years at a time: the annual interest of the whole, amounting to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be distributed to the poor of the Parish in bread and charcoal. This gift is frequently referred to in the Vestry-books under the name of "the Mark Money." The same benefactor also allowed 5*s.* yearly to the Churchwardens and Overseers to take care that his will were effectually performed.

Robert Warden, of London, Poulterer, buried in this Church November 18th, 1609, by his will dated June 3rd, gave out of one messuage or tenement, known as the sign of the Pepper-Quern, lying and being in Bishopsgate Street, in this Parish, the sum of 3*l.* 12*s.* annually, for ever; to be distributed as follows:—2*l.* 12*s.* to the poor in bread, by 12*d.* every Sunday; and in case any freeman of the Poulterers' Company be residing in the Parish and wanting relief, then he to have a rateable share; 20*s.* yearly for two sermons, to be preached before the Poulterers' Company, on Ash Wednesday and March 10th; and 4*s.* to the Clerk, and 2*s.* to the Sexton, for their attendance at the same. All these have been regularly paid by that Company; and since 1773 the annuity has been increased to 5*l.* by an addition of 1*l.* 8*s.* from the Company's funds; of which 1*l.* 2*s.* are given to the minister, making his donation two guineas; and 6*s.* to the Clerk and Sexton. The house devised by this will is that at the angle formed by Cornhill and Bishopsgate Street, now (December, 1833) occupied by Messrs. J. and A. Arch, Booksellers; on the eastern front of which the Poulterers' arms are cut in stone.

Mr. John Malin, Physician, buried in this Church, May 25th, 1613, gave the sum of 40*l.* to be paid to the poor of the Parish every Friday Morning, weekly for ever.

In 1625 Thomas Symonds gave by will his house (in 1693 made into two), to the Poor of the Parish, with a garden in Coleman Street, valued at 6*l.* per annum, to be distributed in bread every Sunday as a memorial of him.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> This account is compiled from that given in Strype's edition of Stow's *Survey of London*, Vol. I. book ii. chap. viii. pp. 140, 141; the Presentment delivered into the Bishop of London's Registry at the Parochial Visitation of 1693, printed in Newcourt's *Diocess of London*, vol. i. p. 525; and the *Fourth Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire concerning Public Charities*, dated 8th July, 1820, pp. 145, 146.

<sup>b</sup> Of this property the Parish-Officers of St. Peter's had for some time lost the memory, no such entry being found in the Ledger of Rents and Gifts; but in the returns of



About the year 1630 Mrs. Lucy Edge gave 21*l.* 10*s.* to the Church and Parish; namely 20*l.* to the weekly Lecture, 20*s.* to the poor, 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Clerk, and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Sexton.

1635. Thomas Hinde gave by his will dated November 21st, 1635, 6*l.* per annum out of the rent of the moities of three several messuages, and an alley called Loxton's Alley, with the appurtenances, situate altogether in Leadenhall Street, one of which was called the Black Bull, and another the George; of which 5*l.* were to be given to the poor, and 20*s.* to the minister for preaching a sermon on the Eve of every Palm-Sunday. The 6*l.* are now received annually from the tenant of the Black Bull Inn; and the gift is distributed to the poor in bread and money, at the discretion of the Parish-officers; but chiefly in small sums of one shilling or sixpence to each person.

1637. William Dwight by his will dated April 11th, 1637, gave 1*l.* 10*s.* to the poor in sea-coal, charged upon the house in Leadenhall Street, where Mr. William Trunket, late of this Parish resided. The building thus charged is that occupied as Norie and Co's. Navigation-Warehouse, No. 107, whence the rent-charge is regularly paid; and it is applied by the Parish-officers in occasional gifts of coals or money to the poor of the Parish, distinct from the relief given by the rates.

1657. Thomas Hawks of Lincoln's Inn gave 50*l.* to be put out at interest or otherwise, as the Churchwardens thought fit, for the use of the poor for ever; which benefaction, however, was not received until 1681, and then with some difficulty. The Vestry ordered 50*s.* yearly to be paid to the poor for ever, out of the rents of a certain messuage belonging to the Parish, every St. Thomas's Day for this benefaction.

1682. Sir Benjamin Thorowgood, Knight and Alderman, built three shops at the west end of the Church, and settled them upon the Parish for the maintenance of an organ and organist to play in divine service, on Sundays and holidays; which shops in 1693 were let for 24*l.* per annum.

The Parish is also possessed of a charitable fund, consisting of 100*l.* 3 per cent. reduced annuities, which, in a book called the Ledger of Rents and Gifts, is stated to be Ralph Baldwin's Gift, but nothing farther could be discovered concerning its origin, or the particular purpose for which it was given. The stock stands in the names of Joseph Gough and James Palmer, who receive the dividends and pay them over to the Churchwardens, by whom they are distributed to the poor at their discretion.

This Parish likewise receives a share of 2*s.* yearly from a benefaction of Margaret Dane, entrusted by will date May, 16th, 1579, to the Ironmongers Company, of 12,000 faggots to be distributed to the poorest people of the twenty-four Wards of London, for ever: in respect of which the Deputy of each Ward receives 1*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* from the Company annually, for distribution in the respective Wards.<sup>a</sup>

The Living attached to the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill is a Rectory, subject to the Archdeacon of London,<sup>b</sup> the advowson of which was anciently united with that of St. Margaret Patens, Rood Lane, and belonged to the family of Neville of Essex. In 1281-82, they appear, with these of the London Churches of St. Christopher, St. Benedict Finch, and St. Olave, without the Tower, in a return of the possessions of John de Nevyle:<sup>c</sup> and in 1362, the first two advowsons, with the Manor of Leadenhall, were conveyed by the Lady Alice, relict of Sir Hugh Neville, to Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel and Surrey. In 1380 another Alice, widow of Sir John Neville, confirmed the same property and presentations to Thomas Cogshall, and others, who presented Clerks to the Living of St. Peter's in 1395 and 1398; but four years afterwards Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, was patron of the Church and owner of the Manor. 1405 Robert and Margaret Rikedon of Essex, with others, presented the Rector; and in 1408 the Manor of Leadenhall, and the advowsons of St. Peter's and St. Margaret Patens, were conveyed by charter to Richard Whittington and other Citizens of London, though evidently only as agents for the Mayor and Commonalty, to whom the property was transferred in 1411. Translated copies of the conveyance-charters and letters-patent by which this was effected, will be found in the account of the Manor, Chapel, and Market, of Leadenhall, contained in the present work. The Corporation of London thus became the Patron of the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill, which it has ever since continued; making the first presentation in 1429.<sup>d</sup>

#### RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER UPON CORNHILL.<sup>e</sup>

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Cause and Time of Presentation.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
John Mansyn.		
Henry Howe. . . . .	Decease of Mansyn.—14th March, . . . 1395. . . . .	T. Coggschal, and others.
William Aghton, or Ashton. . . . .	Resignation of Howe.—9th October, . . . 1398. . . . .	The same.
John Whiteby. . . . .	Resignation of Ashton.—6th December, . . . 1405. . . . .	R. Rikedon and others.
Thomas Marchant. . . . .	Decease of Whiteby, 16th September, . . . 1429. . . . .	Corporation of London.
John Conesby. . . . .	Resignation of Marchant.—15th November, . . . 1436. . . . .	The same.
Thomas Gascoygne, S.T.P. . . . .	Decease of Conesby.—26th November, . . . 1440. . . . .	The same.
John Cove.		

Charitable donations belonging to this Parish made to Parliament under the Act of 1786, is a notice of a sum of 6*l.*, the benefaction of Thomas Symonds, arising from a piece of land let on a building lease, which fell in at Lady Day 1787, consisting of two houses; and it also appeared in the Ledger of Rents and Gifts, that two houses belonging to the Parish in Little Bell-Alley, Coleman Street, were let to Michael Burke on lease for 31 years from Lady Day, 1787, at a rent of 42*l.* which premises had been previously let for 6*l.* per annum. From these concurrent statements it appears most probable that these two houses were the premises left by the will of Thomas Symonds, and described therein as a house and garden in Coleman Street, to which Little Bell Alley is contiguous. The lease to Burke having expired at Lady-Day 1818, these houses have been let from Christmas in that year at the rents of 60*l.* per annum for each house; the one to Isaac Rogers and the other to Charles Blackbird, as tenants from year to year. The rent has been constantly carried to the general Church account, no suspicion being entertained that it was appropriated to any charitable purposes.

<sup>a</sup> *Fourth Report concerning Charities*: p. 146.—Parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, p. 122.

<sup>c</sup> *Calendurium Inquisitiones Post Mortem*, 10 Edward I. No. 22.

<sup>d</sup> Newcourt's *Diocess of London*, vol. i. p. 523.

<sup>e</sup> The above list has been formed from that given by Newcourt in his *Diocess of London*, vol. i. pp. 525, 526, drawn up from the Record-Books of the London Registry; and completed from the continuation contained in J. P. Malcolm's *Londinum Redivivum*, vol. iv. pp. 572-574, revised by the Vestry-books of the Parish.



Names.	Cause and Time of Presentation.	Patrons.
Hugo Damlet, S.T.P.	Decease of Cove.—18th August, 1447.	Corporation of London.
Thomas Ashby, S.T.P.	Decease of Damlett.—17th May 1476.	The same.
John Breteyn, S.T.P.	Decease of Ashby.—10th December, 1478.	The same.
Simon Green, alias Foderby, A.M. <sup>a</sup>	Decease of Green.—14th April, 1536.	For that occasion W. Butt, M.D.
JOHN TAYLOR, S.T.B. <sup>b</sup>	Promotion of Taylor to Bishopric of Lincoln.—7th Jan. 1552.	Edw. VI. by right of Prerogative.
John Pullen, S.T.B.	Deprivation of Pullen.—2nd April, 1555.	Corporation of London.
John Hodgkins, S.T.P.	Displacing of Hodgkins at accession of Elizabeth, 1558.	The same.
John Pullen, restored.	Resignation of Pullen.—15th November, 1560.	The same.
John Gough, Cl.	Deprivation of Gough.—26th January, 1567.	The same.
Richard Porder, Cl.	Decease of Porder.—7th January 1574.	The same.
William Ashbold, A.M.	7th January 1590.	Queen Elizabeth for that occasion.
William Ashbold, A.M.		
William Fairfax, S.T.P. <sup>c</sup>	Sequestration of Fairfax.—7th May, 1644.	Elected by the Vestry.
Thomas Coleman.	Decease of Coleman.—20th June, 1646.	The same, by order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers.
William Blackmore.		Corporation of London.
Thomas Hodges, S.T.P. <sup>d</sup>	Ejection of Blackmore.—23rd October, 1662.	The same.
WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, Cl. <sup>e</sup>	Decease of Hodges.—22nd November, 1672.	The same.
JOHN WAUGH. <sup>f</sup>	Promotion of Beveridge to Bishopric of St. Asaph. 8th Nov. 1704.	The same.
John Middleton, D.D. <sup>g</sup>	Decease of Bishop Waugh. (6th February,) 1734.	The same.

<sup>a</sup> D.D. of Lincoln College, Oxford, 1501: "He was afterwards," says Wood, "several times Commissary of the University, and for his merits made Chaunter and Residentiary of the Cathedral Church at Lincoln, and also prebendary of Bykyleswade or Biggleswade, in the said Church. He gave way to fate 27th March, 1533, and was buried in the aisle called the Chantor's-aisle, within the precincts of the Cathedral of Lincoln."—Dr. Bli-s adds that he was admitted to the Rectory of All-Saints, Honeylane, London, Dec. 12th, 1494, and afterwards to other preferments; and that he was one of those recommended by the Chapter to the Archbishop of Canterbury to succeed Smyth in the See of Lincoln, but was not appointed.—*Fasti Oxonienses*, col. 8. vol. ii. *Athenæ Oxonienses*.

<sup>b</sup> D.D. and "Master of St. John's College, Cambridge; consecrated Bishop of Lincoln June 26th, 1552; but refusing to be present at a mass in the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, was like to have been greatly troubled, but that soon after he fell sick and died at Ankerwyke. He was one of the persons employed in compiling the Liturgy and Common Prayer published in the reign of King Edward VI., Ann. 1548, being at that time Dean of Lincoln."—*Newcourt*, vol. i. p. 526. note f.

<sup>c</sup> This divine was also Vicar of East-Ham, in Essex, Dean of Sion College in London, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles I. "He was originally of the University of Cambridge and came to the living of St. Peter, Cornhill, in the year 1626, if I mistake not. He is one of White's scandalous and malignant priests, in whose infamous Century the causes of his sequestration are thus assigned: That he refused to admit lecturers into his house; that he used to play at cards on the sabbath-day; to be often drunk; and to frequent the company of ill women in a very suspicious manner; and that he had charged the Parliament to be the cause of all the troubles and disturbances in the kingdom; as also that he had neglected his cure, and supplied it with scandalous curates. Notwithstanding which heavy charges, I have heard the late most learned and pious Bishop of St. Asaph, one of his successors in this living (Dr. William Beveridge), say that he was an honest old gentleman. He was dispossessed of this living by the House of Commons, about August 1643, at which time Thomas Coleman was substituted in his room by the same authority. After his sequestration he was plundered and imprisoned in Southwark, in Ely House, in the Tower, and on shipboard."—*An Attempt towards recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of England who were Sequestered, harassed, &c. in the late times of the Grand Rebellion*; by the Rev. J. Walker, Lond. 1714, fol. Part ii. 168. See also *The First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests, made and admitted into Benefices by the Prelates, in whose hands the Ordination of Ministers and Government of the Church hath been*; by John White, Lond. 1643, 4to. p. 7. no. 18.

From the following entry on the *Journals of the House of Commons*, vol. ii. p. 807, it may probably be presumed that the inclination of the Parish was against Dr. Fairfax as a preacher, some time before he was sequestered from the living—"Die Jovis, 13<sup>o</sup> Octobris, 1642. 18<sup>o</sup> Car. I.—Upon the humble petition of sundry of the Parishioners of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, this day read in the House of Commons, desiring to have Mr. Marmaduke James, an orthodox divine, for their Lecturer upon Sundays in the afternoons, and that Mr. Edmund Broome, likewise an orthodox divine, may preach the Lecture upon Thursdays in the forenoon;—It is this day Ordered by the said House, that the said Mr. Marmaduke James shall be their Lecturer at St. Peter's aforesaid, to preach every Sunday in the afternoon; and it is also Ordered that Mr. Edmund Broome shall preach the Lecture every Thursday in the forenoon; And they hold it fit that he,"—namely the latter,—"shall have therefore the stipend that was formerly given to maintain the Lecture. And it is farther Ordered that Dr. Fairfax, the Parson of St. Peter's aforesaid, shall permit the said Mr. Marmaduke James and the said Mr. Edmund Broome, the free use of his pulpit, to preach the Lectures as is aforesaid, without any interruption or hindrance by him, the said Dr. Fairfax, or by any, from, by, or under him."—The Edmund Broome, or Broome, mentioned in the above extract, was probably the divine noticed by Palmer as the ejected minister of South Kippis, in Norfolk, and as a person who "was much esteemed for his learning, gravity, piety, and moderation; and was accounted an excellent preacher. So much was he addicted to his studies, that he left the management of all his temporal concerns to his wife. After he was ejected he exercised his ministry in private, as he had opportunity, to his old parishioners till the time of his death which was in 1667."—*Nonconformist's Memorial*, vol. ii. p. 220.

<sup>d</sup> This divine was of Christ-Church Oxford, D.D. Dec. 20th, 1642, collated to the Vicarage of Kensington in Middlesex, June 11th, 1641, and was sometimes a preacher before the Long Parliament, one of the Assembly of Divines, and a Covenanter; and after the Restoration he was made Dean of Hereford, on the promotion of Dr. Croft to that Bishopric in 1661, and rector of this Church, both which preferments he held until his death, about Midsummer, 1672, when the Deanery was filled up. His printed works are the following.—*A Glimpse of God's Glory*; a Fast-Sermon before the House of Commons, Psal. cxlii, 5. 6. Sept. 28th, 1642, 4to.: *The Growth and Spreading of Heresy*; ditto, March 10th, 1646, ii. Peter ii. 1. 1647, 4to.: *Inaccessibility of seeing God's Face whilst we are in the Body*; Funeral-Sermon for Sir Theodore Mayerne, at St. Martin's in the Fields, on Friday, March 30th, 1655, Exod. xxxiii, 20. 4to.: *Sion's Hallelujah*, Thanksgiving for the King's Return, Sermon before the Lords in Westminster Abbey, June 28th, 1660, Psal. cxxvi, 3. 4to.—*Fasti Oxonienses*, col. 52, vol. iv. *Athenæ Oxonienses*.—*Historical Register and Chronicle of English Affairs*, by White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, Lond. 1744, fol. p. 190.

<sup>e</sup> A celebrated and learned divine born at Barrow in Leicestershire, of which his father and grandfather were Vicars, in 1636-37, and entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, May 34th 1653; where he became B.A. 1656, M.A. 1660, and D.D. 1679. He was particularly learned in the Oriental languages and very exemplary in his life, and received Priest's Orders Jan. 31st, 1660-61; about which time Dr. Sheldon, Bishop of London, collated him to the Vicarage of Ealing in Middlesex. He was also Prebend of Chiswick in St. Paul's Cathedral, in 1674, Archdeacon of Colchester, in 1681, and Canon of Canterbury, 1684; at which place Kennet charges him with suffering many dilapidations arising from a mean spirit. He became likewise Chaplain to William III. and Queen Mary, and in 1691 he refused the See of Bath and Wells, vacant by the deprivation of Dr. Thomas Ken for not taking the Oaths; but on July 16th 1704, he was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph, on the translation of Dr. Hooper to the See which he had refused, though Ken was living: He retained some of the above preferments, with the Prebendary of Chichester, in commendam with his Bishopric. His death took place in his lodgings in the cloisters in Westminster Abbey, March 5th, 1707-8, and he was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He left the greater part of his property to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, with bequests to the Vicarage of Barrow where he was born, and the Curacy of Mount-Sorrel adjoining, and such of his books as were fit for the foundation of a Library at St. Paul's. His works were numerous and learned, the most celebrated being a treatise *De Utilitate Linguarum Orientalium*, Lond. 1658, 8vo.; *Institutionum Chronologicarum*, &c. Lond. 1669, 4to.; *Synodikon, sive Pandectæ SS. Apostolorum*, &c. Oxon. 1672, 2 vols. fol.; *Codex Canonum Primitivæ Ecclesiæ vindicatus et illustratus*; Lond. 1679, 4to.; *The Church Catechism Explained*; Lond. 1704, 4to. The following are Bishop Beveridge's works published after his decease by his executor Mr. Gregory. *Private Thoughts on Religion*, written about the age of 23; *The great advantage of Public Prayer and frequent Communion, with Ejaculations, Prayers, &c.*—both very frequently reprinted in 8vo. and 12mo.—150 *Sermons and Discourses* on various subjects, 1708, 8vo. 12 vols.: *Thesaurus Theologicus, or a complete System of Divinity*; 1711, 8vo. 4 vols.: *A Defence of the Metrical Book of Psalms, with Observations on the New Version*, 1710, 8vo.: *Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles*, Lond. 1710, 1716, fol. In the centre of the lower eastern windows of St. Peter's Church is a memorial of this Rector consisting of his arms painted on glass in an ornamented shield impaled with the coat of his See and surmounted by a mitre, with the date of 1704 on a compartment beneath; all contained within an oval: Arms. 1st coat, Sa. a crozier and key in saltire, Or, for St. Asaph: 2nd coat, Arg. a saltire engrailed between four escallop-shells, Sa. for the name of Beridge, or Beveridge.

<sup>f</sup> A memorial similar to that mentioned in the preceding note is also preserved in the same window of St. Peter's Church for the Rector Dr. Waugh, as Bishop of Carlisle, with the date of 1723 beneath it; the arms being, 1st coat, Arg. on a cross Sa. a mitre labelled Or, for Carlisle; 2nd coat, Arg. on a chevron Gu. 3 bezants, for the name of Waffe, or Waff of Cornwall. Another memorial of the Bishop is contained in a small square stone inscribed with his name and the date of his death, placed in the pavement of the altar, in front within the rails. Both the pieces of painted glass and this stone, were engraven by Mr. Wilkinson in the series of plates intended for his history of St. Peter's Church, with a fac-simile of the signature of the Bishop of Carlisle as Parson-Commendator. Dr. Waugh was sometime Fellow of the Queen's College Oxford, Chaplain to Lord Guilford, and Dean of Gloucester. On October 13th, 1723, he was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, when he obtained a license to hold the living of St. Peter's in commendam for one year, but he died Rector of the Church October 29th, 1734, aged 78, and was buried in the Rector's vault there before the altar. His published sermons are as follow.—*At the Consecration of Bishop Bull*; Hebr. xiii. 17. 1705, 4to.; *The Duty of Apprentices and Servants*, Psal. xxvii. 10. 1713, 4to.; *Public Worship set forth and recommended*; Psal. lxxxiv. 10. on re-opening St. Peter's after a repair, Oct. 18th, 1713, 4to.; *Reformation of Manners*, on Spital Wednesday; Rom. xii. 17. 1717, 4to.; Sermon before the King, Nov. 5th, on Nchem. iv. 11. 1717, 4to.; Sermon before the House of Commons, Jan. 30th, on Eccles. viii. 14. 1710, 4to.; *On the Propagation of the Gospel*; 1. Pet. iii. 19, 20. 1722, 4to.; Sermon before the House of Lords, Jan. 30th, 1724; 2 Chron. xxxv. 25. 4to.—The date attached to the name of this Rector in the above list is that of its first entry on the books of the Vestry.

<sup>g</sup> Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and Lecturer of St. Bride's. At the time he was elected to the living of St. Peter's it was estimated at 300l. per annum, and he returned his thanks for it to the Corporation in the following words.—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen. I am glad of the opportunity of returning you my sincere and humble thanks, for the signal favour you have done me this day in nominating me to the Rectory of St. Peter's in Cornhill: a preferment very acceptable to me upon many accounts, but most of all so as being conveyed to me by such hands as confer honour wherever they bestow a gift. Your forming so effectual an interest for me unsolicited, when I was providentially detained at a distance unable to solicit, has doubled the kindness on your part and the obligation on mine. And here I cannot but reflect on my late calamity (illness), both with grief and pleasure: with grief, because it prevented my personal address in due time to all and each of you, a service which inclination called for as well as duty; and with pleasure, because, instead of turning to my prejudice, through your generous goodness it has



<i>Cause and Time of Presentation.</i>				<i>Patrons.</i>			
John Thomas, D.D. <sup>a</sup>	.	.	.	Decease of Dr. Middleton.—30th March, 1744.	.	.	Corporation of London.
Thomas Roberts, A.M.	.	.	.	Decease of Dr. Thomas.—6th June, 1797.	.	.	The same.
John Page Wood, L.L.B. <sup>c</sup>	.	.	.	Decease of Roberts.—28th October, 1824.	.	.	The same.

With respect to the glebe attached to this Rectory, it has been already stated that in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth it included two messuages abutting on the parsonage-house on the south, and on the King's High-Street on the north ; which were let by the Rector for 36 years for the annual rent of 4*l.*, by confirmation from the Mayor and Commonalty and the Bishop of London. In 1636 the yearly profits of the living consisted of the following :—<sup>d</sup>

				The Charges of the Church.			
Tythes,	-	-	-	99.	18.	—	
Casualties,	-	-	-	16.	16.	8.	
Glebe	-	-	-	46.	—	—	
For 2 Sermons yearly,	-	-	-	1.	—	—	
For 7 Do. for 20 years to come,	-	-	-	4.	—	—	
				67. 14. 18.			
				First Fruits,	-	-	39. 5. 7½
				Tenths,	-	-	3. 18. 6½
				Bishop's Procuration,	-	-	— 10. —
				Archdeacon's Do.	-	-	— 6. 8.
				44. — 10½			

Upon the rebuilding of St. Peter's Church after the Fire of London, the Act of Parliament for the re-edification of the City<sup>e</sup> ordered that this Parish should "continue as it was," without any other being annexed to it; in compensation of which another Act directed that instead of uncertain tythes a fixed stipend of 110*l.* yearly should be paid to the incumbent.<sup>f</sup>—The value of the glebe of St. Peter's Rectory after the Fire, is stated in a Presentment of the property and charities belonging to it delivered into the Registry of the Bishop of London in the Parochial Visitation of 1693, an abstract of which is printed by Newcourt and Strype.<sup>g</sup> It is there stated that the Parsonage-house having been burned, the ground whereon it stood, "was let out by Dr. Hodges, then Rector, to Samuel Purchas, by indenture dated August 23rd, 1670, for 40 years at the rent of 15*l.* per annum. It lies at the west end of the Church and Churchyard in St. Peter's Alley, in length 70 feet from south to north. There are now (1708) standing on it a barber's shop, with a door and passage into another man's house behind ; a coffee-house with a little yard, and a bakehouse and two warehouses running along the back of the glebe-houses. The rent of 15*l.* per annum reserved upon this lease was parted with by Dr. Beveridge, the present Rector (1708), upon condition that the Parish would make it up so much as would purchase the lease of the house where he now dwells ; which being accordingly done, the lease of the said house, which is in Corbett's Court, was assigned over by Mr. Purchas, aforesaid, in whose hands it was, to Mr. Hinton, Mr. Bendy, and Mr. Trunkes, late of this Parish, in trust for the Parson of St. Peter's and his successors, by a deed dated February 8th, 1675, for the term of 40 years, commencing from Michaelmas 1674, for a pepper-corn a year. As to the glebe belonging to this parsonage, the said Dr. Hodges, in April 1663, did by one lease let out a parcel of this glebe, known by the sign of the Plough to the aforesaid Samuel Purchas for 21 years, at 30*l.* per annum rent. And by another lease of the same date, another parcel of this glebe, known by the name of the Cross Keys, to Thomas Laycock, for the like number of years, for 50*l.* per annum rent : both which were confirmed by the Patrons and the Bishop. But since the Fire of London, as appears by the said presentment, the glebe consists in three houses adjoining to the north-west end of the Church, wherein Mr. Elford, Mr. Dalton, and Mr. Overton, now dwell ; the ground of which houses was also leased out by the said Dr. Hodges to the said Samuel Purchas, by indenture dated May 18th, 1668, for the term of 56 years from the Feast of the Annunciation before, according to a decree of the Judges of Clifford's Inn at the old rent of 50*l.* per annum. Which lease is now come into the hands of Thomas Dalton, dwelling in one of the said houses, who consequently pays the reserved rent of 50*l.* per annum, at the four usual feasts."—The property of this Parish may be yet farther illustrated by the following extract from the Churchwarden's Account for 1727, given by Maitland.<sup>h</sup>

Payments as opposite	-	-	-	375.	18.	6.	Paid on account of the Church	-	181.	13.	1.
Edward Bently received	-	-	-	331.	7.	7.	Do. of the Poor	-	194.	5.	5.
Balance due to the Churchwarden				44.	10.	11.	375. 18. 6.				

turned to my glory. Gentlemen, words cannot express the sentiments of my heart : permit me therefore to refer you to a more solid proof of my gratitude and respect, I mean my future conduct : the whole tendency of which shall be, by the grace of God, to promote, so far as in me lies, in my spiritual capacity, the pure and undefiled religion of Jesus Christ through whom alone we can be saved ; in my civil capacity, the true interest of my King and Country and the peace of this renowned City : so doing, I humbly conceive, I shall best discharge my vast obligations to this honourable Court. Not long since, at the appointment of an honourable member of that bench of Aldermen, good and great in every view, I was gratified with a temporary relation to this ample City, as Chaplain to Sir Francis Child when Lord Mayor ; but henceforward, and from this memorable day, I shall proudly deem myself her adopted son, devoted to her for ever ; and shall strive to keep pace with the warmest of her children in zeal for her liberty and welfare, beseeching the Almighty that no weapon formed against her may ever prosper."—Dr. Middleton preached at St. Peter's for the first time on Sunday Dec. 22nd, 1734, from Psalm lviii. 2, to a congregation which crowded the pews by 9 o'clock in the morning ; but his printed discourses are *The Duty and Excellence of Thanksgiving* ; Psal. cvi. 48. Lond. 1730, 4to. : and *A Good Magistrate a Public Blessing*, Prov. xxix. 2. preached at the election of a Lord Mayor ; Lond. 1732. J. P. Malcolm's *Londinum Redivivum*, vol. iv. pp. 573, 574. In the same place it is also stated that in 1737 he received the living of Bushey in Hertfordshire, by the patronage of Samuel and Catherine Ibbetson, also worth 300*l.* per annum ; but this will be found erroneous by a reference to the list of Rectors there in the *History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford* by Robert Clutterbuck, Esq. vol. i. Lond. 1815, fol. p. 341.—The date which is attached to the name of this Rector in the abovelist, is that of its first entry on the books of the Vestry.

<sup>a</sup> In 1737 he was presented to the Perpetual Curacy of East Moulsey in Surrey, by Mr. Comer, Vicar of Kingston ; and he died there in his 89th year, Jan. 20th, 1797. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1797, vol. lxvii. part i. p. 166. In the same place it is unaccountably stated that "the patronage of St. Peter's is in dispute between the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council."

<sup>b</sup> Also Vicar of Tottenham, to which living he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in 1798. He died about August 1824, aged 74.

<sup>c</sup> *Minutes of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council.*

<sup>d</sup> Newcourt's *Diocess of London*, vol. i. pp. 523, 525.

<sup>e</sup> "An Act for the better settlement of the Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, in the Parishes of the City of London, burned by the late dreadful fire there"—22nd and 23rd Charles 11., 1670, cap. xv. sect. ii. article 15.—

<sup>f</sup> Newcourt's *Diocess of London*, vol. i. pp. 524, 525, from the Register-Books of the Bishop of London, and that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, marked Laud, fol. 136, 138.—Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. 1. book ii. chap. viii. p. 141.

<sup>g</sup> *History of London* by William Maitland, Lond. 1739. fol. p. 498.

<sup>e</sup> Act 22nd Charles 11., 1670, cap. xi. Sect. lxlii.



## account of the Overseers of the Poor

Jasper Waters, &c. received	-	376. 4. 10.
Paid on account of the Poor	-	373. 13. 10.
Balance to the Parish		2. 11. —
Paid for the poor in both Accounts		567. 19. 3.

The boundaries of the Parish of St. Peter upon Cornhill are as follow.—On the north side of *Cornhill* to No. 72, where the plate is dated 1821; and to No. 49 on the south: on the western side of *Bishopsgate-Street* to the northern extremity of the London Tavern, where the plate is dated 1774; and to No. 7 on the east: on the north side of *Leadenhall-Street* to No. 45; and on the south to No. 11, the house formerly Mr. Woodmason's, adjoining a passage leading into the Skin Market of Leadenhall; the plate of which is dated 1785, when that house was rebuilt: on the eastern side of *Grace-Church-Street* to No. 83, two houses distant from the Spread Eagle Inn; and on the western side to No. 11, where the plate is dated 1803. "It takes in," says the *Survey of London by the Company of Parish Clerks*, 1732, 12mo. page 127, "all Leadenhall Market, excepting the Herb Market; also Token-house Yard and Paved Alley, also Queen Street, leading into Lime-Street, with all other alleys, courts, &c. within this compass."<sup>a</sup> At this time the number of houses contained in the Parish was 171, but this has been considerably reduced by the improvements in Leadenhall Market, and the extension of the East India House on the western side. In the Population Report of 1811 the number of inhabited dwellings was only 131, and 4 uninhabited; and the whole now amount to about 127. The population of the Parish in 1801, was 1003; in 1811, 860; in 1821, 731; and in 1831, 729: the annual value of real property assessed in it in April 1815, amounted, however, to 13,204*l*. More than half the houses in the Parish were destroyed and damaged in the terrific fire which began on the morning of Thursday, November 7th, 1765, at the dwelling of William Rutland, Peruke-maker, the second house on the eastern side of Bishopsgate-Street Within; of which a Plan with a full account is given in this work.

## LIBRARY AND SCHOOL OF ST. PETER'S UPON CORNHILL.

The authority of Joceline of Furness is cited by Stow for the very great antiquity of the Library formerly belonging to this Church, the establishment of which is attributed to Elvanus, second Archbishop of London; who is also said to have converted to Christianity many Druids learned in the Pagan law. The apartment called the Library, was most probably situate at the western end of the building, about the first story of the tower; or in an edifice adjoining to it, with a gable end, two large arched windows, and an embattled wall and chimney, rising above the roof of the Church, shewn in the ancient view of Cornhill, and the Survey of the Parish of St. Martin Outwich already referred to. It appears to have been certainly one of the oldest parts of the structure, which Stow considered to be the steeple; and he adds that it was "of old time builded of stone,"—meaning probably about a century or more before his own period;—"and of late repaired with brick by the executors of Sir John Crosby, Alderman,"<sup>b</sup> as his arms on the south end do witness. This Library," he continues, "hath been of late time, to wit within these fifty years, well furnished of books, John Leland viewed and commended them;<sup>c</sup> but now those books are gone, and the place is occupied by a schoolmaster and his usher, for a number of scholars learning their Grammar-rules, &c. Notwithstanding before that time, a Grammar-school had been kept in this Parish, as appeareth in the year 1425. I read that John Whitby was Rector, and John Steward, Schoolmaster there; and in the 25th of Henry VI. it was enacted by Parliament that four Grammar-schools in London should be maintained; namely, in the Parishes of Allhallows in Thames-street, St. Andrew in Holborn, St. Peter in Cornhill, and St. Thomas of Acres."<sup>d</sup>—Such is the account of St. Peter's Library and School given by Stow; the following additional particulars relating to them are now for the first time printed from the Vestry-books of the Parish.

<sup>a</sup> An entry concerning the Parish boundaries on the eastern side of Leadenhall-Market passing into the upper part of Lime Street formerly called the Green Yard, occurs in the Vestry Books of this Church, in the year 1656; stating that "September 24th, being Wednesday, the Churchwarden, five parishioners, and Mr. Jarman, the Citie-Carpenter, Clement Bacon, Clerk, and Walter Yonge, Sexton, all went into the Green Yard in Leadenhall, to view the boundes of the Parish of St. Peter upon Cornhill. At which time they found an antient peece of brass, wheron was engraved the date of the yeere 1626, fastened on the side of the doore-post, at which they enter into Lime Street through a little alley. Mr. Bedford, the Clerk of St. Dionis Back Church beeing present, saw the peece of brass nailed there." The boundary-plate, dated 1774, is now fixed against the southern wall of the offices belonging to the East India House, in the fourth turning into Leadenhall-Market out of Lime Street; which enters nearly opposite to the north-east corner of the Wholesale Butcher Market. A similar mark for the Parish of St. Dionis Back Church is fixed beside it, and at the eastern end of the same passage is a boundary-plate for the Parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall-Street.

<sup>b</sup> Sir John Crosby Alderman and Sheriff of London in 1470, the tenth of Edward IV., by whom he was knighted in the following year. He died in 1475 and was buried in the Church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, to which he was a great benefactor, and in which a fine altar-tomb was erected to his memory bearing his effigy with that of his lady. His arms were, Sa. a chevron Erm. between 3 rams passant Arg.

<sup>c</sup> It is probable that the following memorandum of books, contained in Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. iii (part iv.) p. 48, relates to this Library.—"In Bibliotheca Petrina Londini.—Divisiones Thematum, Fratrisc Nicolai Gorham: Cowton super Sententias: Summa Faventina super Decretas: Holcot super Duodecim Prophetas."

<sup>d</sup> These Schools were established upon a petition presented to the House of Commons by "Maistre William Lyehefeld, Parson of the Parish Church of All Hallowsen the More, in London; Maister Gilbert, Person of Seynt Andrewe in Holborn subarbs of the said Citie; Maister John Cote, (Cove) Person of Seint Petre in Cornhill of London; and John Neel, Maister of the House or Hospitall of Seint Thomas of Acres, and Person of Colchirche in London." Their memorial stated that on account of the great decay of Schools and Learning in London, and the great number of learners unprovided for, the petitioners were "moven and stirren of grete devoeion and pitee," to complain to the Parliament that it should procure the King's ordinance, that in each of the four parishes they might "ordeyne, create, establish, and sett, a person sufficientlie lerned in Gramer to hold and exercise a Schole in the same seience of Gramer, and there it to teche to all that will learne." The King consented, so that it were done by the advice of the Ordinary or the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, Vol. 1. book i. chap. xxv. p. 162.—Stow's information concerning Whitby the Schoolmaster of St. Peter's given in the extract above, was derived from the MS. of St. Peter's Guild, belonging to the Parochial Records already cited on page 7.



1576. September 30th. Endeavour to be made to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the Bishop of London, to procure eight poor boys of St. Peter's Parish to be taught free in the Grammar-school called the Library; the Parson being willing.
1579. July 19th. Six Children agreed to by the Parson; Master Goffe, the Preacher's son to be one:—only 12*d.* to be paid by them at their first entrance; but to be first examined by the Parson as to whether they be entered into their Accidence perfectly, and can read, and somewhat write.<sup>a</sup>
- September 27th. Nothing yet concluded about the Library and School:—an enquiry as to whether the School belonged to the Parson or the Parish.
- November 8th. Four children proposed for admission; all rich scholars.
1591. February 14th. WILLIAM AVERELL, Schoolmaster, to be Parish Clerk whenever his kinsman shall resign, by the Parson's consent.<sup>b</sup>
1594. January 30th. The Cloysters under the School or Library to be new paved with paving tyle.
1611. June 21st.—WESTBY mentioned as Schoolmaster.
1612. January 10th. The Parish-Clerk allowed to teach school in the cloisters: to quit at a quarter's notice if dislike should be taken at him by the parishioners: to stand to the repairing of what his scholars break or spoil in the cloisters.
1622. Sunday, January 12th. The controversy between Edward Pensax, Schoolmaster, and William Fruak, Schoolmaster, to be decided by the Vestry on Wednesday, Jan. 15th.

<sup>a</sup> These were also the ancient conditions upon which children were to be received into Dean Colet's School at St. Paul's.

<sup>b</sup> In the Burial-Register of this Church appears the following entry concerning the above person written by his kinsman, the Schoolmaster of St. Peter's.—“1603, Sept. 23rd. William Averell, Clarke of this Parish, dwelling in Corbett's Courte, in Gracious Street.” The following curious notices and compositions of the former person, relating to himself and the Family of Averell, as connected with the history of St. Peter's Church, have been extracted from the Vestry-Books and Registers.

BURIAL REGISTER, fol. 12 a.

1592. Tuesday, Sept. 26th. “Matthew Auerell, sonne of William Auerell, Merchant-Tailor and Clarke of this Church; his pit in the west-yard toward the Church-wall. Aged Yers 5. In the margin on this entry.

*Hunc puerulum quem ego charissimum habui,  
olim in caelesti gaudio me inuenturum esse confido:  
postquam ab antro sepulchri, rediitua ejus caro  
tanquam nouus Phoenix frumentiq; granum,  
reuiuiscens non, tam a facilitate quam felicitate resurget.*

It reioices mee that I am well assured that this little youthe whom I held soe deare, I shall hereafter finde againe in Heauen, when his flesh hath beene renewed from the darke cauern of the sepulchre, like to some yonge Phoenix; or the wheat of the graine that is raised vp not less easily than happily.

Inquit G. Auer: Pater. φιλοσοργος.”

VESTRY-BOOK.

1593. Friday, June 29th. At this vestry Mr. Thomas Pigot and Mr. Mark Fryar were chosen to be Surveyors for the Plague, and to continue for 28 days following.

BURIAL REGISTER.

1593-4. March.

“Δόξα σοι Κύριε δόξα σοι ποσης  
Φιλανθρωπίας ἁβαστος παρα  
σοι. ποσης ἀνεξικακίας πλούτος.

*In numeros quamuis consumpsit morbida Pestis  
Seruauit Dominus meq; domumq; meam.*

In a thousand, five hundred, ninety, and three,  
The Lord preserved my house and mee;  
When of the Pestilence theare died  
Full manie a thousand els beside.

Summe of this yeare (in St. Peter's Parish) is 83. Theare dyed in London in all, 25,886. Of them of the Plague in all, 15,003.<sup>2</sup>

1594. Wednesday, Oct. 23rd. “William Ashboold, sonne of Mr. William Ashboold, Parson of this Church, a toward yong child and my scholler; he lieth buried in the Chauncell, vnder a small blewish stone, hard by the south dore: whose death wroong from mee these suddain verses. viz.

In mortem Gulielmi Ashboold.

*Dulce caput mi parue Puer, mea lux, mea vita,  
Patris deliciae, tum Genetricis amor.  
Etsi te subito iam tristia fata tulerunt  
Inuida nunc tibi Mors gaudia multa dabit.  
Tu mihi discipulus charus fueras, tamen at nunc  
CHRISTI Discipulus postea semper eris.*

My sweet and little Boy, my life, my ioyfull sight,  
Thou wast thy Father's earthly ioy, and Mother's cheef delight.  
Though heauy destinies haue tane thee soone away,  
Yet enuious Death shall giue thee loyes that neuer shall decay.  
Thou wast my scholler deare, but henceforth thou shalt bee  
A scholler of thy Maister CHRIST through all Eternitie.”

Ibid. fol. 19 a.

1595. Friday, February 20. “Gillian Averell, wife of William Averell, Merchant-Tailor and Clarke of this Church.

*Hujus mulieris virtutem, fidem, pudicitiam, castitatem, probi-  
tatem, ceterosq; animi dotes quibus perpulchre erat ornata,  
mihi si centum essent ora, totidemq; lingue, exprimere nullo  
modo possem: Domi frequens erat, non multinaga: vicinis  
amabilis non morosa: viro obsequens atq; fida: Deo obediens  
et religiosa: bene vixit et bene mortua est; iamq; omnibus  
malis liberata, ac leuata, eam vitam assecuta est qua nihil est  
beatius.*

This woman possessed virtue, faith, modesty, chastity, honesty, and other endowments of the soul, with which she was very richly adorned: so that if I had an hundred mouths their tongues would be incapable of expressing them all. She lived much at home, not often going abroad. She was kind and not wayward to her neighbours: dutiful and constant to her husband: and devout and obedient to God. She lived well and died happily; and henceforth she is relieved and delivered from all the evils of her life, and nothing remains to her but that which is blessed.

Shee died of her 17th child; her pit in ye west-yard by her children, at the right hand towards the church wall wheare ye bay tree stood.

In Vxorem suam Tetrastichon.

*Vxor casta, pudica, viro subjecta, fidelis,  
Præmia virtutis iam tibi larga manent:  
Mens tua stelliferum retinet castissima cælum  
Heu mihi quod tecum, non licet ire viam.*

A faithful, chaste, and duteous, wife thou euer wert to mee,  
And virtue's bounteous reeompense remaineth vnto thee;  
Thy soul most pure the starry heauens now keepe from earthly woe,  
Alas for mee that I with thee was not allowed to goe!

VESTRY-BOOK.

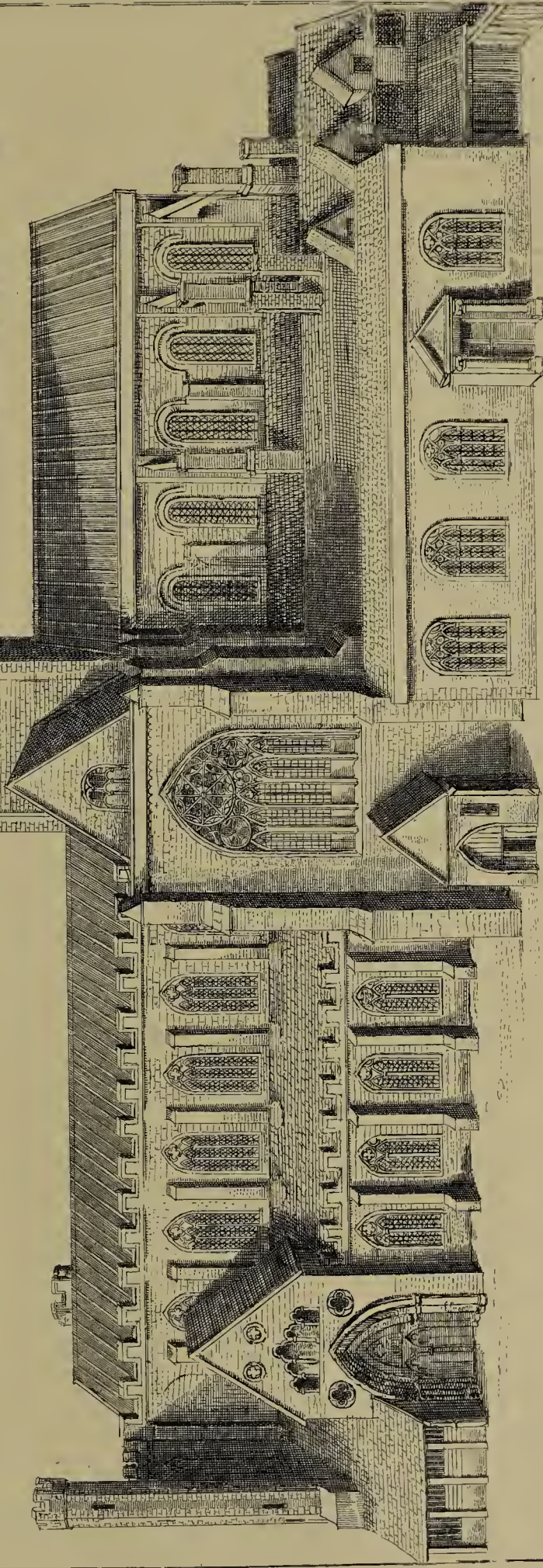
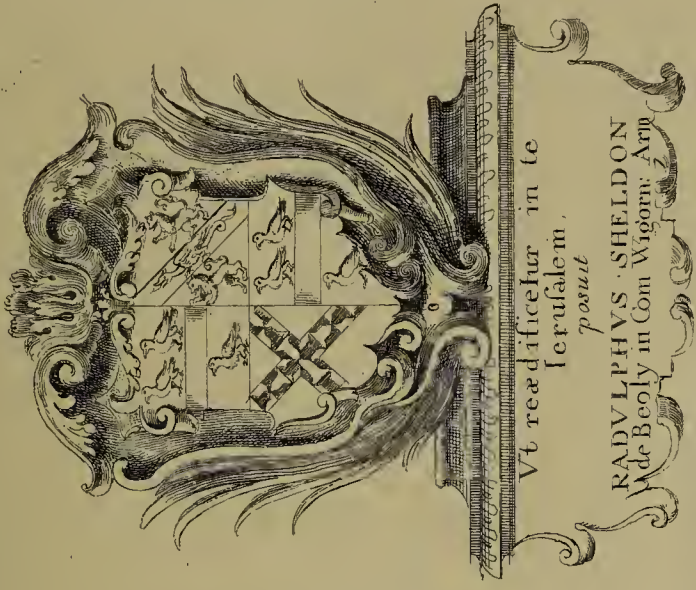
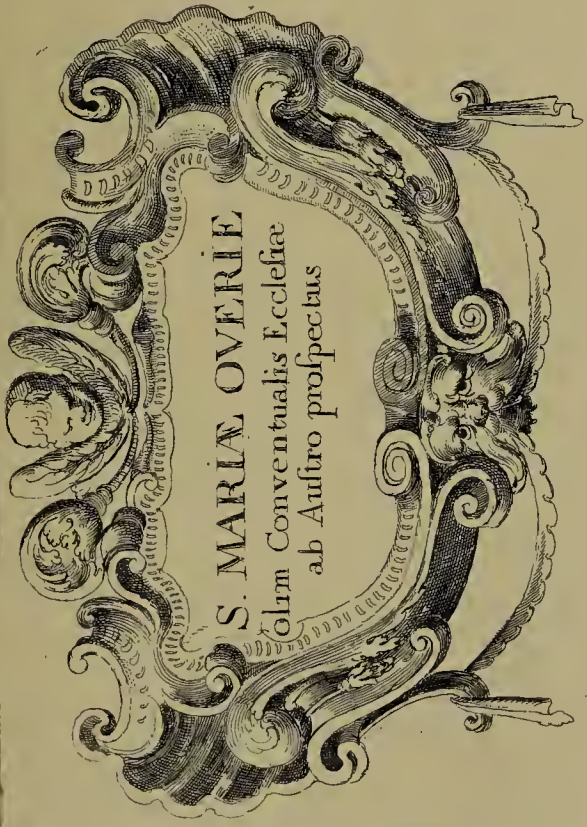
1598. May 14th. “Agreed that William Averell, Clarke of this Church, so soon as the Churchwardens have bought a Book of Parchment, shall engross and fair write into the same all Christnings, Burials, and Weddings; and he to have for so doing iij*lib.* paid him by the Churchwardens, and after for the continuation of the same yearly iij*s.* iij*d.*

The extent and accuracy, the beauty and ingenuity, of this record having been already fully described, it will be seen that the reeompense paid to the writer was extremely moderate, even for the sixteenth century. It appears, however, to have amply satisfied William Averell the Schoolmaster, by whom the manuscript was written for his kinsman the Parish Clerk of the same name, since he left in one part of it a memorial of his thankful and simple-hearted content; beside the many verses written in various parts of it, which evidently shew the work to have been a labour of Love. In the large initial letter of the title to the Burial-Register, the writer has introduced a device entitled by him “Emblema Auereli;” consisting of a ton, the ordinary mark for Cornhill, in which is planted a tall stem ending in an heraldic rose; referring perhaps both to the prosperous condition in which Providence had placed him in that spot, and the connection of the flower with the name of Averell, or April. About the centre of the stalk is a square tablet bearing the letters W. A., and in a border enclosing them the inscription Σὺ ὁ Θεὸς ἀντιληπτῶρ μου ἢ ἔπειτ' Αὐερ. Beneath the letter is written in vermillion, “The Lord hath giuen mee wine to comfort my hart, and made mee to flourish like the rose;” with references to Psal. civ. 15. Esai. iv. Ecclesiasticus xxiv. 16. xxxix. 13, and on the other side is written i. Corinth. ii. 14. *Spiritualia intelligo non terrena.* The labours of Averell in the Parish-Register appear to have ceased about 1624



1627. *Friday*, April 13th. The parishioners voluntarily give the disposal of the Library to Mr. William Fairfax, Parson, though in their own free disposal, for the placing of a schoolmaster; on condition that three children of the Parish be taught gratis, paying only 12*d.* at entrance.
- October 5th. Repair of the Library proposed to the Vestry. The Rector proposes to give 4*l.* towards repairing the School-house.
1644. May 7th. Notice to be given to the Schoolmaster to quit at Midsummer.
- 1644-45. January 1st. Election of a Schoolmaster, the candidates being GRAY, Erbery, and Winnington: the first of whom was elected.
1648. June 27th. The Library over the cloister used as a School-house to be let; the candidates being ALEXANDER SMITH, Edmund Cooper, and William Taylor; the first elected to occupy the premises at a rent of 20*s.* per annum, he repairing the same and teaching three children of the Parish gratis.
1652. February 1st. The Schoolmaster resigns; ordered to repair the school-house where required, and pay 40*s.* arrears of rent. Succeeded by EDWARD THURMAN.
1653. August 18th. A chimney permitted to be erected in the School-room.
- 1653-54. February 3rd. The rent of the School made 4*l.*—the scholars ordered to be brought to the Thursday Lecture at 10 o'clock;—the Widow Thurman to have all the profits of the present quarter, and 4*l.* per annum allowed her for two years.—HENRY GLOVER made Schoolmaster.
1654. March 30th. Glover removed, being called to another employment:—JOHN PHILLIPS made Schoolmaster.
1655. April 20th. The School-house out of repair.
- September 25th. Phillips having left the School, HUMPHREY RAMSDEN is elected Master: John Cadon in nomination.
1664. April 14th. Agreed that Mr. Ramsden the Schoolmaster do *read* the singing-psalms in the Church in future; Mr. Bacon, the Clerk only to name and tune the same.—April 20th. Agreed that upon Mr. Ramsden's good behaviour he shall remain in the office of Reader, and that he shall continue in the same until Midsummer next.
1666. June 21st. Agreed that Humphrey Ramsden, the Schoolmaster, his school having been shut up by order from the Lord Mayor during the time of the Great Visitation, shall have 4*l.* allowed him in consideration thereof.
- 1674-75. January 10th. Mr. ROYAL BATEMAN, Reader, allowed to teach school in the Tabernacle, during the pleasure of the Vestry.
1717. July 29th. Mr. WHITE to have the use of the Vestry to teach school in according to his petition.





W. Hollar delin: et sculpit 1667.

ANNO 1667. T. 1. P. 1. A.







### St. Saviour's Church.

WE are indebted to Hollar for having left us a memorial of the exterior of this church, before the rude and indiscriminating hand of Modern Improvement had obliterated those appropriate and venerable features, so peculiarly characteristic of *Gothic* buildings. The original is one of a set etched by that laborious artist to illustrate Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

From comparing the print (though but indifferently executed) with the south side of the church, as it now appears, we shall see how great a sacrifice has been made in late attempts to *beautify* this edifice, as it is erroneously styled, and how rarely such attempts conduce to the real improvement of a building, or accord with the original design of the architect.

Exclusive of the inappropriate coating of brick, which the whole of this side of the nave has received, we observe the mere outline of the windows only remaining; a want of liberality, or taste, having removed all those distinguishing ornaments which filled up their insides, and without which they appear mere blanks.

The window at the end of the south transept exhibits still stronger marks of this spoliation. It contained five smaller arches, or lights, within the great arch, which reached about the height of the spring of the latter. The space above contained a beautiful circular light, resembling a St. Catharine's wheel, and two smaller ones of the same form, with *quatrefoil* ornaments; the whole of the remainder being filled up with *trefoils* and beautiful tracery. The pediment above was adorned with a second window, of smaller dimensions, apparently pointed, divided into three lights, and decorated likewise with tracery. Nothing can be more flat and tasteless than the appearance of this part of the building at present.

The beauty of the whole exterior of this side of the church, and particularly the elegant south porch, have suffered much from the raising of the church-yard.

















W. Whitchels del.

West View of the CHOIR OF ST. SAVIOUR'S, Southwark, Surrey.

London, Published 1<sup>st</sup> January 1844, by Robert Wilkinson, A<sup>o</sup> 58 Cornhill. 44







## St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

THIS Church, founded on the site of the old Priory Church of St. Mary Overie, was newly erected about the year 1400, towards which, John Gower, the first celebrated English poet,\* was a great benefactor. In the year 1469, the roof of the middle aisle fell down; and in 1539, the Priory was surrendered to Henry VIII., valued at 624*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum. About Christmas after this, the inhabitants of the *Borough* purchased the said Priory Church, which was by charter made for the joint use, both of this and the parishioners of St. Margaret on the Hill, and called it by the name of St. Saviour's, Southwark, the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, on the south side, being laid to this, thereby enlarging the same, as is yet very apparent; and in the 32*d* of Henry VIII. the charter was confirmed by act of Parliament, constituting the churchwardens a corporation. In the year 1618, a screen at the west end was set up; anno 1621 and 1622, the Church was in many places repaired; the new chapel at the east end, which had been for above sixty years let to *balcers*, was in 1624 restored again to the Church, and 200*l.* laid out in the repair, all at the charge of the parish: the account of which is preserved on a table under the tower, in these words: "This Church was laid throughout with stone, new pewed and galleried, the great vault sunk, the pulpit and altar-piece erected, the communion-table railed, and set with black and white marble, the choir inclosed by gates, the south and west windows opened and enlarged, the whole new glazed, the sixth and seventh bells cast, the chapel paved, and all the church cleansed, whitewashed, and beautified, at the charge of the parish, anno 1703."

It is a noble, spacious Church, with three aisles running from east to west, and a cross aisle, after the manner of a cathedral, and is probably the longest parochial church in England. It is built in the antient Gothic order, both pillars, arches, roof, and windows; the roof of the body of the Church and chancel is supported by twenty-six pillars, thirteen in a range; that of *our Lady*, or *New Chapel* (now used for the Bishop's Court), with six smaller pillars; and that of the former Church of St. Mary Magdalene (on the south side), by six pillars like the last. There are galleries in the walls of the choir, adorned with pillars and arches, as in *Westminster Abbey*. The tower is erected on four very strong pillars, over the meeting of the middle aisle with the cross aisle; at each of the four angles of which tower is a spire, all built of stone, and the walls of the Church of brick and boulder; the roof is covered with lead and tile; the floor well paved with stone, and the floor of the chancel one step higher; the pulpit and communion-table are of excellent wainscot, finely finnied, the latter having enrichments of a glory, cherubims, doves, &c. placed on a fine black and white marble foot-pace, inclosed with rail and bannister, and with a wainscot fence, having iron spikes; the altar-piece is very stately and beautiful, in altitude about thirty-five feet of wainscot; it consists of an upper and lower part—the latter is adorned with four fluted columns, and their entablature of the Corinthian order; the intercolumns are the commandments, done in black letters, on large slabs of white and veined marble, under a glory and triangular pediments, and between four attic pilasters, with an acroteria of the figures of seven golden candlesticks replenished with tapers, all which ornament is under a spacious circular pediment belonging to the said Corinthian columns, which are placed between the *Pater Noster* and *Creed*, curiously depencilled in gold letters on black, each under a pediment, and between small pilasters. The upper part is adorned with four pedestals, and between them two attic pilasters, with a small compass pediment; on these six, and one on the middle of the pediment, are placed seven lamps; and in the centre of this upper part is a glory, in the shape of a dove descending, within a circular group of cherubims, all very spacious and finely painted, presented to the view, as it were, by the withdrawing of a rich curtain, painted in festoons; behind all which is a light window, the arch whereof is enriched with the figures of six swans and an angel. The organ-case is also of oak, very lofty, elevated on ten square pillars, the upper part whereof is adorned with three Fames, carved, standing in full proportion, about forty-two feet from the area of the aisle.

There are two handsome inner door-cases, opening into the choir, north and south, and an iron one at the west end of the Church, under the organ; also an outer door-case, on the south side. Over the aperture of the west door are the words of *Genesis* xxviii. 17; *Psalms* xxxix. 5; *Jeremiah* vii. 2, 3.

The dimensions of the Church are as follows:

	Feet.		Feet.
Length from the altar to the iron gate - - - - -	126	Length of the cross aisle - - - - -	109
Length from the gate to the west end of the Church -	71	Breadth of the middle aisle - - - - -	30
Length from the altar to the east end of the new chapel -	72	Breadth of the rest - - - - -	24
		Whole breadth - - - - -	54
So the whole length is 269		Altitude within the Church - - - - -	47
		Altitude of the tower and spires - - - - -	150

In which tower there are twelve excellent bells, celebrated for their musical tone.

The monuments in this Church are very numerous, and several finely executed; the most interesting of which are those of Bishop Launcelot Andrews, of fine black and white marble, with his effigies adorned as Prelate of the Garter; John Bingham, Esq., sadler to Queen Elizabeth and King James, adorned with his bust; Richard Humble, with the figures of himself, his two wives, and children, with the following beautiful lines:

Like to the damask rose you see,	Even so is man, whose thread is spun,
Or like the blossom on the tree,	Drawn out, and cut, and so is done.
Or like the dainty flower of May,	The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
Or like the morning of the day;	The flower fades, the morning hasteth;
Or like the sun, or like the shade,	The sun sets, the shadow flies,
Or like the gourd which Jonah had:	The gourd consumes, and man he dies.

\* There is a very good portrait of Gower, engraved from the monument, by Trotter, and has for a companion the head of John Lydgate, monk of Bury, who was likewise a poet and co-temporary with the former.



John Trehearne, gentleman porter to King James I. with the effigies of himself, wife, and six children; John Gower, the earliest of our English poets, with his figure at full length, his head resting on three books of his writing; he flourished in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. and died in 1402, aged 80; Lionel Lockyer, with his effigy at full length, in a fur gown; Mr. Blisse, with his bust under a canopy, and many others of an inferior description.

The living may be called a rectory improper, the churchwardens receiving the tithes to the year 1672, when the parish of Christ Church being taken out of this, the tithes ceased, but the churchwardens had power afterwards to raise (in lieu of the tithes) and levy upon the parish, a sum not exceeding 350*l.* per annum, to be thus applied: to two preaching chaplains per annum 100*l.* each; to the master of the Free School, 30*l.* per annum; and the residue to be laid out in the necessary repairs of the Church. The present chaplains are the Rev. Dr. Harrison and the Rev. William Mann, who alternately perform the duty weekly.

The exterior views hitherto taken of this Church are from the south-west point; the present one is therefore chosen from the north-east, as it not only forms a variety from those prospects already given, but that this side of the building makes a much more interesting and picturesque appearance, from the circumstance of its not having undergone the alterations and repair the southern side exhibits; every particle of its pristine architecture and original state, evidently shows it to have suffered little or no change, from the time of its first erection; and it is without question as perfect a specimen of antient ecclesiastic building as any in England. The northern part of this neighbourhood is so completely blocked up with the old buildings of Montague Close, and adjoining alleys and courts, that it is with extreme difficulty any thing like a sight of the Church in the direction the view here given represents, can be obtained, and it became an additional inducement to insert it, never before being engraved.

The vignette is composed from the most prominent and striking of the monumental antiquities still remaining within this sacred edifice; the most particular of which are the effigies of the Knight Crusader and old Overie, father of its original foundress, MARY OVERIE.

#### GATEWAY OF ST. MARY'S PRIORY, AND ST. MARY OVERIE'S, OTHERWISE ST. SAVIOUR'S DOCK, SOUTHWARK.

The Priory, of which the gateway at present is the only remains, was founded previous to the Norman Conquest, by a maiden named Mary, for sisters; unto the which house and sisters she left the profits of a cross ferry over the Thames, there kept, before that any bridge was built; this house was after, by *Swithin*, a noble lady, converted into a college of priests, who, in place of the ferry, built a bridge of timber, and from time to time kept the same in good repair; and lastly, the same bridge was built of stone, and then, in the year 1106, was the Church of St. Mary Overie founded for canons regular, by *William Pont de le Arche*, and *William Dauncy*, Knights, *Normans*.

The Priory was burnt about the year 1207, wherefore the canons did found an Hospital near unto their Priory, where divine service was performed until the Priory was repaired, which Hospital was after (by consent of *Peter de la Roche*, Bishop of Winchester) removed into the land of *Anicius*, Archdeacon of Surry, in the year 1228, a place where the water was more plentiful, and the air more wholesome, and was dedicated to St. Thomas.

St. Saviour's Dock is situate between Winchester House and Montague Close, and has its principal communication with the Borough, through Church Street, which it immediately fronts; the neighbourhood consists of very old houses, straggling and irregularly built, and but meanly inhabited; near the Dock was the prison belonging to the liberty of the Bishop of Winchester, called the Clink Liberty, where he had his house to reside in when he came to London. In the last century, St. Saviour's Dock was, and still continues a very considerable place for the landing and unloading of goods, and likewise of account for the coal trade; and, being so much resorted to by waggons, carts, and trucks, rendered the place and adjoining streets and lanes incumbered, dirty, and not so well inhabited. Montague Close hath several turnings leading to the Borough: *Pepper Alley*, however, is the principal; as may be seen in the plan, near which are the eight almshouses, erected and endowed in the year 1771, at the sole expense of ALICE-SHAW-OVERMAIN, for the benefit of four widows and four maidens. The Priory of St. Mary Overie, after its suppression by Henry VIII. was valued at 624*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum, after which the conventual church was purchased by the inhabitants of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Margaret, and the whole consolidated under the name of the parish of St. Saviour; by which title the Dock is now more generally distinguished than by its antient denomination of St. Mary Overie's.

In Montague Close it is said the gunpowder-plot was discovered by the miscarriage of a letter, which fell by mistake into the hands of Lord Monteagle, who at that period resided in this place; but that the letter was intended for him is evident from the inscription on the back, which is, "To the Right Honourable the Lord Mow'teagle." Lord Monteagle had a sister married to Thomas Habington, of Hinlip, in Worcestershire, who was concerned in various plots for releasing Mary Queen of Scots, and setting up a papist to succeed her; and was condemned to die for concealing Garnet and Oldcorn, the Jesuits, concerned in the gunpowder-plot, but was pardoned at the intercession of his wife and Lord Monteagle. Tradition, in Worcestershire, says Mrs. Habington was the person who wrote the letter to her brother which led to the discovery. Percy, the conspirator, whose picture is at Hinlip, was very intimate both with Habington and Lord Monteagle, and is supposed by Guthrie to have written the letter; but the style of it seems to be that of one who had only heard some dark hints of the business, which was perhaps the case of Mrs. Habington, and not of one in consequence of the happy discovery made by Lord Monteagle; particularly whoever dwelt there were exempted from having any actions of debt, trespass, &c., served upon them. But this privilege, as also those of other places, has been suppressed by act of Parliament.

Montague House is still remaining, but in a very ruinous state.





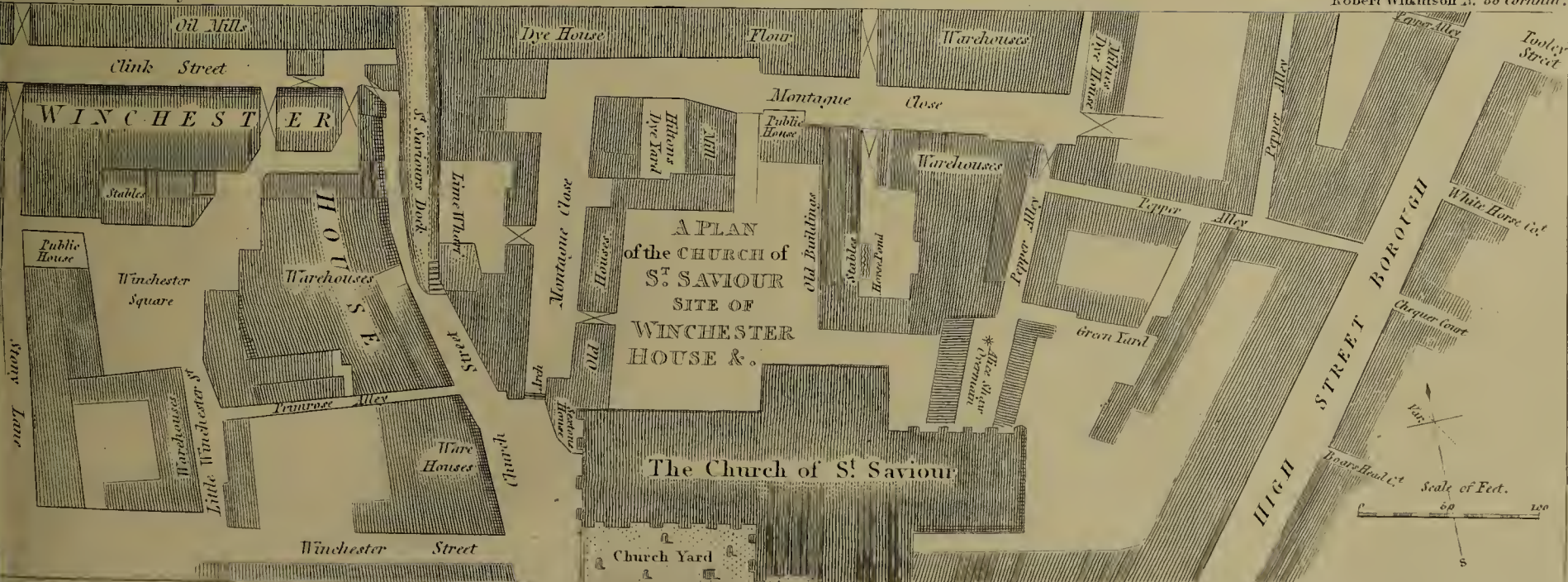
Winchelo Del.

Stow sculp.

GATEWAY OF S.<sup>t</sup> MARY'S PRIORY, SOUTHWARK.

Published 7<sup>th</sup> October 1811 by

Robert Wilkinson N<sup>o</sup> 58 Cornhill.



...forms an Entrance to Montague Close. The religious Foundation for Nuns whence this Place takes its Name, is said to have subsisted prior to the Norman Conquest. It appears however to have been refounded in the Year 1106 by Sir  
 ... de l' Arch, and Sir William Dansey, two Norman Knights, for Canons Regular, by the Encouragement and Assistance of Walter Giffard, Bishop of Winchester. The former Structure having been destroyed by Fire in 1207, was  
 ... by Bishop Peter de Rupibus. The Priory after its Suppression by Henry VIII was valued at £624:6:6. per Annum, after which the Conventual Church was purchased by the Inhabitants of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret,  
 ... whole consolidated under the Name of the Parish of St. Saviour.

\* These Eight Alms-houses were erected and Endowed Anno 1771 at the Sole Expense of ALICE-SHAW-OVERMAN for the benefit of Four Widows and Four Maids.









Winchester House or Palace, sometime the principal Residence, and yet the Estate, of the Bishops of that Diocese. The Site of the Park formerly attached to this Mansion is now covered by Winchester Street, Red Cross Street, Queen Street, Duke Street, Tower Street, Giltford, inhabited by his Successors till the Great Rebellion against King Charles the First; 26<sup>th</sup> 1649, for 2<sup>d</sup> 1686, 8<sup>th</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> to Thomas Walker, of Cumberwell; and restored to the See of Winchester, by King Charles the Second, in 1660.

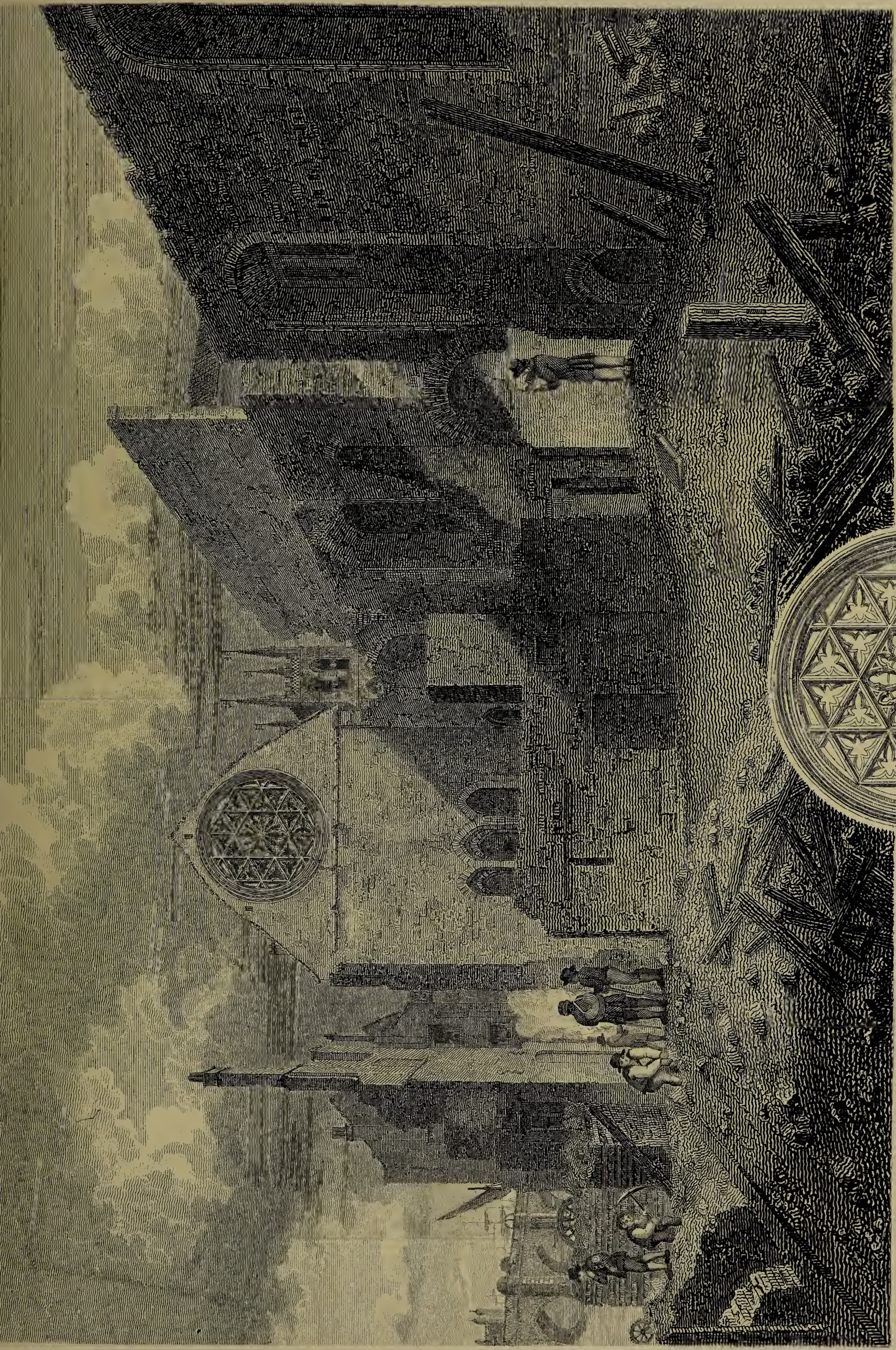
Winchester, near St. Saviour's, Southwark.

London, Published by Robert Wilkinson, No. 58, Cornhill. 46









*B. Howlett sculp.*

**WINCHESTER PALACE, SOUTHWARK,  
WHICH HAPPENED the 28<sup>th</sup> of AUG. 1814.**

|| Diameter of the Circular Window, 12 feet; each side of its Triangular Compartments, 2 feet 8 inches. ||

**NORTH WEST VIEW OF THE HALL OF  
AS IT APPEARED AFTER THE FIRE**

|| Total Length of the Hall, from East to West within the Walls, 108 feet 5 inches  
Width of the Hall within, 30 feet 3 inches. Thickness of the Wall 3 f<sup>t</sup> 6 inches. ||







## Winchester Palace, Southwark.

THE south view of the Palace of the Bishops of Winchester, near St. Saviour's, Southwark, was all on that side remaining of this antient edifice previous to its final destruction by fire, August 28th, 1814.

This House or Palace was founded and built by *William Giffard*, Bishop of *Winchester*, about the year 1107, the seventh of *Henry* the First, upon a plot of ground pertaining to the Prior of *Bermondsey*, as appears by a writ directed to the Barons of the Exchequer, in the year 1366, the 41st of *Edward* the Third (the Bishop's see being void), for eight pounds, due to the Monks of *Bermondsey*, for the Bishop of Winchester's lodging in *Southwark*. This was a very fair house, well repaired, and had a large wharf and a landing-place, called the Bishop of Winchester's Stairs. The Bishop had also the lordship and manor of *Southwark*, which came to King *Edward VI.* upon Bishop *Gardiner's* deprivation; and anno 1552, there was an exchange made between the Lord Marquis of Northampton and the King, whereby that Lord had the lordship and manor of *Southwark*, and the King had the chief or capital mesne of Lambeth, belonging to the Duke of *Norfolk*, attainted of treason. The said Marquis built the gallery at *Winchester House*. In Queen *Mary's* time it was restored to the see, and so it continued until its sale in 1649.

In the year 1426 a great and dangerous quarrel happened between the Duke of *Gloucester*, the Protector of England during the minority of *Henry VI.* and the haughty Bishop of *Winchester* (Cardinal Beaufort), his uncle, and great uncle to the King, which had like to have involved the whole nation in blood.

The Protector having received intelligence of the Bishop's design to surprise the city of *London* in the night of the Lord Mayor's day, when the citizens were engaged in banquetting and rejoicing in honour of their new magistrate, he sent for the Mayor, and strictly enjoined him, for the safety of the city, immediately to raise such a body of citizens, as were sufficient to baffle all the attempts that should be made against them. This information soon appeared to be well-grounded; for the next morning a great number of the Bishop's faction endeavoured to enter the city from *Southwark*, by the bridge; and, being denied admittance, were so highly enraged, that they assembled a great number of archers and men at arms, in order to force their way. The citizens immediately shut up their shops, and, arming with the greatest expedition, ran to the bridge to oppose the assailants, and would have sallied out upon their enemies, had they not been prevented by the prudent conduct of *John Coventry*, the Mayor, and his brethren the Aldermen, which happily prevented the effusion of much blood. The Prince of Portugal, who happened at this time to be on his travels in *England*, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, generously undertook to compose the difference between the Protector and Bishop, but their endeavours proving unsuccessful, the Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of France, and brother to the Protector, came over to accommodate the affair. The artful and ambitious Bishop made his story as plausible as possible, to gain the *Regent* to his party, and never ceased persecuting the good Protector until his death, which happened in 1447, not without shrewd suspicion of being poisoned by the Bishop, or his procurement. Winchester House had another inhabitant equally cruel and persecuting with Cardinal Beaufort, in the person of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester in the reigns of *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* and Queen *Mary*, who, though not outwardly so merciless as Bonnor, Bishop of London, was nothing behind him in persecuting to the flames all of the reformed religion he could not convert to his bigotted way of thinking. He was equally mean in adversity, as haughty and imperious in prosperity. On the accession of *Edward VI.* he was imprisoned in the Fleet Prison, and afterwards committed to the Tower, though he subscribed to all the alterations in religion by *Edward VI.* by whom he was always regarded as a secret enemy to the Reformation, and was therefore deprived of his bishopric; but restored by Queen *Mary*, who made him Lord Chancellor and Prime Minister. He was distinguished for his extensive learning, insinuating address, and profound policy; the masterpiece of which was the treaty of marriage betwixt Philip and Mary, which was an effectual bar to the ambitious designs of the former, as there was no question but Philip intended, if possible, to make himself master of the kingdom by marrying Mary. When the Queen was supposed to be far advanced in her pregnancy, Philip applied to the parliament to be constituted regent during the minority of the child, and offered to give ample security to surrender the regency when he or she should be of age to govern. The motion was warmly debated in the House of Peers, and he was likely to carry his point, when the Lord Paget stood up, and said, "Pray who shall sue the King's bond?" This laconic speech had its intended effect, and the debate was concluded in the negative.

Winchester House continued to be the residence of the Prelates of that see, during their attendance in parliament, until the breaking out of the civil wars (1641); when episcopacy was put down, and this Palace became for a time a prison for the royalists. September 26, 1649, the Parliament Commissioners sold it to Thomas Walker, of Camberwell, for 4380*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* King *Charles II.* in 1660, restored it to the see of Winchester. But on the desertion of this Palace, the Prelates of Winchester had another allotted to them at Chelsea.

The Clink, or manor of Southwark, is still under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester; who, besides a court-leet, keeps a court of record on the *Bankside*, by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, trespasses, &c. Much of Winchester House was standing in the early part of the year 1814, tenanted by different families, or converted into warehouses. But on the evening of Sunday, August 28th, 1814, an alarming and destructive fire broke out on this spot, which spread devastation around. The beautiful Gothic hall, which had for many years been surrounded with mean buildings, on this occasion presented a most magnificent appearance; the columns of flame which ascended through the exquisitely carved stone-work circular window to the clouds, leaves all description of effect far behind. The Plate of the north-west view exhibits the ruins a few days after the conflagration; the spires of St. Mary Overies, which are seen in the distance, gave a surprising reflection on the scene the night of the accident, and added considerably to impress the mind of the spectator with the sublime appearance of the whole.









Schubbe del.

Dale sculp.

## THE CHAPEL IN THE CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR, SOUTHWARK.

*In which are interred the Remains of D<sup>r</sup> Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, under a handsome Monument adjoining to the East End of our Lady's Chapel, denominated the Spiritual Court, in which the Consistory Court of the Bishops of Winchester is held, and where, in the time of Bishop Gardiner, numerous Protestants were tried and condemned.*









# Chapels at the Eastern End of the Church of St. Saviour, Southwark :

IN THE WARD OF BRIDGE WITHOUT, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

THIS most splendid and interesting edifice, in its magnitude and arrangement is little less spacious and complete than a regular Cathedral. It is esteemed the largest Parochial Church in Great Britain, being 300 feet in length, cruciform in shape, and once comprised within it a nave, choir, exterior side-aisles, transepts, the Church or Chapel of St. Margaret on the south of the choir, the Chapel of St. John, afterwards the vestry, at the north-east corner, and two Retro-Chapels at the extreme east; one for morning prayers, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, now so extensively known under the name of the Lady Chapel, and another smaller, lately projecting from it, called the Bishop's Chapel, from containing the vault and monument of Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester. A general account of this edifice has been already given, and the present notices are intended for the illustration of the Chapels at the eastern end; excepting that their history cannot be separated from that of the late beautiful and meritorious restoration of the Church itself. In the two modern Exterior Views the former of those Chapels is represented with two gables, and a covered turret, in the back-ground; and the Bishop's Chapel is seen projecting from it on the south-east. The Eastern View is shewn to have been taken during Mr. Gwilt's fine restoration of the choir of St. Saviour's Church, contracted for in March, 1822, during the formation of the new and beautiful eastern rose window, and before the erection of the rich foliated cross upon the gable above it.

With respect to the history of the Lady Chapel, it is supposed that it cannot be older than the rebuilding of a great part of St. Saviour's Church, after a fire early in the thirteenth century.<sup>a</sup> The rebuilding was commenced under Peter De Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, from A.D. 1205 to 1238; and is thus recorded in a MS. Chronicle of the fifteenth century in the Harleian Collection,<sup>b</sup> "Johannis Anno X<sup>mo</sup>. (1208). In yis yere was ye firste maire of london, And Seynt Marie Ouerie was y<sup>t</sup>. yere 'begonne.'" As the architecture of the nave is of a style *earlier* than that of the choir, and the character of the tower and transepts is *later*, the choir and Retro-Chapel were most probably the parts destroyed; and even if the record had been wanting, the solid clustered-columns and narrow-pointed arches, with the lancet-windows and plain intersected ribs of the roof, are sufficient evidences of a building of the thirteenth century. Its completion has been assigned to some period between A.D. 1273 and A.D. 1280, upon the evidence of a window on the south side of the Lady Chapel, consisting of a large arch comprising three smaller with trefoil-heads, surmounted by circles enclosing quatrefoils; evidently belonging to an age much later than the plain gables, and triple lancet-windows of the eastern extremity of the building though the forms and arrangement of the principal arches, will not admit of it being assigned to a period *very remote* from the time when this part of the Church was commenced. The real date is probably pointed out by the circumstance that in A.D. 1273, Walter, Archbishop of York, granted thirty days indulgence to all who should contribute to the fabric of this Church,<sup>c</sup> which proves that the edifice was *then* unfinished; and the style of the window referred to agrees with some in that part of Westminster Abbey known to have been built between A.D. 1245 and A.D. 1280, or from the 38th year of Henry III. to the 8th year of Edward I.<sup>d</sup>

The architecture shews that it was probably at a time not very distant from the same period, that the second smaller Chapel, extending from the eastern end of the Lady Chapel, was erected against the second exterior division of that building. An interior entrance to it was formed by the removal of one of the triple lancet-windows, with part of the adjoining piers, a large pointed open arch being turned in their place: and the pavement made two low steps higher than that of the Virgin's Chapel.<sup>e</sup> Though this edifice were doubtless originally dedicated to some particular saint, and constructed by a particular founder, the names of both are unknown, and it probably received the general modern title of the Bishop's Chapel in 1626, upon the interment of Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, against the great east window. The monument erected to him occupied nearly the whole of the east end, and consisted of an altar-tomb of black and white marble, raised upon a base, and enclosed with railing. Upon it was laid a whole length effigy of the Bishop, the size of life, habited in his cassock and robe, as Prelate of the Garter,<sup>f</sup> with his feet to the east; from which end of the tomb a large perpendicular architectural tablet was raised against the window bearing an inscription, and surmounted by a pediment containing his armorial ensigns, between two carved sitting figures of Justice and Fortitude. There appears to have been a general belief, however, that Bishop Andrews was buried in the cemetery belonging to the adjoining Winchester Palace, on the Bankside, where he died; but upon removing the tomb, about July 1830, when the Bishop's Chapel was taken down, the inside was found closely bricked up, and, upon opening it, a very large leaden coffin was discovered inscribed L. A. on the lid: excepting the iron rings at each end, it was in excellent preservation. This coffin and monument, are now deposited at the western end of the Lady Chapel in the centre, against the back of the altar-screen; other tombs formerly in the Bishop's Chapel, have been re-erected in different parts of the Church.<sup>g</sup> The interior of this Chapel was extremely plain, and measured 33 feet in length, and 19 in breadth, within the recesses of the windows: it had strong ribs, and a groined roof, with a stone seat on both sides and at the eastern end. The peculiar forms of the windows contained in it may be seen in the annexed Exterior Views.

On the 18th of July, 1544, the 36th year of Henry VIII.<sup>h</sup> the site of St. Mary Overies Priory was granted to Sir Anthony

<sup>a</sup> "This Priory was hurned about the year 1207; wherefore the Priors and Canons did found an Hospital near unto their Priory, where they celebrated Mass until the Priory was repaired."—Stow's *Survey of London*. Edit. by the Rev. J. Strype, Lond. 1720. fol. Vol. II. book iv. chap. i. p. 8. Sir William Dugdale seems to refer this fire to that which happened on the night of July 10th, 1212 or 1213, which destroyed the Church of our Lady of the Canons and all the wooden buildings on London Bridge. *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Edit. 1830. fol. vol. vi. part i. p. 169.

<sup>b</sup> Harl. MSS. No. 565. *A Chronicle of English Affairs, and especially of those relating to the City of London, from the first year of King Richard I. 1189, to the 21st year of Henry VI., 1422, inclusive*: 4to. on vellum, folium 13 a. A printed edition of this very interesting manuscript, collated with some others of a similar nature, was printed in 1827, in quarto, by E. Tyrrel, Esq. Deputy-Remembrancer to the City of London, under the superintendence of Sir N. H. Nicolas.

<sup>c</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. vi. part i. p. 169.

<sup>d</sup> The parts referred to extend from the transepts of the Church to the fourth buttress of the nave; and may be examined in the very accurate and beautiful engravings of them contained in *The History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey*, by J. P. Neale and E. W. Brayley, Lond. 1823. 4to. vol. ii. plates xxii, xxviii, pp. 7 note t, 37. The ingenious conjecture concerning the age of the Lady Chapel at St. Saviour's, was first brought forward by Mr. E. I. Carlos, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February 1832, vol. cii. part 1. p. 104; the same paper having also been subsequently printed as a separate pamphlet: it is there noticed in support of the argument, that in the Church of St. Thomas, Portsmouth, likewise erected by Peter de Rupibus, between A.D. 1210 and 1220, the style of architecture in the chancel and transepts is similar to that of the Virgin's Chapel, Southwark.

<sup>e</sup> A view of the archway leading out of the Lady Chapel into the Bishop's Chapel is engraven in *The History and Antiquities of the Parochial Church of St. Saviour, Southwark*, by W. G. Moss and the Rev. J. Nightingale, Lond. 1818. 4to. p. 82.

<sup>f</sup> This figure appears to have been always painted in the proper colours, and to have preserved the ancient tincture of the robe of the Prelate of the Garter, which in the time of Elizabeth, seems to have been of murrey, or crimson velvet, but was altered to purple by Charles II. in 1661. Elias Ashmole's *Institution, &c. of the Order of the Garter*, Lond. 1772. f. l. pp. 236, 237. Over this tomb, adds Mr. Bray, there was originally a fair canopy, supported by marble pillars: but the roof falling in and the Chapel being very much defaced in 1676, the canopy was broken and not repaired. *History of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 575. The inscriptions on this tomb, one of which was lost and not restored, may be seen in the same authority, and an engraving of the monument as it stood in the late Bishop's Chapel is inserted in Moss's *Hist. of St. Saviour*, p. 84.

<sup>g</sup> Particulars of all the interments in the Bishop's Chapel, may be seen in the works last cited. One of the monuments near the entrance was to the memory of Abraham Newland, Chief-Cashier of the Bank of England, who died Nov. 21st, 1807, at the age of 77.

<sup>h</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. vi. part 1. In John Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*, Lond. 1611, fol. vol. ii. book ix. chap. 21, folium 798, the



ancient altar-screen in the choir; for the effecting of all which they were aided by a performance of Sacred Music in the Church, on Thursday, June 21st, 1832, and the delivery of some scientific lectures.<sup>a</sup> The superintendence of the restoration was gratuitously undertaken by Mr. Gwilt, Mr Hartley was the contractor for the building, and the first stone of the new works was laid July 28th, 1832.<sup>b</sup> The two annexed modern Exterior Views of this Church, will convey an accurate notion of the appearance of the outside of the Lady Chapel before this restoration; excepting that it then shewed four dilapidated and tiled gables, and that the part from which the Bishop's Chapel had been removed was white, whilst the remainder was defaced and discoloured stone, coarsely repaired with brick. In taking down the arch which led into the Bishop's Chapel was discovered part of the fabric of the lancet-window originally in that place; which became a most valuable model for the restoration of the others. In the present perfected state of this edifice, the eastern end of it exhibits the four original gables, each surmounted by a rich cross, and containing in the point a small triple lancet window, with carved corbel-heads and columnated-mullions; with a large window of the same description below. The form of the glazing in the latter consists of large intersected circles and lozenges; with some armorial ensigns, &c. in stained glass. The roofs of the Chapel are covered with lead, and the walls are of flints like those of the other restored parts of the Church, with stone mouldings and quoins: the four buttresses, and the north-east turret containing the staircase are also restored in a similar manner; the latter having loopholes and a low cap of stone. On each side of the building also the peculiar windows have been likewise carefully copied. Within, the Lady Chapel is 42 feet in length, and has the roof divided into nine groined arches, supported by six octangular columns, with circular shafts at their angles. When this place was formerly used for the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Winchester, and the Visitations of the Deanery of Southwark, the north-east corner was parted off in the manner of a pew, and contained a desk, table, and elevated seat; but the remainder of the space was abandoned to the reception of lumber.

Whilst the restoration of the Chapel was in agitation, a farther difficulty appeared in the very narrow frontage to be allowed for it in the south approach forming to the New London Bridge. So early as November, 1830, the Wardens of St. Saviour's addressed a memorial to the Bridge-Committee, soliciting a sufficient space for the exhibition of the structure, and suggesting an opening of 130 feet. On April 19th, 1831, it was resolved by the vestry that the width of 60 feet, offered by the Committee, was altogether inadequate, added to which it was made a condition of that grant that the Lady Chapel should be taken down; and therefore in the following October the Wardens memorialised the Lords of the Treasury. In an interview between them, the latter appeared to be in favour of a greater opening, but on January 24th, 1832, the Wardens were informed that not more than 70 feet would be allowed, and that space only on condition of removing the Chapel, if the consent of the Bishop of Winchester could be procured. In a letter on the subject, however, the Bishop declined giving his consent to the London Bridge Company; stating that it could not be alleged that the removal of the Consistorial Court was required for public accommodation, which he viewed as the only justifiable reason for the demolition of a Church, or any part of one.<sup>c</sup> It was then resolved to petition the Committee of the House of Commons appointed on the Bill for Improving the Approaches to the New London Bridge; by which it was decided, on February 29th, 1832, after four days deliberation and by a majority of 17 to 3, that the opening to St. Saviour's Church should be 130 feet instead of 70, as proposed by the original framers of the Bill.<sup>d</sup> The houses on the west side of Wellington Street opposite the Lady Chapel, are therefore terminated so as to form the sides of a handsome approach to it. From hence at a future time a flight of steps may be formed to the building beneath, and an appropriate rail also erected round the church, but at present the structure is defended on the east only by a high circular enclosure of boards.

The last meritorious work of restoration in St. Saviour's Church, was that of the ancient Altar-Screen given in the commencement of the sixteenth century by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester; a subscription for which was ultimately united with that commenced for the Lady Chapel. To the latter of these funds the present Bishop of Winchester gave 300l., and 100l. to the Screen; and other large sums were speedily and liberally contributed. Previously to Mr. Gwilt's restoration of the choir, the eastern wall of the Church was covered with a composition of wood and plaster, ascribed by tradition to Sir Christopher Wren, though apparently without any authority. Above this Screen appeared the mutilated and inelegant broad window of the sixteenth century, the arch of which was sculptured in relievo, in panels; that in the centre having an angel holding a shield, and those at the side a pelican feeding her young, the emblem of Christ, and the device of Bishop Fox.<sup>e</sup> There was also a carved fascia, on which the pelican was repeated, with the holy-lamb and oak leaves, the style of all which entirely disagreed with that of the altar-piece below. On the removal of the modern screen, a series of small tabernacle-niches was discovered on the partition behind, the canopies of which had been cut down to almost a level surface; though they still possessed so much beauty as to cause the restoration of the whole, to become a circumstance of the greatest interest. This was completed in the commencement of 1834, by Mr. Robert Wallace, the Architect of the Church, Mr. Firth, the Contractor, and Mr. Purdy the principal Carver; the contract amounting to only the sum of 700l. The ancient material of this Screen was Firestone and the stone of Caen; and the restoration has been executed in stone from Painswick, in Gloucestershire, which agrees well with the former. Wherever it was practicable the original work has been retained, but nearly the whole of the ornamental carvings have been wrought from moulds and replaced in the precise situations of the ancient sculpture whence they were taken. The whole screen is lofty, and the general composition of it is divided into three stories in height and as many partitions in breadth. In the centre of the lowest story is a space for the altar, with three tall tablets and canopies above; and on each side is a door with a depressed pointed arch. On each side of the doorways is a niche rising from the ground, flanked by slender buttresses and covered with a triangular tabernacle of two canopied arches, with the angular point in front. In each niche is a tall pedestal with a richly carved head; and above the doors are short double canopies of a similar style, though rising above those on the sides, and breaking the line of a broad frieze of demi-angels, above which is a narrow line of carved pelicans, holy-lambs, and scrolls. These terminate the first story; and the above second and third are composed of a large niche in the centre, with a semi-hexagonal canopy, placed between five niches on each side, with pedestals and canopies like those below; whilst a second frieze of angels, &c. parts the two stories. As the story finished the remains of the ancient screen, Mr. Wallace has designed a termination of an enablature of angels supporting shields, with a crown-like cornice above; something similar to which most probably surmounted the original design.<sup>f</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Eight Lectures on Zoology by Mr. J. F. South at the Girl's National School, Union Street, Southwark, Jan. 29th, 1833, and seven following Tuesdays at Six o'clock in the evening. A Lecture on Phrenology at the same place by Mr. De Ville, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1833.

<sup>b</sup> On this stone appeared the following inscription. "After a Lapse of more than Five Hundred Years from its original foundation, the First Stone for the Restoration of the Lady Chapel was laid July 28th 1832: by the concurring hands of John Ivatt Briseoe, Esq. M.P. and Georgiana-Matilda and Adeline, daughters of George Gwilt, F.S.A. Architect. To rescue from impending destruction, and to preserve the Venerable Fabrick, a Contribution of private individuals was successfully promoted during the Wardenship of William Davis, Esq. by Thomas Saunders, F.S.A.—Deo Favente: Rege Gulielmo Quarto, Wintoniæ Carolo-Ricardo, Episcopo, Munificentissime Adjuvante."

<sup>c</sup> *Proceedings, &c.* Appendix, No. ii. p. 34.

<sup>d</sup> *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1832, vol. cii. part i. pp. 101, 102. An Act to Amend several Acts relating to London Bridge and the approaches thereto. Local and Personal Acts declared Public, 2nd and 3rd Will. IV. cap. xxiii. Royal Consent, 3rd April 1832.

<sup>e</sup> An engraving of this arch and fascia, which are now lost,—is inserted in Moss's *Hist. of the Church of St. Saviour*, p. 61.

<sup>f</sup> The above particulars concerning the Altar-Screen of St. Saviour's Church, have been extracted from an article on the subject by Mr. E. J. Carlos, illustrative of a lithographic outline of the restored Screen, contained in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb. 1834. New Series, vol. i. part i. pp. 151-155.









THE MONASTERY OF S  
LO

Published 1 Jan. 1809. W<sup>m</sup> Herbert L

HOSPITALARIORVM Militum S. IOH<sup>is</sup> HIEROSOL  
Domus olim excellē in suburbio civitatis LONDIN  
porta Australis a Circio prospectus



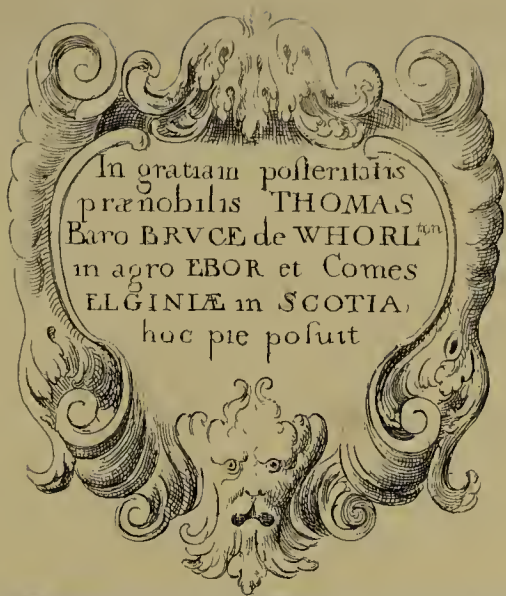
Præfata Domus a retro ab E



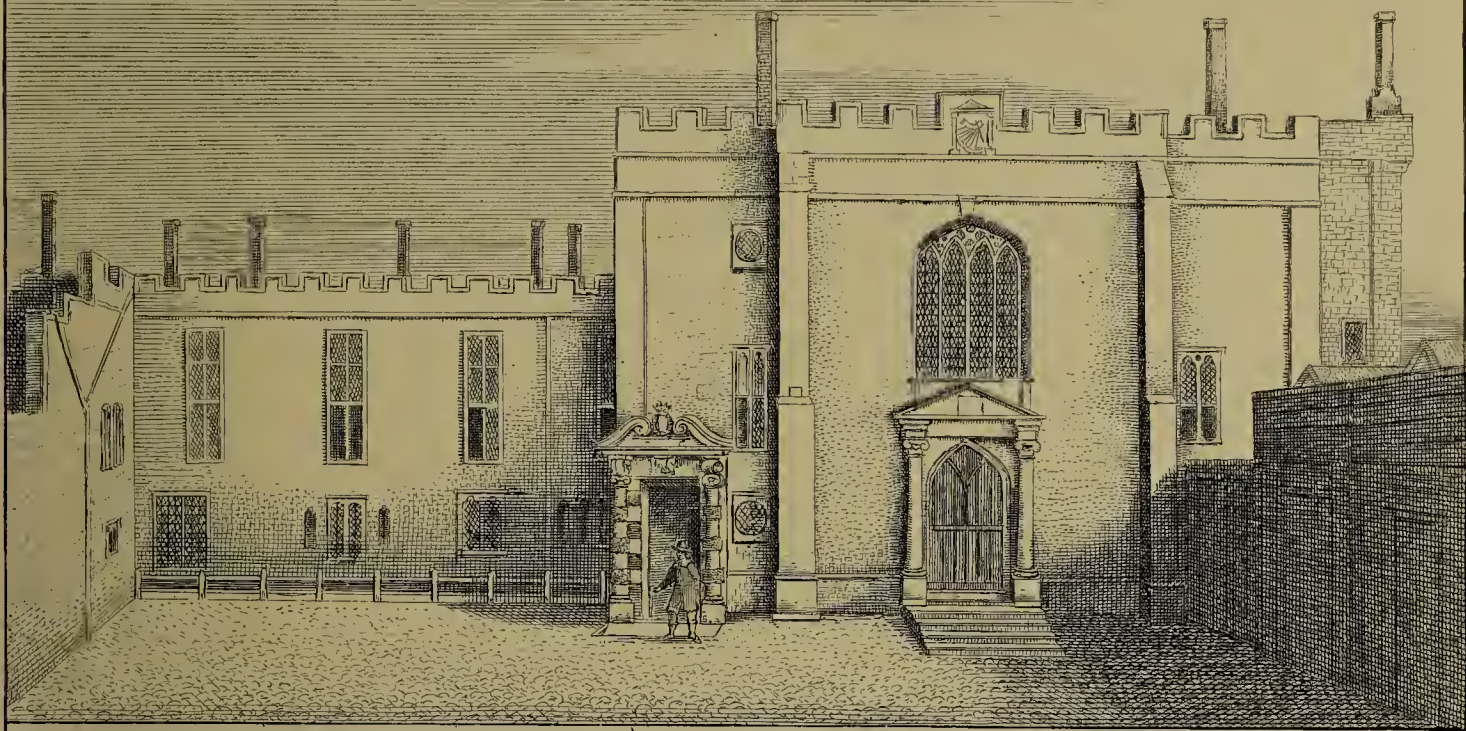


JOHN OF JERUSALEM.  
ON.

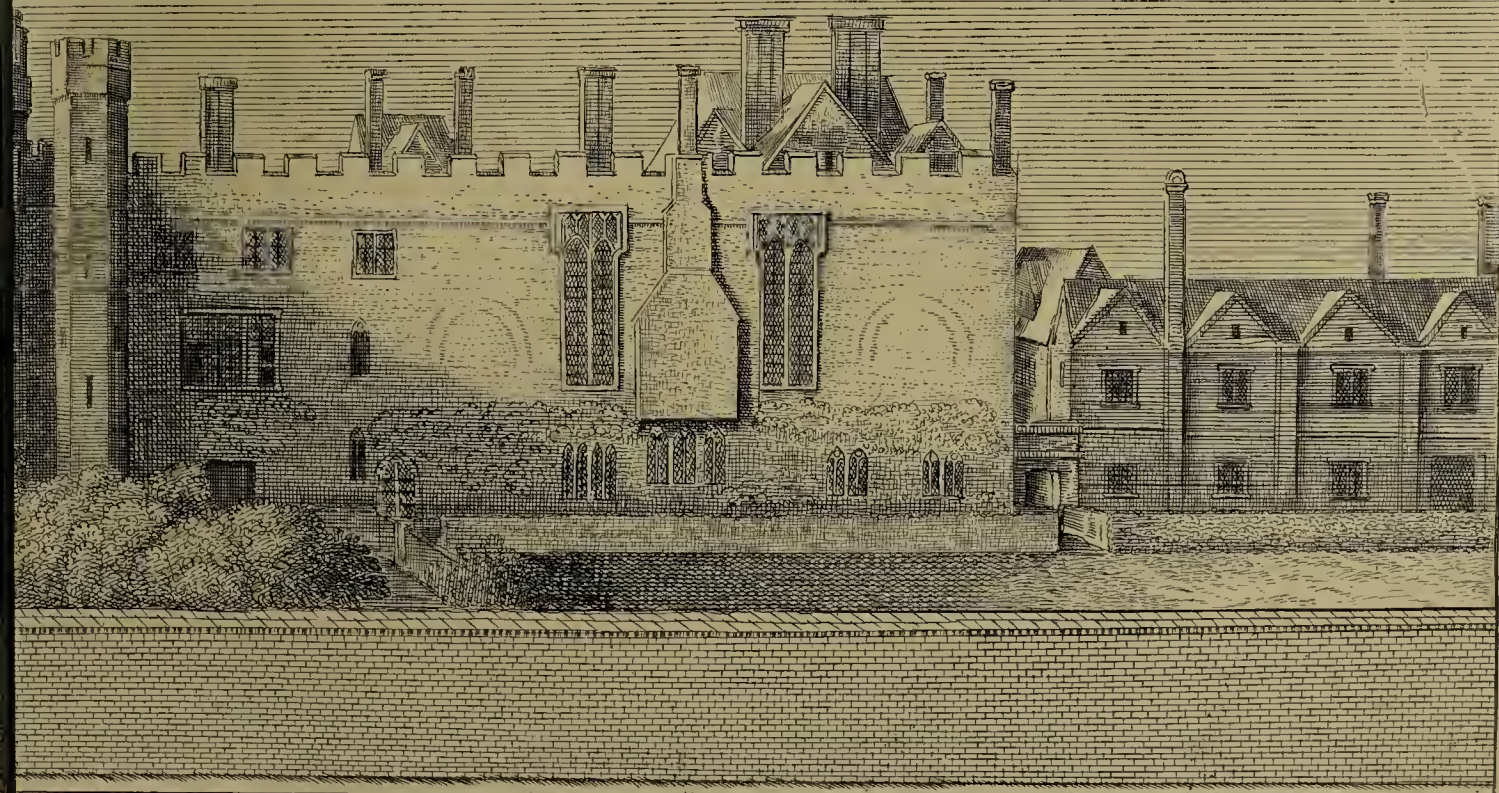
and Rob<sup>t</sup> Wilkenson N<sup>o</sup> 58. Cornhill.



Ejusdem Domus *quanti mox superest* cum occidentali Capella  
facie ab Africo prospectus



aquilone, prospectus









## Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

THE annexed print is faithfully copied from the very scarce etching of the same subject, by Hollar, in Dugdale's *Monasticon*.\*

It exhibits this monastery in three points of view; the great gatehouse, or entrance, built by prior Dockra, in the reign of Henry VII. and still standing; the west end of the conventual church, with some ancient buildings adjoining it; and the principal front towards St. John Street.

Of these views, the last is by far the most curious, not only as shewing more of the building than the others, but as every atom of that part of the structure, excepting the east end of the church, is now completely destroyed. From this valuable memorial we may form a tolerably correct idea of the extent and magnificence of this once rich and celebrated Hospital, as well as gain some insight into the age and style of its architecture: several of the windows in particular, we may observe, were extremely beautiful, and of a very early fashion.

The gateway is not very faithfully delineated; but being exhibited more in its original state than we now see it, this representation is not without its value. The battlements at the top must at that time have given a great addition to the stateliness of its appearance. The title-pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine* would have immortalized this part of the structure, had there been no other memorial remaining.

The west end of the church, now faced with a modern screen of brick-work, is shewn in the print in the state it was left by the Protector Somerset, the architecture being of that mixed kind then first adopted: its elegant nave and transepts, its beautiful high enamelled spire, pathetically lamented by Stowe as the pride of the metropolis, and all its ancient glory, had fallen a sacrifice a century before this view was taken, to the rapacity of that minister. The choir, much modernized and defaced, still exists, and is now the parochial church of St. John, Clerkenwell.

St. John's priory was founded about the year 1100 by Jordan Brisset and Muriel his wife, who had previously founded the nunnery at Clerkenwell. The church was dedicated by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, eighty-five years after the above period; which space, from its first foundation, we may conjecture, had been employed in erecting that and the other buildings of the monastery. It was the chief seat of the religious order called the Knights Hospitalers of Jerusalem, and previous to its dissolution possessed immense revenues. During the insurrection of Wat Tyler this fine convent was in great part burnt by the mob; the succeeding priors endeavoured to repair the damage; but the church and buildings were not completely finished until the year 1504, when Thomas Dockra was prior.

St. John's monastery, at the suppression, was valued to expend yearly 3385*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

\* It is singular that almost all the existing impressions of this print are extremely faint and worn, by which it should seem that the plate had been much worked; yet it is so scarce that many copies of Dugdale want it, and a single impression, when met with, is not to be purchased under *two or three guineas*.

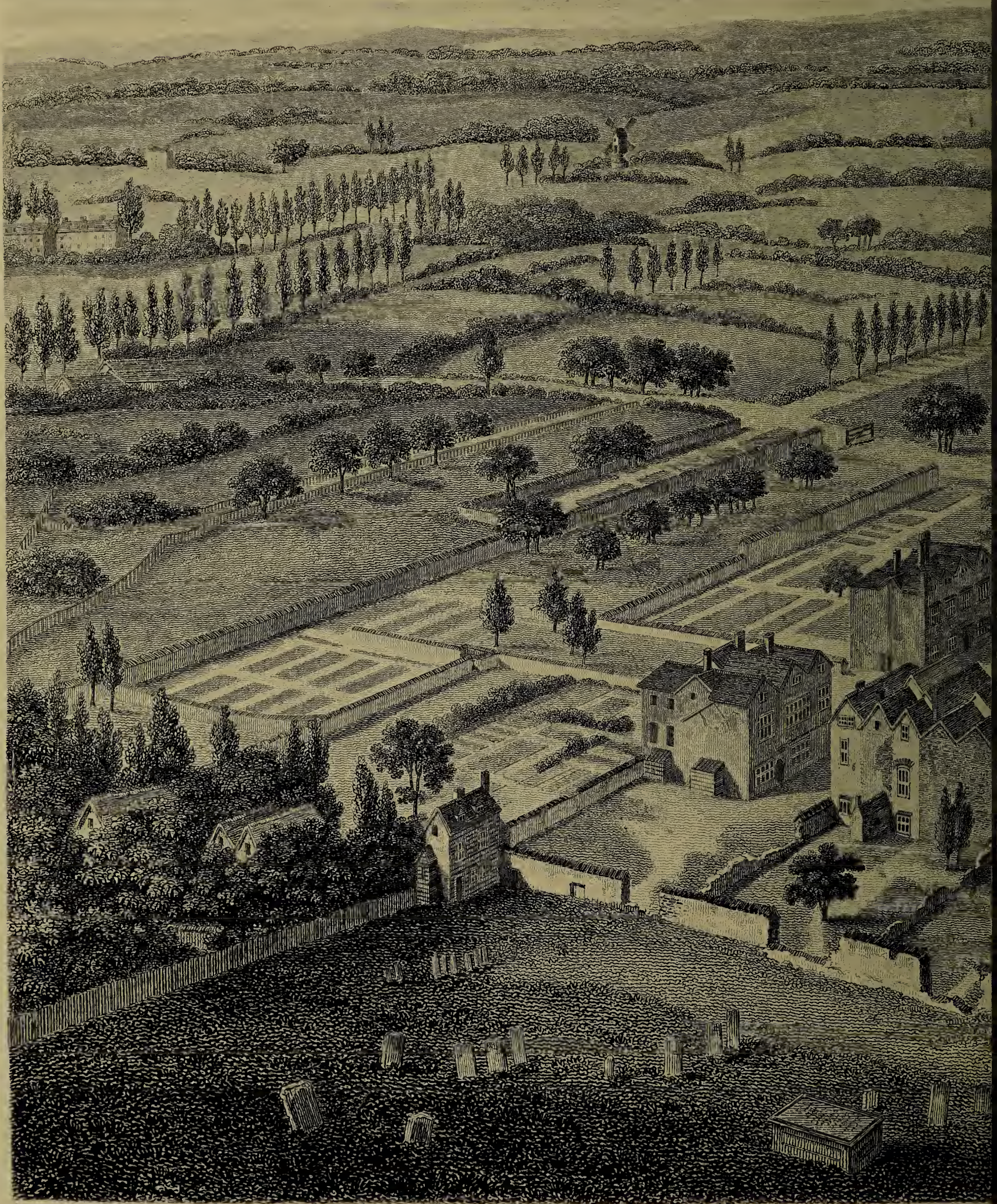












Drawn by C. M. Whichello.

## A GENERAL VIEW OF THE REMONDSEY PRIORY

As it appeared in the Year 1805 with the adjacent Country

*Bermondsey was originally an Alien Priory of Cluniac Monks founded by Aylwin Child, Abbot of Religious Houses by King Henry 8<sup>th</sup> its annual revenue was valued at £584.2.3. The*

*Engraved 27<sup>th</sup> September 1820, by*





Engraved by B. Howlett.

RUINS OF BERMONDSEY ABBY, Surrey.  
 Viewed from the Steeple of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen.

1082. Augmented in its revenue by King W<sup>m</sup> 2 Anno 1089. made an Abby Anno 1399. At the suppression  
 of the Abby was granted in the 33<sup>d</sup> year of Henry 8<sup>th</sup> to Sir Richard, or Robert Southwell.

Robert Wilkinson 135, Fenchurch Street.







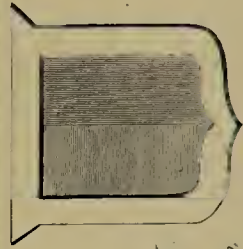


*East View of the Gateway  
near the Church, & in the Parish*

*Arms of the PRIORY*



*London. Published 27<sup>th</sup> September 1820.*



*and*



*of Bermondsey, Abbey,  
of St. Mary, Magdalen, Surrey.*

*ABBY of Bermondsey.*

*By Robert Wilkinson, 225 Finchurch Street. 50*







## An Account of Bermondsey, its Manor, Priory, and Abbey.

**B**ERMONDSEY, the title of this district, is usually supposed to be derived from some Saxon proprietor of the name of Beormund : the termination *ea* or *eye*, which signifies water, denoted the nature of the soil, and is frequent in the names of places whose situation on the banks of rivers renders them insular or marshy.

A full account of this manor is given in Domesday Book as follows : The manor-house or palace, given by William II, in 1094, to the monks of Bermondsey, was, after its surrender to Henry VIII, granted by him in 1541 to Sir Robert Southwell, who in the same year sold it to Sir Thomas Pope ; by whom, soon afterward, the ancient edifice was taken down, and a capital mansion erected. Having been occupied by the Earl of Sussex and various owners, part of it was in 1792 the property of Wm. Richardson : and now (1821) of James Riley, Esq. in whose gardeau there is an ancient wall with crosses and other devices in glazed bricks. The remainder of the site belonged to Wm. Smith, Esq. of Chiswick, so far as the new street called Abbey Street extends : beyond that, to the east, is George Street, which extends to the Neckinger. This ground no doubt originally was a part of the Abbey Grange or Farm, and is now the property of George Choumert, Esq.

The parish of Bermondsey is situate in the county of Surrey and hundred of Brixton, and is bounded by the parishes of St. John, St. George, and St. Olave in Southwark, and those of Rotherhithe and Deptford. In 1641 it was computed to contain 514 acres of land ; a considerable part of which has been since built upon. In 1792 the parish was assessed in the annual sum of 3954*l* 0*s* 9*d* to the land-tax, being at the rate of 2*s* 9*d* in the pound.

The ravages of the plague appear to have been in 1625 most fatal, the number of deaths being 1117. In 1636 there died 203 persons of this distemper ; and in 1665, the number cut off was 263.

The increase of population in this parish between the years 1665 and 1680, was very rapid ; but in the last century comparatively small. In 1739 Bermondsey contained 2111 houses, and in 1792 the number was 3100. In 1811 it contained 3451 houses and 19,530 inhabitants ; and in 1821 it had 4640 houses and 25,235 inhabitants.

Bermondsey is now a place of great trade. The tanners are very numerous ; and that business is carried on to a greater extent here than in any other part of the kingdom. They were incorporated by Queen Anne, in the 2nd year of her reign, by the title of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Tanners of the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey. The waterside division is occupied by ropemakers, anchorsmiths, boat-builders, coopers, and others employed in making various articles used in the navy ; and there are two small docks for ships. Calico printing and dying were formerly carried on here. There are also some manufacturers of pins and needles. A brewery was established here by Mr. Fendall, and afterward carried on by Mr. Gibson till about the year 1772, when the ground he occupied was let to build on. A manufacture of paper, from straw, was a few years since begun at the Neckinger, but it did not succeed ; and at this time (1821) it is occupied by Messrs. Bevington, leather-dressers.

### THE PRIORY AND ABBEY OF ST. SAVIOUR OF BERMONDSEY.

Aylwin Child, citizen of London, founded a Priory here in the year 1082, and the 16th of the reign of William I, called the Priory of St. Saviour of Bermondsey ; and placed therein a society of monks, from the Cluniae Monastery of La Charité, in Normandy, by the procurement of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury. William II augmented the revenues of this foundation, and completed the Conventual Church. Aylwin Child, the founder, died in the year 1094. Bermondsey continued to be an alien Priory, dependent on that of Cluny, until 1390, 14 Ric. 2, when it was made denizen ; and an Abbey. John Attilburg, the 64th Prior from its foundation, was made the first Abbot, by Pope Boniface IX, at the King's suit.

This religious house was enriched by numerous grants of land and bequests in money, by many pious persons ; together with the advowson of several churches. The annual amount of the whole is estimated by a modern writer at 3000*l*, according to the present value of money.

The advowson of Bermondsey Priory was in the monks ; but their election was not valid till confirmed by the King. In 1514, by letters patent, dated 24th June, the King granted the next advowson to Thomas Wolsey then Bishop of Lincoln, and John Reve de Melford, abbot of St. Edmundsbury : but whether they ever collated under this grant, or it was afterwards resumed, is uncertain.

Of the internal state and history of Bermondsey Priory but little is known ; the annals being nearly all lost in the general wreck of its fortunes.<sup>1</sup> It appears however that provincial chapters were sometimes held here, and that the Court occasionally made use of it for their meetings on affairs of state, where the King consulted with his nobles on the state of the kingdom. In the reign of Henry III many of the nobility, having taken the Cross upon them, met at this house to deliberate on the order of their journey to the Holy Land ; and in the 25th of the same reign, William de Eborum, and his fellow justices itinerant, held their assizes here on the 6th of May.

The prior and convent were obliged to find a competent maintenance for the Earl of Gloucester and his heirs whenever they should come hither. And Ralph, Earl of Stafford, who married Margaret, daughter of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, is said to have died seised in demesne, or fee, of an apartment or lodging within the priory. A remote ancestor of his having given the advowson of Camberwell to the convent, which was confirmed to them by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 33 Hen. 3. For this and other services their posterity enjoyed this appointment in the nature of a corrody.

The Bishops of Winchester claimed an annual procuration, or entertainment for one day, when they held their visitations in this part of their diocese. On a revival of this claim in 1276, by Nicholas de Ely, then Bishop, the convent pleaded an exemption. The Bishop contested it, and at length a compromise took place on the following conditions : That the prior and convent, and their successors, on the first coming of every Bishop of Winchester to Bermondsey, after his installation, should meet him in procession ; and in lieu of the entertainment should pay unto him, and his successors, 5 marks of silver for that time, at his house in Southwark, and on every succeeding year 2½ marks at Michaelmas ; and if the Bishop should go beyond sea, the prior and convent were to receive him in procession on his return.

The prior and convent of Bermondsey, who had a park and other lands adjoining the bank of the Thames called Rotherhithe Wall, sustained such damage from an inundation in 1309, by a breach in those parts, that they were exempted from the purveyance of hay and corn.

Edward II, in 1324, issued his letters patent, for arresting the prior and certain monks of this house, for harbouring rebels therein. These were probably some of the adherents of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who, after his defeat at the battle of Boroughbridge two years before, had taken sanctuary in this convent.

<sup>1</sup> In the British Museum is a small volume, entitled *Annales Abbattæ de Bermondsey* (formerly belonging to the Howard family) quoted by Manning in his *History of Surrey* under the title of *The Chronicle of Bermondsey*, and ending 11 Hen. 6, A. D. 1432.



The Bishop of Ely, in 1337, excommunicated certain persons for stealing a hawk from its perch, in the cloisters of this priory. A proof of the estimation in which this bird was held by persons of rank, at that period.

#### SAINT SAVIOUR'S OR ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL.

Richard, prior of Bermondsey, with the consent of the convent, in 1213 built an almshouse or hospital, on a piece of ground belonging to the cellarer or bursar, and adjoining to the walls of the priory, for the use of converts or poor children; and dedicated it to St. Thomas of Canterbury. It was under the government of the almoner of the priory, and exempt, as the priory itself was, from all episcopal jurisdiction. This house, on account of its being dedicated to St. Thomas, hath been confounded, by several authors, with the hospital of that name in Southwark, which was founded about the same period.

Agnes, the sister of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and widow of Thomas Fitz Theobald de Heili, gave to the hospital of St. Saviour of Bermondsey 10s annual rent, issuing out of her estate in London, situate at Blanch Apultune in the parish of Stanynges Chirche, in the tenure of William Cook; and it is probable she was moved to this act of charity by a pious regard to the memory of her brother.

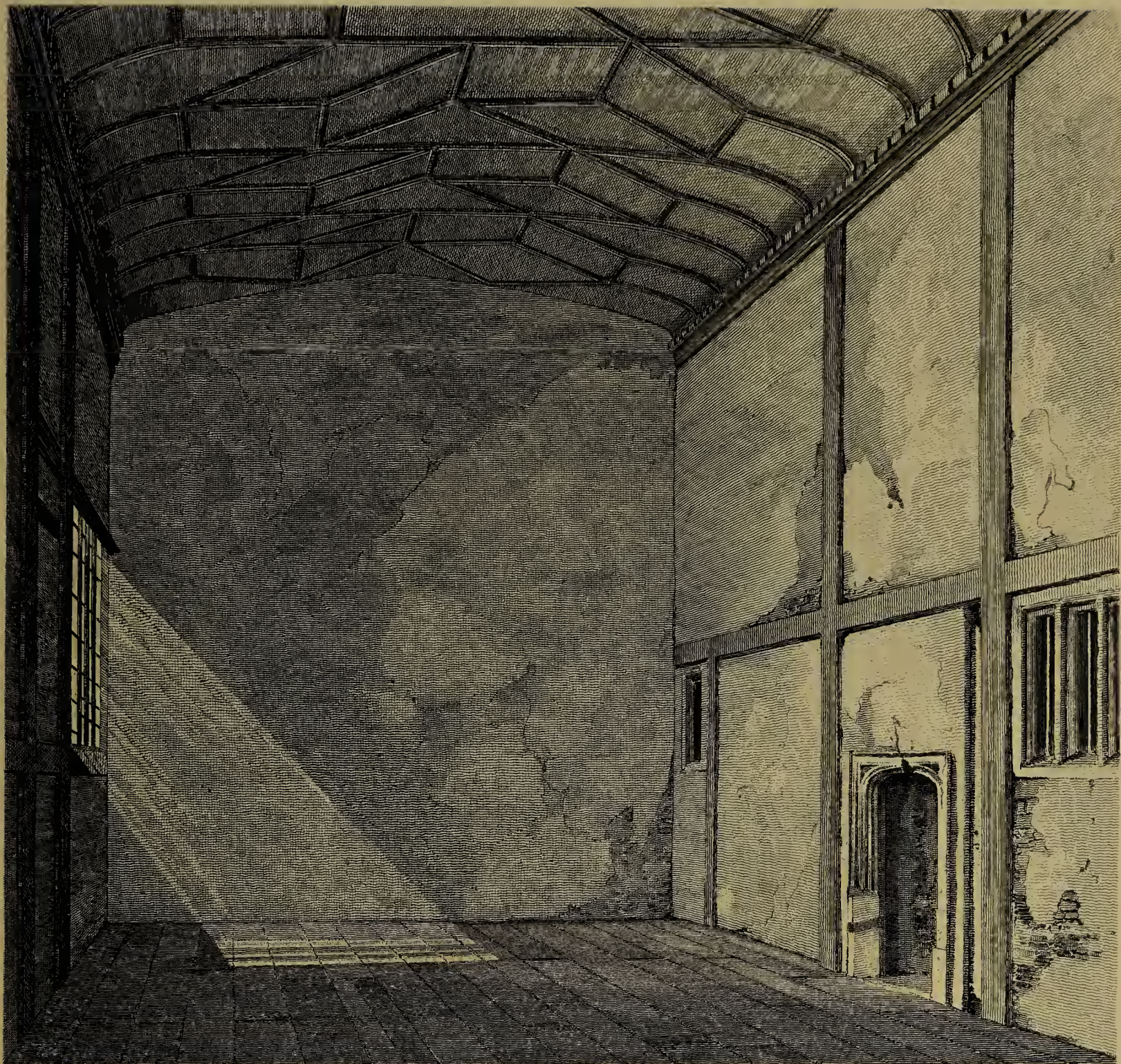
#### PRIORS AND ABBOTS OF BERMONDSEY, FROM THE FOUNDATION TO THE DISSOLUTION.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1089. Peter, or Petreus, died June 4, 1119.           | 1255. Haymo.  |
| 1119. Herebrand, or Herebrannis, died 1120.           | 1258. Gurandus, elected Prior of Wenlock.                           |
| 1120. Peter, when he died unknown.                    | 1265. John, died 1272.  |
| Walter, died 1134.                                    | 1272. Henry de Monte Mauri, resigned.                               |
| 1134. Clarambald, elected Abbot of Feversham.         | 1276. John, died.   |
| 1148. Robert Blessons, resigned 1154.                 | Peter de Monte St. Vincent.   |
| 1155. Roger, elected Abbot of St. Owen.               | John, died 1278.  |
| 1157. Adam, elected Abbot of Evesham.                 | 1278. Peter.  |
| 1161. Galfrid, resigned 1164.                         | 1283. Robert.   |
| 1164. Peter, resigned 1166.                           | 1285. Henry Northam, quond' Eleemosynarius,                         |
| 1166. Rayhold, resigned 1167.                         | Northton was elected  |
| 1167. Roger, elected Abbot of Abingdon.               | 1288. John Norman.  |
| 1175. Robert de Bethlem, resigned 1176.               | 1290. William de Charit'  |
| 1176. Wericus, or Gueric, elected Abbot of Feversham. | Peter.  |
| 1178. Bertannus, died 1184.                           | Henry   |
| 1184. Constantinus, or Constantius, died 1186.        | 1300. Peter.  |
| 1186. Henry, elected Abbot of Glastenbury.            | 1307. Henry, died 1312.   |
| 1189. Richard Norman, or Northam, died 1201.          | 1312. Peter de St. Lawrence.  |
| 1201. Hugh, died 1210.                                | Galfrid de Delviz.  |
| 1210. Richard, elected Prior of Wenlock.              | 1321. Peter.  |
| 1221. Hugh.   | Walter.   |
| Galfrid.  | Henry, elected Abbot of Wenlock.                                    |
| Odilo.  | 1323. Walter.   |
| Hugh, died 1225.                                      | John de Causancia, resigned.  |
| 1225. Gilbert, died 1225.                             | 1359. John de Caroloco.   |
| William, died 1227.                                   | 1363. Peter de Telonia, died 1372.                                  |
| 1227. Josbert, died 1229.                             | 1372. Richard Dunton, first English Prior, resigned.                |
| 1229. Bernard, died within a month.                   | 1390. John Attilburg, first Abbot, died 1399.                       |
| Aymo, died 1231.                                      | 1399. Henry Thomson.  |
| 1231. Hugh.   | 1413. Thomas Thetford, died 1432.                                   |
| 1234. Peter, died 1240.                               | 1432. John Bromlegh.  |
| 1240. Humbertus, or Ingbertus, died 1245.             | 1473. John de Marlow.   |
| 1245. Roger, died 1247.                               | 1520. Robert Wharton, alias Parfew, made Bishop of St. Asaph on the |
| 1247. Umbertus.                                       | surrender of the Abbey in 1538-9, and enjoyed a pension of          |
| 1253. Haymo, died within the year.                    | 500 marks, or 333 <i>l</i> 6 <i>s</i> 8 <i>d</i> a year.            |
| Symon.  |   |

The Seals belonging to the prior and convent, which are engraved on the annexed plate, and exhibit curious specimens of ancient art, are appendant to the undermentioned deeds and grants remaining in the Augmentation Office, and Chapter House, Westminster. They have been accurately copied, the size of the originals, by permission of John Caley, Esq. F. S. A. Keeper of the Records.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Chapter House, Westminster,<br>A. D. 1274.    | { Deed of confirmation of the prior of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, to Algar Ferrom, of land at Abtechurch. Seal of dark green wax, round, represents our Saviour seated, the right hand elevated, and holding a book in the left. Legend SIGILLVM SCI SAL—The remainder of the inscription is lost.  |
| Chapter House, Westminster,<br>A. D. 1274.    | { Grant by Henry, prior of St. Saviour of Bermondsey, and the convent of the same place, to Adam de Sutton, of the manors of Wydeforde and Richmund. Seal of yellow wax, oval, represents our Saviour seated under a canopy, his right hand elevated, with the sun above, and holding in his left hand a book, with the moon above, and in a small arch at bottom a man's head. What remains of the legend may be thus read . . . . ORIS . S . . . . RMONDSE . . . . There is a small counter seal, round, having the Virgin Mary and Child seated. Inscription, MATER . DEI . MEMENTO . MEI. |
| Chapter House, Westminster,<br>A. D. 1266.    | { Deed of the prior and convent of Bermondsey, as to land, &c. at Chalk, in Kent, obtained by them from Sir William de Apeldrefield, Knight. Seal of yellow wax, triangular, representing the Flight into Egypt, and in a pointed arch at bottom a man's head. Legend, SIGI . . . . ORIS . BERMVNDESEYE.  |
| Augmentation Office, 30 Edw<br>3, A. D. 1356. | { Grant from brother John de Causance, prior of Bermondsey, and the convent of the same place, to the King, of a messuage and toft in Retherheth. Seal of a dark olive colour, round, represents our Saviour, between two apostles, preaching to a multitude. Legend, SIGIL . EC . . . . E . SCI . SALVATORIS . DE BERMVNDESEYE. Counter seal, smaller, a half length of our Saviour with the right hand elevated, and holding a mound in the left. Legend, EGO . SVM . VIA . VERITAS . ET . VITA.  |

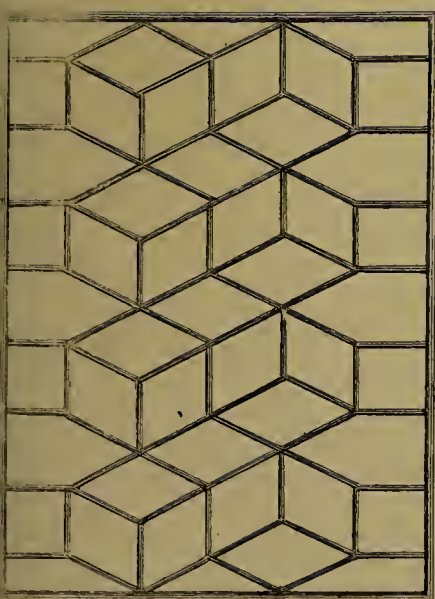




C.J.M. Whichelo Del. 1820.

Dale sculp.

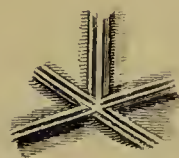
*Inside of the Hall, Bermondsey Abbey.*



*Plan of the Ceiling.*



*Outside of the Hall.*



*Mouldings &c.*





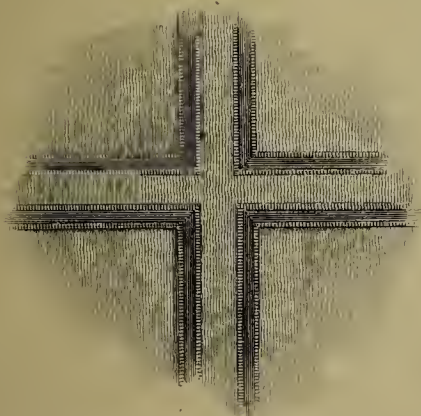
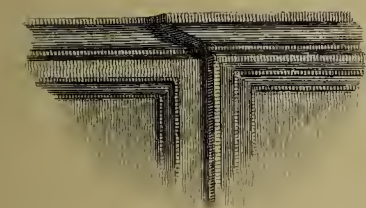




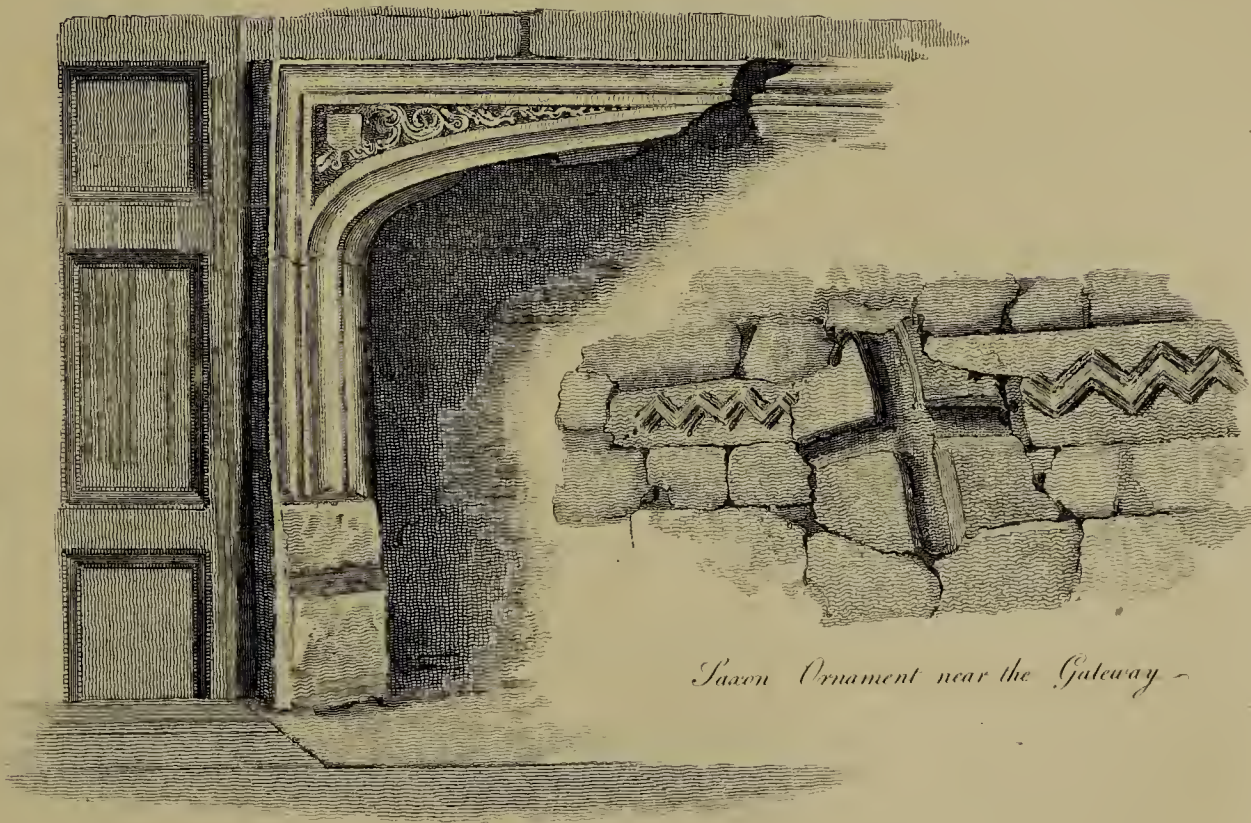


Dale sculp.

*Inside of one of the Rooms under the Hall, Bermondsey. Abby.*



*Section of the Panelling.*



*Saxon Ornament near the Gateway.*











C. J. M. Whitham Del. & Sculp.

Engr. sculp.

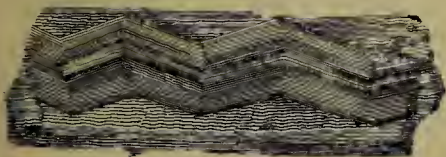
*Inside of a Room adjoining those under the Wall, Bermondsey Abbey.*



*Head of King John near the Gateway.*



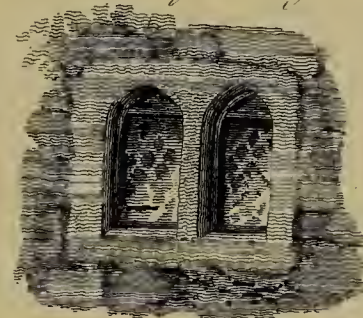
*Cornice of the above Room.*



*Saxon Capitals.*



*Saxon Ornaments in the great Wall, near the Church Yard.*



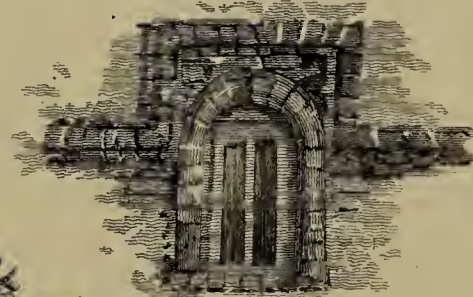
*Ancient Window.*



*Section of the Moulding of the Large Gateway.*



*Section of the Small Gateway.*



*A Window in the Gateway.*









The Arms of the Priory and Abbey, represented on the same plate, were borne two different ways : 1. Party per pale, Azure and Gules, within a Border Argent. 2. The same surcharged with a lion passant gardant, holding in his paw a Pastoral Staff erect, surmounted with a Mitre, Or within a Border, Argent, semé of B for Bermondsey. This augmentation was probably given on the Priory being advanced to an Abbey.

An indenture was executed in the reign of Henry VII, between the King, the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter, Westminster, and the Abbot and Convent of St. Saviour, Bermondsey : for holding an anniversary in the Abbey Church of Bermondsey on the 6th day of February, to pray for the good and prosperous estate of the King during his life, and the prosperity of his realm ; also for the soul of Elizabeth, late queen of England, his wife, and for the souls of their children ; for the soul of Edmund, Earl Richmond, his father, and his progenitors ; and for the soul of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, his mother, after her decease ; on payment of the annual sum of 3*l* 6*s* 8*d*, with a stipulation, that if it should remain unpaid for twenty-one days, the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter of Westminster were to forfeit the sum of 5*l* 6*s* 8*d* exclusive of the above sum of 3*l* 6*s* 8*d*.

Several distinguished and royal personages have found an asylum, and died in this monastery, or have been interred within its walls ; among whom the following are mentioned by different writers.

Leofstane, provost, shrieve, or domesman of London, was interred here in 1115.

William de Morteign, or Morton, Earl of Cornwall (son of Robert, who possessed a hide of land in this manor at the time of the survey), died and was buried here, in the beginning of the reign of Henry I. Ralph Broke asserts that he became a monk of this house.

Mary, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland, sister to Maud, wife of Henry I, and wife of Eustace, Earl of Boulogne (who gave the manor of Kynewardeston in 1114), died April 18, 1115, and was interred in this church, with the following inscription on her tomb :

Nobilis hic tumulata jacet Comitissa Maria.  
Actibus hæc nituit ; larga benigna fuit.  
Regum sanguis erat ; morum probitate vigeat,  
Compatiens inopi ; vivit in arce Poli.

Walkelin de Mamynot the younger, a benefactor to the priory, died here in the beginning of the reign of Richard I, and recorded in a chartulary formerly belonging to the monks of this place.

The corpse of Thomas of Woodstock, seventh and youngest son of Edward III, on its arrival from Calais, was conveyed to Bermondsey priory, and deposited in the church, until it was interred in Westminster Abbey.

Matilda, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and wife of Geoffrey Lord Say, died at Bermondsey priory, in 1368-9, and was buried in the church of the Black Friars in London.

Katherine of France, queen dowager of Henry V, died here Jan. 2, 1437, and was buried in the Lady's chapel in Westminster Abbey.

Elizabeth Woodville, queen dowager of Edward IV, died in this abbey, in which she had been immured for many years, by the jealousy of Henry VII, her son-in-law, or, in other words, his hatred of the house of York.

Margaret de la Pole, wife of Edmund de la Pole (the last Earl of Suffolk of this family), and daughter of Richard Lord Scrope, by her will bequeathed her body to be laid in the Virgin's chapel, on the left hand of the altar, in the monastery of St. Saviour of Bermondsey, appointing Sir John Heveningham, Kt. her executor.

Dame Anne, or Anie Audley, bequeathed her body to be laid in this abbey, and by her will, dated Nov. 1497, appointed a priest to pray for the souls of John, late Lord Audley, her husband, James Lord Audley her son, and John Rogers her second husband.

George, son of John Lord Audley ; John Winkefield, Esq. ; Sir Nicolas Blonket, Kt. ; Dame Bridget, wife to William Trussell ; and — Helgrave, Baron of the Exchequer ; were also interred in this monastery.

Adelaide, or Adelise, daughter of the Countess Beaumont in France, wife of Hugh de Grantmeisnell, a benefactor to this house, was interred here in the reign of Henry I.

Richard Guet, who gave Cowick in Essex to this house, in 1098, professed himself a monk here at the same time, and was probably interred in this church.

In 1323, 17 Edw. 2, the greater church of St. Saviour of Bermondsey, and the great altar in honour of St. Saviour and the most blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints, were dedicated by the Bishop of Eborac, on the third of the ides of January. And on the octave of the same day, three altars were dedicated by the same prelate : the Altar of the Cross, in honour of the same ; the Altar Drueth, in honour of the blessed Virgin and St. Thomas the martyr ; and the Altar that is next the door of the monks' burying-ground, in honour of the Saints Andrew and James and all the Apostles.

This house appears (by the date of its surrender, Jan. 1, 29 Hen. 8) to have anticipated the designs of the Crown upon the greater monasteries, by a voluntary resignation of its estates. Nor is it improbable, when we consider the preferments the abbot was advanced to, who made the surrender, that he was put in by the Court with a view to this event. The annual revenue of the convent, as stated in the original account taken by commissioners, and delivered to the King, was 548*l* 2*s* 5½*d* ; but according to a valuation in 26 Hen. 8, taken also by commissioners, 474*l* 14*s* 4½*d*. These different accounts might be taken from the same valuation ; one being intended to exhibit the extended rents, and the other the clear value of the estates. Yet it seems more probable that the latter was a subsequent one, in which the value of their estates was underrated, in order to bring as many as possible within the Act for suppressing the lesser monasteries, which was passed the year following.

Of the pensions granted to the monks of this house on its surrender, and which were allowed to all who were not novices, probationers, or already beneficed, there remained in charge, at the dissolution of the Court of Augmentations, in 7 Edw. 6, 1553.

	Marks	£.	s.	d.		Marks	£.	s.	d.				
The Abbot's pension - -	500,	or	333	6	8	a year.	William Pointer's - - -	8,	or	5	6	8	a year.
Richard Gele, or Gile's -	15,	or	10	0	0		Thomas Stanbank's - - -	8,	or	5	6	8	
John Kindar's - - - -	9,	or	6	0	0		And in other annuities - - -	11,	or	7	6	8	
John Cutbert's - - - -	9,	or	6	0	0								
Peter Luke's - - - -	9,	or	6	0	0								
							Total	569		379	6	8	

At the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, that of Bermondsey was valued at 474*l* 14*s* 4½*d*, according to Dugdale, and by Speed, at 584*l* 2*s* 3½*d* ; and it was granted by the King, July 8, 1541, in the 33rd of his reign, to Sir Robert Southwell, Knight, Master of the Rolls, who had also a grant of court leet, view of frank pledge, and free warren. In the same year (1541) it was sold by Sir Robert, with the manor, demesne, and appurtenances, to Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, who pulled down the ancient buildings belonging to the monastery, and with the materials erected a capital mansion, called Bermondsey House. This mansion, with the orchards, gardens, and out-houses, barn, stable, pasture, and ponds, at the back of the orchards, estimated at twenty acres, he conveyed in 1544, to Sir Robert Southwell, reserving the manor, and such other of the abbey estates as he had formerly purchased of Sir Robert, to himself ; but in 1556 he sold the manor itself, with the estates belonging to the dissolved abbey, and the advowson of the rectory, to Robert Trapps, citizen and goldsmith of London, who died in 1560, and Joan his wife, in 1563-4. The manor remained in the male branch of this family till 1709, when it came by marriage to Edward Thurland, Esq. of Reigate. In 1717 it was purchased by Peter Hambly, of Streatham, Esq. who left it by will to his son William Hambly, Esq. of Carshalton, and by him it was bequeathed to his only son the Rev. Thomas Hambly (who was instituted to the rectory



in 1777, and in the year 1810 was in the possession of his widow. The advowson of the rectory of Bermondsey belonged to the abbey, and has undergone the same alienations as the manor.

The water-side division of Bermondsey, or that part of the parish situate east of St. Saviour's dock, and adjoining the parish of Rotherhithe, is intersected by several streams, or water-courses. Upon the south bank of one of these, between Mill Street and George Row, stand a number of very ancient houses, called London Street; a south view of which is given in the annexed plate, together with a plan of the streets and lanes adjacent, as they appeared in 1813, including the several wharfs on each side of St. Saviour's dock, from an actual survey.

The parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, according to Stow, was built by the priors of St. Saviour's monastery for the use of their tenants; the time of its erection and decay is unknown, but it appears that the Earl of Sussex, who became possessed of the mansion built by Sir Thomas Pope, was obliged to build a place for public worship at or near the place where the parish church now stands.

There had been anciently a royal palace in Southwark, probably that in Bermondsey in which Henry II resided, and held his first parliament at Christmas 1154. It was afterward occupied by the De la Poles, Marquises and Dukes of Suffolk. Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, built a sumptuous house on the site of it called Suffolk House; but falling afterward into the King's hands, the same was called Suffolk Place, and a mint of coinage was established there for the King. Henry Gray, Marquis of Dorset and great-grandson of Elizabeth Queen of Edward IV, who was created Duke of Suffolk by Edward VI, resided here in 1552. At the commencement of the reign of Queen Mary he was attainted of high treason, and beheaded in the following year. Queen Mary granted this house to Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, and his successors in the see for ever, to be their inn or lodging when they repaired to London; as an equivalent for York House near Westminster, which King Henry, her father, had taken from Cardinal Wolsey and the see of York.

The mansion built by Sir Thomas Pope (on the site of the monastery) was afterwards the residence of the Earl of Sussex, who held the office of Lord Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, and died here in 1583. Stow, in his Summary of the Chronicles of England, gives the following account of his funeral procession: "On the ninth of June (1583) deceased Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex. Lorde Chamberlaine to her Majestie. a Knight of the Garter, at Bermondsey besides London; and was on the eight of July following conveyed thorough the same city of London toward Newhall in Essex, there to be buried: first went before him forty-five poore men in blacke gownes, then on horseback 120 serving men in blacke coats, then 25 in black gownes or cloakes, besides the Heraldes at Armes; then the deceased Earle in a charriot covered with blacke velvet, drawn by foure goodly geldings, next after was led the Earle's steed covered with blacke velvet, then Sir Henrie Ratcliffe the succeeding Earle, chiefe mourner, & eight other Lords all in blacke; then the Lord Mayor & Aldermen of London riding in murrey, and then on foot the gentlemen of Graie's Inne, and last of all the Merchant Tailors in their livery, for that the said Earle was a brother of their company, as many noble men and famous Princes, Kings of this realme, before him had been."

By a codicil to his will, dated May 21, 1583, he ordered that his executors should keep house at Bermondsey twenty days after his interment, on which they were to expend 1500*l* and no more; but the funeral charges alone amounted to 1629*l* 5*s* 0½*d*, and the expenses of house-keeping to 158*l* 8*s* 2*d*. His effects at this place were valued at 1585*l*. His executors were Sir Christopher Wray, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls; Sir Thomas Mildmay, and others. A monument was erected to his memory in the church of Boreham, in Essex, executed by Richard Stephens, a statuary, who received for his part of the work 292*l* 12*s* 8*d*.

Of the mansion erected by Sir Thomas Pope, a correct idea may be formed of the style of building, and its interior arrangement, by an inspection of the two plates, entitled "Inside of one of the Rooms under the Hall," and "Inside of a Room adjoining those under the Hall." In the first plate is shown the wainscoting or panneling of the room with its antique fireplace: over the latter is a large compartment, probably once filled by a picture. The details on this plate exhibit sections of the panneling and fireplace, with a Saxon ornament and cross in the wall near the gateway of the abbey. The second plate exhibits a large room, the walls in part paneled in a plainer manner than the preceding room, and an ancient fireplace without ornament. The details of this plate are composed of specimens of the capitals of Saxon pillars, ornaments, and windows, from various parts of the abbey and the principal gateway.

The plate entitled "Inside of the Hall" was probably the hall or refectory of the monastery, as its appearance is more ancient than those before described. The central vignette shews the exterior of the hall; the details explain the plan of the ceiling, its mouldings and those of the doorway leading to this apartment.

The Ground Plan, engraved from an original drawing taken in 1679, exhibits a ground-plot of the old Conventual Church, with gardens enclosed by stone walls, and bounded on the north by the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalen; the West and North Gates leading into the Base court-yard; the site of the Mansion-house, and the Gallery belonging to the same; and the East Gate leading into Grange Walk. On the south side of Grange Walk is shown the site of the Coney-grew, or Warren; the Stable Yard and Pond; and an Orchard called Wood's Orchard. No. 1 shows the site of Mr. Whitaker's meeting-house, which occupied part of that of the abbey church; and No. 2. on the west side of the court-yard, shows the site of Mr. Mauduit's meeting house built in 1699.

The plan is embellished with a vignette of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen; and another showing the West Gate, and the North or Great Gate-house with its interior looking into the Base court-yard.

In the year 1804 there were a great many fragments of the venerable foundation of Bermondsey Abbey remaining, probably more than almost any religious edifice in or near London, owing to its remote situation, which has caused fewer improvements in the building line (that worst enemy to our architectural antiquities) than elsewhere. The principal entrance, called the Gate-house, was then nearly entire; its appearance the annexed plate will sufficiently explain: in addition to which, it may be necessary to observe that the front was composed of party-coloured tiles. This gateway stood directly north, and exactly faced the south side of Bermondsey church. An old stone wall ran eastward the whole extent of the churchyard. On the other side of this wall was a row of very old houses, whose stone-framed windows and style of building evidently pointed out their antiquity.

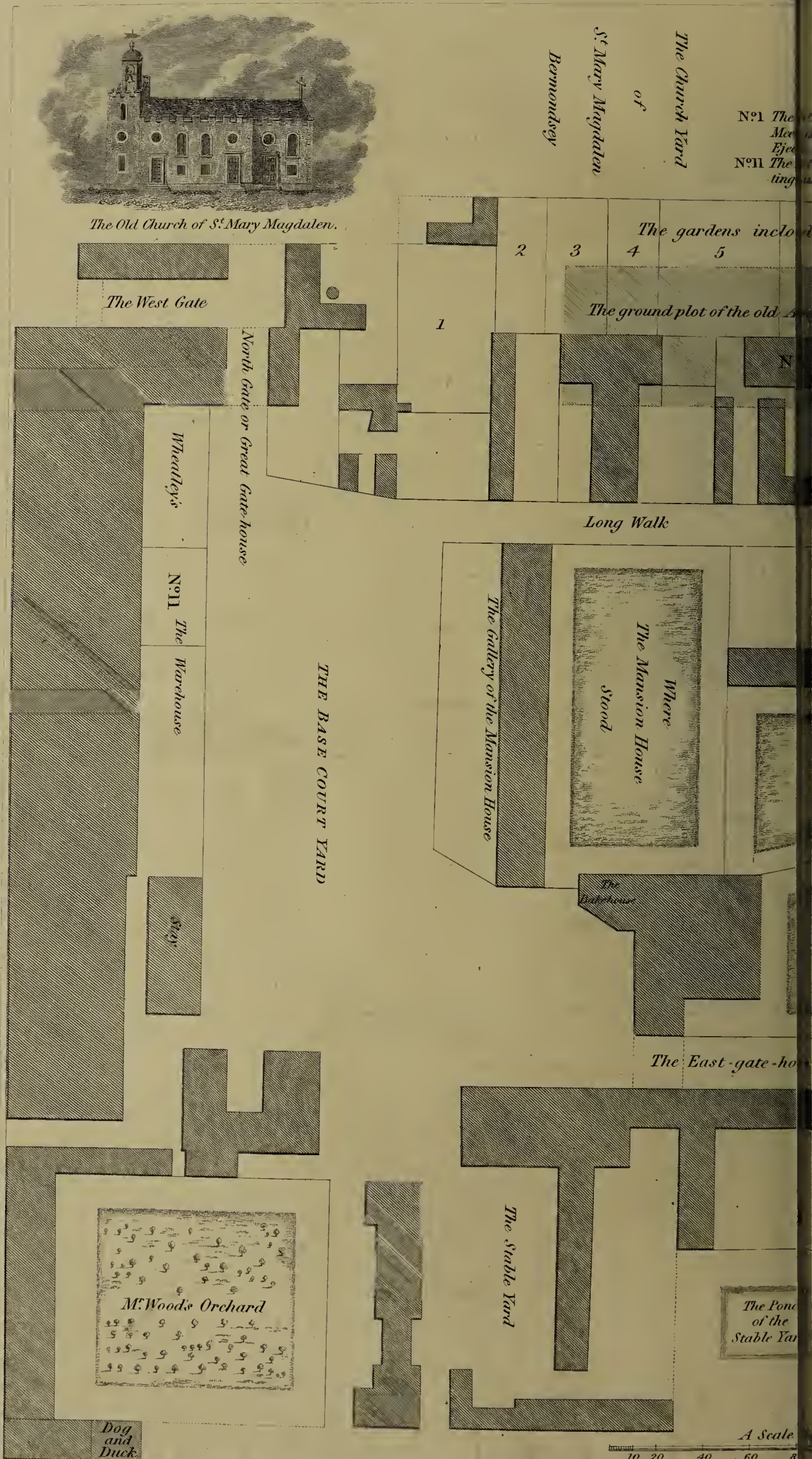
The present churchyard of St. Mary Magdalen was enlarged in 1810, by taking about sixteen feet in width of the old conventual ground. It is enclosed by a brick wall, ten feet under ground, and two above, on the top of which is an iron railing. In digging the foundation for this wall many bones were seen; some lying in the order they were interred, not having been disturbed before: and the late Mr. Ash, leather-dresser, in sinking some pits, found a stone coffin containing bones. All these circumstances prove that this was the conventual churchyard, as shown in the plan.

Since the annexed General View of the Remains of the Abbey was taken in 1805, the great gatehouse, and nearly all the ancient buildings, with the exception of two or three dwelling-houses, have been destroyed, and a modern street (called Abbey Street) erected on the site. The small portion of the abbey walls yet remaining is on the south side, and a fragment of the same wall on the north side of Long Walk, the latter being a part of that which surrounded the conventual churchyard: but even these may probably soon be taken down, and all traces of this once famous Abbey will then be entirely obliterated.









The Old Church of St. Mary Magdalen.

The West Gate

North Gate or Great Gate-house

The gardens inclosed

The ground plot of the old

Long Walk

Where the Mansion House stood

The gallery of the Mansion House

The Bakehouse

The East-gate-house

The Stable Yard

The Pond of the Stable Yard

M. Wood's Orchard

Dog and Duck

A Scale

The highway leading to the Grange.





# A GROUND PLAN of BERMONDSEY ABBEY.

From an original Drawing taken in 1679.

Whitakers  
house (he was an  
Minister 1662)  
Mauduits Meet-  
Established 1669.

with old stone walls  
6

Church

containing an acre and a half  
7

Mistress Langhorn

let to Bryan in 8 parcels  
8

M<sup>r</sup>. Luffes

Long Walk

Mistress Batemans

Mistress Wittereers

EAST

Grange Walk

Grange Walk

The Coney-grew



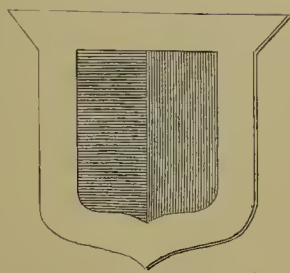
10 120 140 160

Robert Wilkinson 125. Fenchurch Street. A View of the North and West Gates of the Abbey.









Arms of the Priory.

Without Date.



Arms of the Abbey.

2. Edw.<sup>d</sup> 1. A.D. 1274.



In the Chapter House Westminster.



30 Edw.<sup>d</sup> 3.

A.D. 1356.

In the Augmentation Office Westminster.



Chap. Ho. West.  
Cart. 50 Hen. 3. A.D. 1266.



Drawn & Engraved by B. Howlett.



Chapt. House West.

## THE ARMS AND SEALS, OF THE PRIOR AND CONVENT OF ST SAVIOUR AT BERMONDSEY.

- A. Seal in dark green Wax appendant to a Deed of Confirmation of the Prior of St Saviour Bermondsey to Algar Furrow of Land at Abtechurch. Legend SIGILLVM. SCL. SAL..... The remainder of the inscription is lost
- B. Seal to a Deed of the Prior and Convent of Bermondsey as to Lands at Chalk in Kent, obtained from St W<sup>m</sup> de Apeldrefield Knight, of yellow Wax representing the flight into Egypt. Legend SIGL..... ORIS BERMVNDESEYE.
- C. Seal of yellow Wax to a Grant by Henry Prior of St Saviour of Bermondsey and the Convent of the same place to Adam de Sutton of the Manors of Wydeforde and Rychemunde. What remains of the Legend may be read .....ORIS. S.... RMONDESE. Counter-seal having the Virgin Mary and Child. Legend MATER. DEI. MEMENTO. MEI.
- D. Seal of a dark olive colour, to a Grant from John de Lusance, Prior of Bermondsey and the Convent of the same place, to the King of a Mesuage & Toll at Retherheth represents our Saviour between two Apostles preaching to a Multitude. Legend SIGILL. EC. E. SCL. SALVATORIS. DE. BERMVNDESEYE. Counter-seal a half length of our Saviour with a mound. Legend EGO. SVM. VIA. VERITAS. ET. VITA.









FAC SIMILE, from one of the Books of INDENTURES for the Foundation of KING HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL  
AT WESTMINSTER, to which the ABBOT OF BERMONDSEY was a party, and whose SEAL is appendant thereto.  
*Taken from the Original at the Chapter House.*

**A**ND the said Abbot  
& Convent of the said Monasterie of seynt Sa-  
uour of Bermondsey conuēnten & grūnten  
for theym & their successōs & theym & their  
successōs bynden to thesēd maner & compnaltie  
& their successours by these p'sent that the same  
Abbot & Convent & their successours shall holde  
& kepe a solempne annūisarie in the church of  
thesame monasterie yerely while the worlde  
shall endure in maner & forme folowynge that  
ys to sey durynge the life of thesēd kyng oure  
souūam lord in the vi<sup>th</sup> day of s'februarpe as  
often as it shall not fall vpon any sonday & as  
often as it shall happen to fall vpon any sonday  
in the yere that then & so often the same Abbot  
& Convent & their successōs shall holde & kepe the  
same annūisarie in the Saturday next before

any sūke sonday aft' & euy of the same annūisaries  
to be holden & kept for the good & prosperous estate  
of the said kyng our souūam lord durynge his  
life and for the prosperite of this his realme.  
and for the soule of the right excellent prynces  
Elizabeth late quene of England his wife &  
for the soules of their children & issue and for  
the soules of the right excellent prynce Edmond  
late Erle of Richemond fader to oure said souūam  
lord the kyng & of all the other p'gentours and  
auncestours of the same kyng our souūam  
lord. & for the soule of the right excellent pryn-  
cesse margareth Countesse of Richemond & Derby  
moder to oure said souūam lord the kyng after  
his deceasse:

**In Witnesse**

Rob't of &c



*Drawn & Engraved by B. Howlett*

TRANSLATION of the LEGENDS

SEAL, The Common Seal of the Monastery of Saint Saviour of Bermondsey.

COUNTER SEAL, Save us O Christ the Saviour by virtue of the Holy Cross.











South View of **LONDON STREET, DOCKHEAD.** in the Water Side Division of the Parish of St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey. SURREY.  
with the Adjacent Plan.





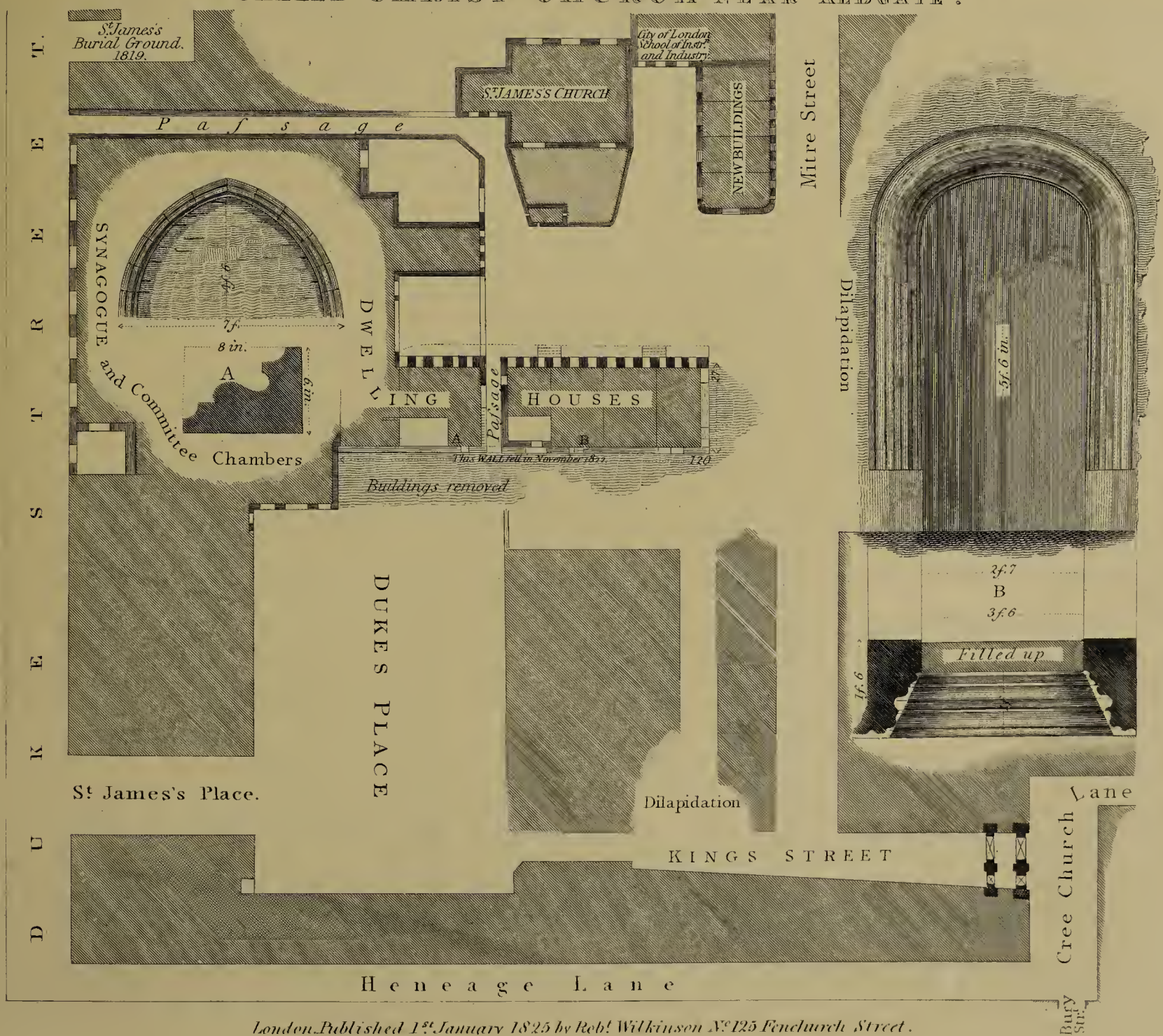






Schnebbelie Del. W. Taylor Sculp.

**RUINS OF PART OF THE PRIORY OF THE HOLY TRINITY,  
CALLED CHRIST-CHURCH NEAR ALDGATE.**









## Priory of the Holy Trinity:

### IN THE WARD OF ALDGATE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many authentic documents which are extant illustrative of the history and possessions of this ancient and celebrated Religious House, there appears to be some doubt concerning the person by whom it was actually founded. The Register of the Priory itself, and the authorities followed by Stow, state it to have been by Matilda, Queen to Henry I., daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scots: but Matthew Paris, and some other ancient historians assert it to have been by the first Prior, Norman, first of the Regular-Canons of St. Austin in England; and in a record preserved by Dugdale, the institution is ascribed to Richard De Belmeis, Bishop of London.<sup>a</sup> It is probable, however, that the claims of the two latter amount only to the interest which they took in the erection of the Priory, and the establishment of the new Monastical Rule: for the original and principal endowments seem to have emanated solely from the Queen. By the advice and persuasion of the Bishop of London, and of Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, she appears to have completed an imperfect church, which one Syredus sometime began to erect in honour of the Holy Cross and St. Mary Magdalene; and having redeemed it from the payment of thirty shillings which the Dean and Chapter of Waltham were accustomed to receive from it, by giving them a mill in exchange,—she gave the church to Norman who was made Prior there, the Nones of April (5th), 1107. The foundation was dedicated to the Holy Trinity; though, like other establishments of the same name, it soon came to be called Christ Church, even in formal documents, and in the first charter of the Queen it is entitled only “the Church of Christ within the Wall of London.” The same benefactress also endowed the Church and those serving God therein with her own demesne property of the Port, or Gate, of Aldgate, and the Soke, or civil government, belonging to it; with all customs, to be held by them as freely as she herself had possessed them: and likewise with 25*lbs.* by weight, in the money called Blanks,<sup>b</sup> due to her from the farm of the City of Exeter. All these gifts were confirmed by charters from the King,<sup>c</sup> in which the fraternity is called “the Prior and Canons of the Holy Trinity, of London.” The Queen also gave to them the Churches of Braughing in Hertfordshire, with the appurtenances; and of St. Augustine near the Wall, St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street, and Allhallows upon the Wall, in London, to which the Prior and Convent presented: from which they received the yearly payments of 12*d.* from St. Austine’s,—13*s.* 4*d.* from St. Edmund’s, and 3*s.* from Allhallows. All Saints or St. Catherine-Colman, Fen-Church Street, belonged likewise to the same house, and paid 2*s.* yearly; and William Corbyl, Archbishop of Canterbury, added the Church of Bix or Bixhill in Kent.

The edifice of the Priory was erected on a piece of ground in the Parish of St. Catherine, towards Aldgate, lying lengthwise between the King’s-Street leading to Aldgate, and the north side of that Chapel of St. Michael at the union of Leadenhall and Fen-Church Street, inserted in the First Volume of the present work. The ancient measurement of the length of the premises is set down by Stow<sup>d</sup> at 83 ells half quarter and quartern, of the King’s Iron Ell; but by another charter of Henry I., the Priory was privileged to enclose the way along London Wall, as well as to stop the passage there, and to enlarge the house and offices to the wall itself.<sup>e</sup> The original title of the first superior of this foundation, appears to have been Prior of Christ’s Church, in the Parishes of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Michael, St. Catherine, and the Blessed Trinity, anciently the Parish of the Holy Cross or Holy Rood; all which districts were at this time re-united into one Parish of the Holy Trinity. The inhabitants of the Parish of St. Catherine however, at length procured that a Chapel or Church should be erected for them in the churchyard of the Prior, for their more convenient and quiet resort to divine service; in which one of the Canons of the House was appointed by the Prior to say mass, though they were still obliged to bring their children to be christened at the Conventual Church, as well as to attend it upon all solemn feasts as the parochial church.<sup>f</sup> The entire extent of the Priory freehold, was equal to that of the ancient Ward of Aldgate; and some notion may be formed of it from the following particular account published by Strype from a statement drawn up by a member of the Convent, and copied into the City Record called *Dunthorne*.<sup>g</sup> It extended “from the Gate of Aldgate as far as the Gate of the Bailey of the Tower, called Cungate; and all Chekyn-lane towards Barking Church, as far as the Churchyard, excepting one house nearer than the churchyard. And the journey is returned the same way as far as the Church of St. Olave; and then we come back by the street which goes by the Church of Coleman Church, then it goes forth towards Fen-Church; and so there on this side our houses is a lane, through which we went into the house of Theobald Fitz-Ivo, Alderman, which lane is now stopped up because it hath been suspected for thieves in the night: therefore, because, a way is not open there, we come back again by a lane to the Church of St. Michael, and so as far as Lime-street to the house of Richard Cavel. This, therefore, is our inward Soke, (namely that within the walls of the City) and these are the bounds of it. This the Queen-Mother gave to us with the Gate of Aldgate.

<sup>a</sup> In the *Historia Major* of Matthew Paris, Edit. Paris, 1644, fol. p. 43, under the year 1107, it is stated that “Norman the Prior founded the Church of Christ in London, and collected Canons there under the Order of St. Augustine:” and the same founder is also named in the Chronicle of Bartholomew Cotton, and another at Rochester, cited in John Leland’s *Collectanea*, Edit. Lond. 1774. vol. iii. (iv.) p. 73 (74 marg.) In Sir William Dugdale’s *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. Lond. 1661. fol. p. 80. the Chronicle of St. Bennet Hulme mentions the same founder; but another MS. cited in the same place, says that “Richard De Beaumeys, a Norman, Bishop of London, founded the Church of Christ in London, in which he placed many Canons.” The Register of this Priory translated and printed in the *Two Additional Volumes* to Sir William Dugdale’s *Monasticon Anglicanum*, by John Stevens, Lond. 1723, p. fol. vol. ii. p. 74, ascribed the foundation to Queen Maud.

<sup>b</sup> The money named *Blanca*, *Blankes*, or *Albus*, appears to have been so called from its colour, being made of a debased silver, and to have been generally paid by weight. It is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, and was current in the time of Alan, Duke of Bretagne, A.D. 1087, each piece being in value six pennies Tournaish, and less than the *black pence* then used, from which it was distinguished by name. As this money varied in value according to the quality and weight of the silver of which it was coined, in A.D. 1180, when Henry II. issued a new currency, the Sheriff of Exeter refused to pay the Prior of the Holy Trinity his half-year’s farm at Michaelmas, *by weight*, because the new coin was lighter than that in use, when the Queen gave the donation: so that at the new rate of 20½*d.* per oz. or 20*s.* 6*d.* per *lib.*, the sum due would amount to 25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* by weight. The Prior Stephen, however, procured the full payment by a charter from the King. Strype’s *Stow’s Survey of London*, book ii. chap. iv. pp. 55, 56. When Henry V. was constituted King of France he issued a coinage of Blanks at 8*d.* each; but their currency was prohibited with that of all other base money, by Stat. 2nd. Henry VI., 1423, cap. ix.

<sup>c</sup> Copies of the various charters of endowments to this Priory are give in both Latin and English in Dugdale’s *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 80; Stevens’ *Supplement*, vol. ii. p. 74, and Appendix, Nos. cccxii—cccxxvi. and the Rev. J. Strype’s *Stow’s Survey of London*, Lond. 1720. Vol. I. book ii. chapters ii. iv. pp. 4, 11, 12, 55, 56.

<sup>d</sup> *Survey of London*, by Strype, Vol. I. book ii. chap. iv. p. 56.

<sup>e</sup> It appears that this right was subsequently questioned, since in an Inquisition of Quo-Warranto in 1274-75, the third year of Edward I., the jurors of Portsoken Ward presented the Prior of Christ’s Church for having “applied to himself a lane between his Priory and the City Wall; through which was wont to be a common way.” *Survey of London*, book ii. chap. ii. p. 5. It appears that this lane was afterwards opened again as it is shewn in the Plan of London by Radulphus Aggas, executed about 1562, extending from Aldgate westward, between the wall of Duke’s Place and the City Wall: part of the line of this lane is still existing in the lower end of Duke-Street, Aldgate.

<sup>f</sup> Previously to the erection of this Chapel the inhabitants of St. Catherine’s Parish were accustomed to celebrate mass in the south part of the Priory Church, where stood the altar of St. Mary Magdalene: but the confusion which arose from two services being performed in the same church at the same time, was the cause that the Parish Church or Chapel of St. Catherine Christ Church, afterwards corrupted into Cree Church, was erected. The very curious history of this edifice, though closely connected with that of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, is too extensive to be farther entered into in this place.

<sup>g</sup> A manuscript register so called from the name of the writer, William Dunthorne, and consisting of a large folio volume, bound in wood, covered with rough calf leather, secured with tarnished brass bosses and clasps, and bearing the name on the outside, written on parchment, under a plate of horn in a brass frame. The leaves are vellum, and the writing a very fair small and black law text; and the contents are ancient civic laws and privileges commencing with the charter granted to London by William I. It appears to have been chiefly on the authority of this record, that Stow affirmed the weapon in the City Arms to be intended for the Sword of St. Paul; (*Survey of London*, book ii. chap. xii. p. 186.) and the illuminated initial letter of the volume contains the figure of St. Paul, gold, with the head, hands, feet, and the sword on which he is leaning silver; the device borne on the ancient Banner of London.



From Lime-street we go through the street by the Church of St. Andrew (Under Shaft) as far as the Chapel of St. Augustine upon the Wall; and then as far as the gate of the churchyard. This is the circuit of our inner Soke."

Soon after its foundation, the territory of the Priory was increased by the gift of that extra-liberty at the Port of Aldgate called *Cnighthen Guild*, an ancient account of which gift is also contained in volumes of the City Records marked C. and *Dunthorne*, and printed in the *Remains* to Stow in the following abridged translation.<sup>a</sup> "In the year of Christ 1108, and in the eighth year of King Henry, was the Church of the Holy Trinity, within Aldgate, founded by the venerable Lady Maud, wife unto the said King, by the persuasion of Archbishop Anselm. It was given unto Norman, who became the first Prior; not only there, but first Canon-Regular of the whole kingdom: for by him was all England, saith my record, adorned with the Rule of St. Augustine, and the canonical habit of that Order. By which Order, through the gathering together of many friars into that church, was the number of those that praised God day and night so much increased, that the whole City was much delighted with the sight of it. Insomuch that in the year 1225, certain Burgesses of the City descended of the ancient race of the English Knights, by name Ralfe, the son of Alrode, Wolfard le Deverish, Orgar le Prude, Edward Upcornhill, Blackstan, and his cousin Alwyn, Alwyn, and Robert his brother, sons of Leofstan, Leofstan the Goldsmith, and Wyzo his son, Hugh the son of Wolgare, Algar Secusenne, Orgar the son of Dereman, Osbert Drinchepin, and Adelardus Hornpite;—meeting together in the Church of Christ which is situate without the walls of the City near Aldgate, freely gave unto the said Church, and unto the Canons serving God, all that land and soken, which was called in English *Cnithgilda*, which lies by the wall of the City without Aldgate,<sup>b</sup> and reaches unto the Thames. They gave it, I say, themselves becoming friars, and partaking of the benefits of that place by the hand of Norman, the Prior, who received them into the society, as he had done others before them, by an oath taken upon the text of the Gospel. And to the intent that this gift of their's might stand firm and unchangeable, they surrendered up, with other writings which they had for it, that Charter of St. Edward: after which they gave the Prior seisin and possession of the said land by the Church of St. Botolph, which had been builded upon the same and was the head of it. All this was done before these witnesses, Bernard, Prior of Dunstable, John, Prior of Landa, and divers other French and English people. The said donors hereupon sent one of their own company, Ordgar le Prude by name, unto King Henry, with their petition that he would be pleased to give his consent and confirmation to their said gift. Whereupon the King very willingly allowed the said land and Soken unto the Church: and to be free and acquitted from all service to himself, as Frank-Alms ought to be: which he thus confirmed by his charter.—Henry, King of England to (Richard de Belmeis) Bishop of London, to the Sheriffs and Provost, and to all his Barons and faithful people, French and English, of London and Middlesex, Greeting. Know ye me to have granted and confirmed to the Church and Canons of the Holy Trinity of London the Soke of the English Knighten Guild, and the land which pertaineth thereunto, and the Church of St. Botolph, as the Men of the same Guild have given and granted unto them. And I will and straitly command that they may hold the same well, and honourably and freely; with Sac and Soke, Toll and Thea, Infangtheof, and all customs belonging to it, as the Men of the same Guild in the best sort had the same in the time of King Edward; and as the Kings William my father and brother did grant it to them by their writs. Witness A (delicia) the Queen, Geoffrey De Clinton, the Chancellor, and William of Clinton: at Woodstock." This charter was afterwards confirmed by Gilbert, William, and Roger, Bishops of London; then by St. Alphage, Archbishop of Canterbury, and then by the Popes Innocent II. and Alexander III. The former Pontiff also granted to the Prior and Convent that St. Botolph's Church should be served by one of the Canons, to be removed at the Prior's pleasure: and by a bull in 1137 he appointed that whatever possessions and goods the said Christ Church then justly and lawfully possessed, or might hereafter by the concession of Popes, grants of Kings or Princes, offerings of the faithful, or by other just means, might be gotten,—should remain firm and inviolable to them and their successors. The same instrument also confirmed "the land and Soke of Angliche Cnihte Gild," and whatever churches or lands, without the City of London or within, which had been reasonably bestowed by God's faithful people, or which should happen to be offered hereafter.<sup>c</sup>

In consequence of the possession of this franchise, the Prior of the Holy Trinity was, for himself and his successors, admitted as one of the Aldermen of London, namely of the Ward of Portsoken, to govern the same land and Soke; and as such the Prior was accustomed both to sit in the Court of Aldermen and to ride in their processions, wearing the scarlet, or other livery used by them, but made in the form of a religious habit, until the time of the dissolution of this house. Stow adds that he had been a witness of this practice in his own childhood; at which period also "the Prior kept a most bountiful house of meat and drink, for both rich and poor, as well within the house as at the gates, to all comers according to their estates."<sup>d</sup> Sometimes, however, this dignity appears to have been transferred to a secular deputy; since "Eustacius, the eighth Prior, about 1264, because he would not deal with temporal matters, instituted Theobald Fitz-Juonis Alderman of Portsoken Ward under him:"<sup>e</sup> and in the ancient instrument engraved on the first of the annexed Plates, in the time of Prior Richard, between 1223 and 1248, Gilbert Fitz-Fulke appears as the witnessing Alderman. In 1377-78, the first year of Richard II., William Rising, Prior of Christ's Church, was sworn Alderman of Portsoken Ward.—By a Bull of Alexander III., dated at Viterbo the third, of the Ides of July (13th), in the eighth year of Henry II., 1163, the Superior of the House was invested with very considerable ecclesiastical authority; since it recites that the Pontiff "granted to the Prior upon his request whereby the state of the Church may be preserved and reformed for the better, that the persons of the said Church under the discipline of regular observance, may give to God worthy and acceptable service,—we grant him free power of correction, as is expedient; as to him belongs correcting of excesses of those under him, and recalling of fugitives<sup>f</sup> to the same Church, as it pertains to his office,

<sup>a</sup> *Survey of London*, Edit. by Anthony Munday, Lond. 1633. fol. The Remaines, pp. 930-933.

<sup>b</sup> The extent of this Guild was from Aldgate, to the present City-bars on the east; to Bishopgate, and the house of William Presbyter, afterwards that of Geoffrey Tanner, the heirs of Colver, John Easby and of Sir John Bouchier, &c. on the north; and on the south to the Thames, as far into the same river as a horseman could ride into it at low water and throw his spear. This space included all East Smithfield, with the right side of the street leading to Doddings Pond to the Thames; and the Hospital of St. Catherine, the mills founded in the reign of Stephen, and the stone wall and new ditch of the Tower, made in the reign of Richard I. The estates and Guild were originally granted by Canute or Edgar, in the tenth or eleventh century, to thirteen English Knights who were to receive it upon the very honourable condition of each of them engaging in three combats (tilting) upon the lands and as many in the water, and gaining the victory: as also that on an appointed day they should hold a tilting in the field of East-Smithfield against all comers. This being performed, the King gave them the franchise by charter, and named it *Knytte Guilden*, or *Cnihten Guild*, in memory of the persons who obtained it: which charters were confirmed by Edward the Confessor, William II., and Henry I. The record of this grant mentioned above, states that by the forming of the outer stone wall and new ditch at the Tower in the reign of Richard I., the Priory lost half a mark, 6s. 8d., of its yearly revenue, in addition to the removal of a mill belonging jointly to the Priory and St. Catherine's Hospital. A garden also was nearly destroyed, which the King rented of the Brotherhood of the Hospital at six marks, 4l. yearly; for which, however, Edward I. secured to them the rent of five marks and a half.—Styke's *Stow's Survey of London*, book ii. chap. ii. pp. 3, 4, 9, 10. A part of this land was afterwards granted by the Priory of the Holy Trinity to Maud, the Queen of Stephen, on which she founded St. Catherine's Hospital; and for which the King gave in exchange six yards of land of his own demesne in the Manor of Braughing, in Hertfordshire. By the charters of some Bishops of London, confirmed by some Archbishops of Canterbury, the collation and donation of the Hospital were assigned to the Priory of the Holy Trinity; and the canonical rule was given back to the same by a bull from Pope Urban IV. in 1264; in consequence of a dispute upon a dispensation granted to the Hospital by a Bishop of London, with the Queen's sanction.—*Ibid.* pp. 12, 13.

<sup>c</sup> Styke's *Stow's Survey of London*, book ii. chap. ii. p. 4.

<sup>d</sup> This is a reference to the monastic custom of entertaining travellers and visitors, especially those of distinction, in the ancient Religious houses, as well as relieving the poor with a daily dole at the gate, consisting of the certain portions, and the remains of the food of the brethren, delivered by the porter. The former, however, were received in a large apartment called the Guest-Hall, supported by columns and surrounded by bed-chambers; the whole being erected as much out of the way of the monks as the building would permit. Several curious particulars concerning the reception of guests in convents, may be seen in the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke's *British Monachism*, Lond. 1817. 4to. p. 327.

<sup>e</sup> Styke's *Stow's Survey of London*, book ii. chap. iv. p. 57.

<sup>f</sup> In 1255-56, the 40th year of Henry III., the Priory of the Holy Trinity was seized into the King's hands for receiving a certain thief who had escaped thither from Newgate, Styke's *Stow's Survey of London*, Book ii. chap. ii. p. 5. This was doubtless considered a breach of the privilege of sanctuary, and to be quite out of the authority conferred by the above bull.



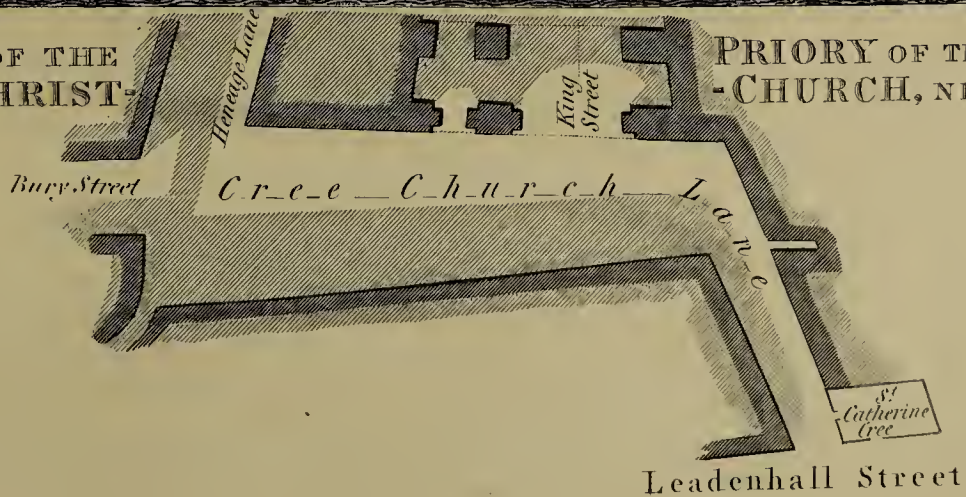


*Schnebbelie Del.*

*Dale Sculp.*

GATEWAY OF THE  
CALLED CHRIST-

PRIORY OF THE HOLY TRINITY,  
-CHURCH, NEAR ALDGATE.









# ST. HELEN'S NUNNERY.

*Indenture between Richard the Prior and the Convent of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate and the Priorefs and Nuns of S<sup>t</sup> Helen London.*

Et cum presentibus fuerit Richard Prior et Conventus Sancte Trinitatis  
London vendiderit et assignaverit Priorisse et Gomalibus Sancte Elene in  
London tres solidatos annui redditus qui eisdem Priori et Conventui reddere consue-  
runt de quada terra cum domibus in parochia omnium Sancte de demannecherche qui  
videlicet terra aliquod tenent Johes Walterum scilicet quod re pda tradit in pda red-  
diti habuerunt in rebus cunctis sine aliquo retinemento habendo et tenendo de Prior-  
isse et Gomalibus perpetuum in finalem venditionem Et postea Prior et Conventus va-  
rantes dunt pda redditu pda Priorisse et Gomalibus sedm lege cunctis contra  
omnes homines et formam Prioris ante venditionem et assignationem pda Priorisse  
et Gomales dederunt pda Prior et conventui triginta et sex solidos et quatuor denarios  
Anglorum Et quia dei Prior et conventus hanc venditionem et assignationem rata  
et stabilem perpetua esse voluerunt presente plura sigilla in conventuali munimine  
robauerunt. Huius testis Gilbertus filius Fulcon Aldermano Willelmo Hertizny et  
pro de Oxonia Robertus filius Johis Sacro filius Henricus John de Scho Walter de Insula  
Ada de Sca Elene Prior filius Benedictus Willelmo Champency Roger de Bencodrey Ricardus  
Le May Johes filius Rob. Willelmo de Wymbis Willelmo de Wyro Edmundo filius Gregorius Willelmo  
Hapet



## TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE INDENTURE

Know all Men present and to come that Richard the Prior & the Convent of the Holy Trinity London have sold and quitted Claim to the Priorefs and Nuns of S<sup>t</sup> Elene in London Three Shillings yearly Rent which the same Prior & Convent have been accustomed to render for certain land & houses in the Parish of All Saints Kolemancecherche which land John Walterum sometime held to wit whatsoever they have in the aforesaid land and in the aforesaid Rent in all things without any retinement To have and to hold to the said Priorefs and Nuns for ever in final sale And the aforesaid Prior & Convent will warrant the aforesaid Rent to the aforesaid Priorefs and Nuns according to the law of the City against all men and women And for this Sale and quit Claim the aforesaid Priorefs & Nuns have given to the aforesaid Prior & Convent 33<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> sterling And inasmuch as the said Prior & Convent willed this Sale & quit claim to be ratified & established for ever they have strengthened the present instrument by the addition of their conventual Seal These being Witnesses Gilbert filius Fulk Alderman W<sup>m</sup> Hertizun Henry de Oxford Robert filius John Sacro filius Henricus John de Scho Walter de Lisle Adam de S<sup>t</sup> Elene R<sup>d</sup> filius Benedict W<sup>m</sup> Champency Roger de Bencodrey R<sup>d</sup> Le May John filius Robert W<sup>m</sup> de Wymbis W<sup>m</sup> de Wyro Edmund filius Gregorius W<sup>m</sup> Hacket.







*notwithstanding the King's or any other secular prohibition.* Let no man, therefore, infringe this page of our grant, or oppose it by any rash boldness: but if any presume to attempt it, let him know that he shall incur the indignation of the Almighty God, and of the Blessed Apostles, the Saints Peter and Paul.<sup>a</sup> It might be possibly from presuming upon this internal authority in connection with his civil power, that the Prior was at length presented in an Inquisition of Quo Warranto in 1274-75, the third year of Edward I., for holding "his Wardmote of Portsoken of Aldgate *within the Priory*, unjustly; because his wardmote was wont to be held within the Portsoken and not without:" the Priory of the Holy Trinity was in the Ward of Aldgate.<sup>b</sup>

In the civil wars between John and the English Barons, and in his dispute with the Pope, the Canons of this House appear to have been so zealously opposed to the King, that Cardinal Gualo, the Legate, in 1211, gave them a Charter of the Church of Braughing in Hertfordshire;<sup>c</sup> wherein he commends them for being such obedient sons to the Holy Mother Church of Rome, in the late disturbance in England, wherein they underwent heavy losses and no small wrong. With all these endowments the Priory of the Holy Trinity in the course of time became, as it is expressed by Stow, "a very fair and large church, rich in lands and ornaments, and passed all the Priories of the City of London or Shire of Middlesex." A long and particular record of the houses standing on the Priory estates in London, with copies and abstracts of many of the charters conveying property in various parts of England,<sup>d</sup>—may be consulted in John Stevens' *Two Additional Volumes to Dugdale's Monasticon*, vol. ii. pages 80-83. It appears to have been drawn up about the fourteenth century, after much of the conventual-property had been alienated on account of London having been twice destroyed by fire,<sup>e</sup> "by which this House was reduced to great straits, in consequence of the City being to be rebuilt: and for the better maintaining of this Church for the future, the Prior and Brothers then all unanimously thought fit to sell the lands then acquired to this Church, though reserving for ever some small income from the same. And now because the world takes pleasure in deceiving every one, and is grown so wicked as to contradict and oppose the actions of the ancients, that scarcely any one will willingly suffer our revenues to be quietly paid us, without very great store of evidences, and those most authentically proved from antiquity for our present justification;—I, therefore, Brother Thomas of Exebrugge, called the son of John Cornwall, Priest and Professed Canon of this Church, do undertake to renew this Rental, not according to the names of the several Priors, but according to the order of the old books, with the names in them written; as also, if I can, to express the Tenements, and with whose tenements they now stand; as also the names of those now inhabiting the same, for the better information of posterity." It is possible that the deed of sale from the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity to the Prioress and Nuns of St. Helen's, represented in the first of the annexed Plates,—was one of the alienations above referred to; though it should be observed that the words of the chapter are "*sine aliquo retenemento*," and consequently no quit-rent was reserved in this instrument. The property conveyed by it was but a small part of that possessed by the Priory in the Parish of All Saints, or St. Catherine-Colman Church, Fen-Church Street; the total revenue of which is entered in the Rental above noticed at 6*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* In noticing the engraved fac-simile of this ancient charter, it should be farther observed, in illustration, that it was written in duplicate upon the same parchment, the heads of the two copies being placed opposite each other, with a word or certain letters inserted between them; which being cut through the middle when the instrument was executed, the counterparts had each of them half the word at the top, and might at any time be proved genuine by their perfect agreement when laid together. Instruments of this kind are generally called a pair of indentures, from the separation being usually made with an indented or waving line; but they were anciently frequently entitled *chirographa*, from the word *chirographum* being usually written between them in capital letters. In the present instance the initials appear to be R. P. F. & C.; characters perhaps signifying Richardus Prioris et Fratrum Conventus; the hand-writing is of the species called the Norman current. The original of the present charter was doubtless that preserved in the archives of the Priory at Aldgate, since it bears the common seal and secretum of the Nunnery of St. Helen; whilst the copy retained at that House would have affixed to it the seals of Trinity Priory. The third seal, that of the Dean of St. Paul's, was added in confirmation of the sale; since the same charter of Queen Maud which liberated this establishment from the authority of the Church of Waltham and all others, adds, "excepting that of the Church of St. Paul, and of the Bishop, in all things which belong to them."<sup>f</sup>

It is stated by Fuller that "Christ-Church near Aldgate was first and solely dissolved, whilst as yet all others Abbeys flourished in their height as safely and securely as before;" but notwithstanding the extent of its ancient possessions, it is probable that the irretrievable decay of its prosperity, and the Prior's hope of being better provided for, were the chief causes which induced so ready a resignation of the Church. It appears by the instrument of surrender that it was given up to the King, February 4th, 1531-32, the 23d year of Henry VIII. by Nicholas Hancock, the last Prior, with the Convent assembled in Chapter, by a deed sealed with their common seal; and on the 25th of the same month, the Prior and eighteen of the Canons recognised and subscribed the surrender in the Chapter-house, before Richard Watkins, LL.B., Public Notary, and Rowland Lee and John Olyver, Masters in Chancery. In this instrument it is stated that the House was not moderately sunken in its produce, rents, provisions, and emoluments; but was in reality entirely reduced and heavily oppressed with debt. The Chapter, therefore, maturely weighing and considering that it must be utterly annihilated in both spirituals and temporals, unless the King, as the existing founder and patron of the Monastery or Priory, presently provided and succoured it with some speedy remedy:—gave and granted it to the King, to all the effect of law; and submitted themselves, their Monastery, and all their rights, into his hands, with free power and authority to alienate and dispose of them to whatever purposes he thought proper.<sup>g</sup> By Letters Patent dated April 5th 1534, the 25th year of Henry VIII., the site of the Priory was granted to Sir Thomas Audley, Knight, and the boundaries of the place are therein described to be "from the great gate of our City of London called Aldgate, and thence on the north side of the King's Street called Aldegate-

<sup>a</sup> The original of this bull may be consulted in Rymer's "*Fœdera*," Lond. 1723, fol. vol. i. p. 20—vol. i. part. i. p. 21. Edit. Lond. 1816. fol. In the same collection almost immediately following, is another bull of Alexander III., dated Viterbo the 6th of the Ides of October (10th) in the same year, confirming a tax made through the churches by the deputies of the Church of the Holy Trinity for the benefit of the Prior and Convent.

<sup>b</sup> Strype's Stow's "*Survey of London*," book ii. chap. iv. p. 57.

<sup>c</sup> The Rectory of Braughing with the advowson of the Vicarage was originally given to this Priory by Queen Maud, which gift was confirmed by Walter Gualo, Cardinal-Presbyter of St. Martin, in virtue of his Legatine power as above stated; and upon inspection of his charter William De St. Maria, Bishop of London, appropriated the living to the use of the house, and on the 16th of the Calends of May (17th) 1218, made an ordination and endowment of a Vicarage there. The Priors of the Holy Trinity claimed all ancient feudal authority in Braughing; with the correction of the assize of bread, wine, and all the View of Frank-Pledge, and the holding of Courts Leet and Baron for the Manor.—"*History of the Diocese of London*," by Richard Newcourt, Lond. 1708. fol. vol. i. p. 806.

<sup>d</sup> A fragment of a manuscript Register of this Priory, consisting of twelve leaves of vellum, in folio, and containing the Foundation Charter, with some of the other grants of various benefactors,—is preserved in the Lansdowne Collection of MSS. Vol. 448.

<sup>e</sup> The first of the fires referred to happened in the time of Norman, the first Prior, in A. D. 1132, and extended from the house of Gilbert Becket to the Church of the Holy Trinity, which was burned with nearly all its offices. At his time, says the Register, "our Lord shewed a great miracle in this church upon a certain cross; which, when the fire prevailed, men endeavouring to get out with other goods of the said church, and drawing the same with ropes, they could not remove it, and the lead of the church melting they were obliged to desist. But returning the next day, believing it to have been consumed with the rest, they found it untouched by the fire." The second fire is recorded to have happened in the time of Ralph the second Prior, between A. D. 1148 and A. D. 1167, and to have been that terrific conflagration which burned from the House of Ailward, near London-Stone, almost to Aldgate, and as far as the Shrine of St. Erkenwald in St. Paul's. There must, however, be some error in this statement, as the last fire really happened in A. D. 1136.

<sup>f</sup> Strype's Stow's "*Survey of London*," book ii. chap. ii. p. 12.

<sup>g</sup> The original of this instrument is printed entire in Rymer's "*Fœdera*," Edit. Lond. 1123. fol. vol. xiv. p. 411.



street, (the present High-street, Aldgate.) unto the Bell-house or steeple of St. Katherine Christ Church; and from thence by a certain street reaching from the said King's Street by the said Bell-house unto the great gate of the said late Monastery unto the stone wall of our City of London, and so by the said wall unto the said great gate called Aldgate." By another charter dated June 28th, 1534, the 27th year of Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Audley was invested with all that belonged to this Religious House lying within Aldgate or without; namely in the Parish of St. Katherine Christ-Church, within Aldgate, or in that of St. Botolph without:—to be held in Socage, by fealty only. Another charter, dated December 29th, in the year preceding, gave to Sir Thomas Audley, Sir Henry Parker, and others, the Manor and Rectory of Brawling, or Brawgling-Bury, in the County of Hertford, parcels of the lands of the said Priory.<sup>b</sup> The Rectory was afterwards presented by Sir Thomas Audley to Hancock the late Prior, to whose compliance in the surrender he appears to have been greatly indebted for his quick possession of the property of this place bestowed upon him by the King. Stow says that "Henry VIII. minding to reward Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the Parliament against Cardinal Wolsey, as ye may be read in Hall, sent for the Prior, commending him for his hospitality, and promised him preferment; which promise surely he performed and compounded with him, though in what sort I never heard."<sup>c</sup> Fuller adds, though apparently on Stow's authority, that "it was an excellent receipt to clear Audley's voice, and make him speak shrill and loud for his master:" and that "though afterwards all other Abbeys were stormed by violence, this Priory only was fairly taken by composition."<sup>d</sup> The only known advantage, however, derived by the Prior, was the presentation to the Rectory of Braughing to which he was admitted July 30th, 1541, and which he resigned in 1545: the Canons his brethren were sent to other houses of the same Order. Previously to concluding the present article by some account of the subsequent state of this place, the preceding notices of the Religious House which stood there will be most appropriately terminated by the following

#### LIST OF THE PRIORS OF THE HOLY TRINITY.<sup>f</sup>

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Created.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
1. Norman. <sup>g</sup>	Nones of April (5th) 1107.	2nd Ides January (12th) 1147.
2. Ralph. <sup>h</sup>	16th Calends February (Jan. 17th) 1148.	Prid. Ides October (14th) 1167.
3. Stephen.	16th Calends June (17th May) 1170.	<i>Deposed</i> 6th Calends May (26th April) 1197. <i>Died</i> 19th Calends September (August 14th) 1198.
4. Peter of Cornwall.	7th Ides May (9th) 1197.	July 1221.
5. Richard.	17th Calends August (16th July) 1223.	19th Calends September (14th August) 1248.
6. John De Totynge.	9th Calends September (24th August) 1250.	17th Calends August (15th July) 1258.
7. Gilbert.	A. D. 1260.	3rd Calends January (30th December) 1264.
8. Eustace.	7th Ides January (7th) 1264.	13th Calends January (20th December) 1280.
9. William Aiguel.	Prid. Cal. January (31st December) 1280-81.	12th Calends June (21st May) 1289.
10. Stephen of Watton.	A. D. 1289.	<i>Deposed</i> 6th Ides March (10th) 1302. <i>Died</i> in October following.
11. Ralph of Canterbury.	4th Ides March (12th) 1302.	14th Calends July (18th June) 1314.
12. Richard Wymbysh.	7th Calends June (26th May) 1314.	<i>Deposed</i> 4th Calends June (29th May) 1325. <i>Died</i> 16th Calends April (17th March).
13. Roger Poly.	3rd Calends June (30th May) 1325.	<i>Deposed</i> 7th Calends June (29th May) 1331. <i>Died</i> 7th Ides January 7th.
14. Thomas Heyron.	6th Calends June (27th May) 1331.	11th Calends March (19th February) 1360
15. Richard de Algate.	6th Calends March (24th February) 1360.	17th Calends August (16th July) 1362.
16. Willam Rising.	6th Calends August (27th July) 1367.	Calends of August (1st) 1391.
17. Robert Exeter.	19th Calends of September (14th August) 1391.	Prid. Cal. Aug. (31st July) 1408.
18. William Haradon.	A. D. 1408.	September 1st 1420.
Thomas Pomeray.	Occurs as Prior in 1457.	
Thomas Percy.	A. D. 1481.	
Richard Charnock.	Died Prior in 1507.	
Thomas Newton.	August 1507.	
John Bradwell.	A. D. 1509.	
Nicholas Hancock.	July 27th, 1524.	

*Surrendered* February 4th, 1531-32.

Stow relates that when Sir Thomas Audley became possessed of the Priory, he offered the great Church with a ring of nine well-tuned bells to the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Catherine-Christ-Church, in exchange for their small Parish Church, intending to have taken it down and to have built on the site towards the street; but as there were many doubts of the lawfulness or security of the contract they refused it. He then offered the Priory-Church and steeple to any one who would take them down and carry them away, but no person would venture to do so: whereupon, says Stow, to whom all these circumstances must have been well known, "Sir Thomas Audley was fain to be at more charges to take it down than could be made of the stones, timber, lead, iron, &c. For the workmen with great labour beginning at the top, loosened stone from stone and threw them down, whereby the most part of them were broken, and few remained whole, and those were sold very cheap; for all the buildings *then* made about the City were of brick and timber. At that time any man in the City might have a cart-load of hard stone for paving brought to his door for sixpence or sevenpence, with the carriage."<sup>k</sup> On the 29th of November, 1538, Sir Thomas Audley was created Baron Audley of Walden, in Essex, and having built a mansion on this spot he appears to have made it his chief residence during his life, and to have died here in 1549. In his Will, dated April 19th in that year, he bequeaths "to the Masters and Fellows of Maudlyn College in Cambridge, all my Parsonage of St. Catherine Christ-Church within Aldgate in London, with all tythes and profits thereunto belonging, they serving the cure thereof: excepting therefrom all manner of tythes to be paid for my great mansion that I dwell in in the said Parish,

<sup>a</sup> Strype's Stow's "Survey of London," book ii. chap. ii. p. 5.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 6.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* book ii. chap. iv. p. 58. The passage in Hall's "Chronicle" concerning Sir Thomas Audley, will be found in "the xxi year of Kyng Henry the viii;" Edit. Lond. 1809. 4to. p. 765.

<sup>d</sup> "The Church Historie of Britaine," by Thomas Fuller, Lond. 1655. fol. book vi. p. 306.

<sup>e</sup> "History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford," by Robert Clutterbuck, Esq. fol. vol. iii. Lond. 1827. p. 156.

<sup>f</sup> The above catalogue is taken from that drawn up from the Register of the Priory, and inserted in Stevens' "Supplementary Volumes to Dugdale's Monasticon," vol. ii. pp. 79, 80. Another list, extremely imperfect, is contained in Newcourt's "Diocess of London," vol. ii. pp. 560, 561, which was copied by Browne Willis in his "History of Abbeys," Lond. 1718. 8vo. vol. ii. p. 127. The catalogue contained in the Register, however, extends no farther than the year 1420, and the names of the remaining Priors have been supplied from Willis and Newcourt.

<sup>g</sup> A very curious and interesting account of this Prior, translated from the Registers, is contained in Stevens' "Supplement to Dugdale," vol. ii. pp. 76, 79.

<sup>h</sup> The Register states that after the death of this Prior the house continued without a superior two years, thirty-two weeks, and one day; during which time all affairs were transacted under the common-seal and the name of Prior Edward, though no such person had really been elected, as appears by the testimonial letter of Gilbert Bishop of London.

<sup>i</sup> A list of some of the Monuments contained in the great Church of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, will be found in Strype's Stow's "Survey of London," book ii. iv. p. 58; the most remarkable of which were those of Baldwin, son of King Stephen, and Maud, daughter of the same Monarch, married to the Earl of Milan; Henry Fitzalwine, First Lord Mayor of London; and Geoffrey Mandeville, Earl of Essex.

<sup>k</sup> Strype's Stow's "Survey of London," book ii. chap. iv. p. 58.



and the tythes of the howse in the tenement of Lord Clinton, and the howse late in the tenure of the Lady Burrough, and of all other howses in the churchyard next adjoining to my said chief mansion-howse, whereof I will no tithes shall be paid." After the death of Lord Audley, his daughter and heiress, Margaret,<sup>a</sup> became the second wife of Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, and the property at Aldgate then first received the name of "Duke's Place," by which it is still known, though it has been long since destitute of every claim to such a character. I find, however, says Stow, in 1562 the Duke with his Duchess riding thither through Bishopsgate Street to Leadenhall, and so to Cree-Church to his own house, attended with a hundred horse in his own livery; his gentlemen afore, their coats guarded with velvet, and four Heralds riding before him; namely, Clarenceux, Somerset, Rouge-Croix, and Blue-mantle.<sup>b</sup> The Duke of Norfolk was executed for High-Treason, June 2nd, 1572; but the mansion of Duke's Place afterwards descended to his second son Thomas, made Earl of Suffolk in 1603,—the eldest by Margaret Audley,—by whom the estate was sold to the Mayor and Corporation of London, by indenture of bargain and sale dated July 21st, 1592, the 34th year of Elizabeth, —in whose possession it has ever since remained.

In the slight representation of this place contained in the Plan of London executed by Radulphus Aggas about 1562, it appears of a triangular shape, enclosed by several buildings, extending from a square embattled gate leading into the churchyard of St. Catherine-Christ-Church, to Aldgate; where they form a rounded wall. Within this space, immediately behind the Church, are several large edifices, with gardens beyond; the northern side being bounded by a straight wall, leaving a long narrow lane between it and the City-wall: part of which lane is the present Duke-Street, Aldgate. Another square embattled gate appears on this north side, leading into the great gardens of the place out of the lane; but the point of this triangle next Aldgate is cut off by a straight wall, enclosing some smaller houses and a garden. The South Gate of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, represented in the second of the annexed Plates, appears not to have been destroyed by Sir Thomas Audley, but was probably reserved as the principal entrance to his own mansion; though it is concealed in the Plan by Aggas, which shews only the walls leading up to it. This part of the Priory was situate in the lower end of Bury-Street, formerly called Cree-Church Lane, as exhibited in the Plan of the site below the annexed View. The gate was the last considerable vestige of either the Priory or Mansion which continued to modern times.<sup>c</sup> The architectural remains at this entrance were considerably damaged by a fire which happened on the spot during the night of October 31st, 1800; and a view of their appearance immediately afterwards, with some historical notices of Duke's Place and the Priory, are inserted in the *European Magazine* for Sept. 1802, vol. xlii. p. 169, in No. iii. of the "Vestiges" contributed by Joseph Moser. It is there conjectured that Mitre Court here, possibly derived its name from the figure of a Mitre erected by the Bishop of London against the walls of the Priory, to indicate his ecclesiastical authority over the House already noticed. After the fire the buildings in the vicinity received considerable improvement, and a stone tablet was erected against the house on the eastern side, with the following inscription, "Widened at the Expence of the Corporation of London, Harvey Christian Combe, Mayor, 1800." In digging the foundations of the new houses, parts of the old building were discovered, which were evidently continuations of the vaultings formerly appearing adjoining to the gate. The whole of the ancient entrance was not entirely removed until the end of November, 1815, and the present representation was taken during its destruction. In September, 1816, the site was partly occupied by a new unfinished house, the whole passage having been rendered open; but in the last state of the gate it was surmounted by a modern house used as the school-rooms of Aldgate Ward, which were quitted June 4th, 1807, for the new school-house in Mitre-Street.<sup>d</sup> From the name of the street leading through the arches into Duke's Place, this entrance received the title of King's Gate; but Hughson observes that the inhabitants distinguished it as Thrum Gate, "for no reason that can be now assigned." The cause, however, appears to be that it was also called Mopp Gate, and thrum being one of the materials of which mops are made, the terms were probably considered synonymous: but the word *Mopp* is also an ancient term for a Statute for hiring servants, which perhaps at one period took place at this gate. The third Plate annexed, containing a View of the remains of the Priory in 1815, represents the principal site of the edifice in the great square called Duke's Place, or Broad Place, looking to the east. In the broken wall on the left, are shewn several ruins of arches of both the early pointed and later broad forms; the reliques of the Religious House and of the subsequent mansion erected here, some of which are drawn on a larger scale below, with reference-letters expressive of their situation. The Ground-Plan beneath is placed in the same position as the View; the narrow passage out of Duke's Street at the top of the former, being represented behind the broken wall in the latter; and the situation of the architectural remains in front is also indicated on the Plan.

Though the buildings of Duke's Place be now greatly improved, the square still remains a large space of unoccupied ground, surrounded by inferior houses, and occupied chiefly by Jews;<sup>e</sup> who appear to have first settled on this spot in 1650 upon their permitted return to England under Oliver Cromwell.<sup>f</sup> Until within about the last seven years, it was the custom to hold a yearly Fair in this square, called "the Jews' Fair," at the Feast of Purim,<sup>g</sup> to commemorate the execution of Haman and the deliverance of the

<sup>a</sup> She had been already married to the Lord Henry Dudley, youngest son of John, Duke of Northumberland, who was slain at the battle of St. Quentin in Picardy, August 10th, 1557.

<sup>b</sup> Stowe's *Survey of London*, book ii. p. 58.

<sup>c</sup> Pennant observes that "two gateways and some parts of the ruins of this Priory may be still traced enveloped in more modern buildings; and some of the south transept may be discovered in certain houses: from which it appears that the architecture was of the round arch or Saxon style." *Some Account of London*. Edit. Lond. 1791. 4to. p. 264. These remains were destroyed about 1803, previously to which, however, drawings of them were made by Carter, and a view of them will also be found in J. P. Malcolm's "Londinum Redivivum," vol. iv. Lond. 1807. 4to. p. 1.

<sup>d</sup> "Ancient Topography of London," by J. T. Smith, Lond. 1815. 4to. p. 19., in which place will be found an excellent view of the gate of this Priory, taken in August, 1790; and another view by the same artist will be found in his "Antiquities of London and its Environs," Lond. 1791-1800. 4to. Plate 61.

<sup>e</sup> It is observed by Mr. J. T. Smith that in 1815 all the inhabitants of the houses in Duke's Place were Jews, with only one exception, those residing at the sign of the Fishmongers' Arms on the western side.

<sup>f</sup> The Jews were in effect banished from England by the passing of the Statutes of Jewry under Edward I., when they left the kingdom to the number 15,060, and remained in exile until the time of Oliver Cromwell; but previously to their departure they solicited the King for his writ of safe-conduct through the realm, the form of which is preserved by Sir Edward Coke, and is dated July 18th, 1289. Upon the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Jews sent over Manasseh Ben Israel from Holland to petition the Council of State for the repeal of such laws as had been made against them, that they might return to England and he allowed St. Paul's Cathedral for a Synagogue, with the Bodleian Library at Oxford; for the procuring of all which privileges they offered 5,000*l.* and Harry Marten and Hugh Peters undertook to solicit for them. The Jews who were subsequently re-established in London were chiefly from Spain and Portugal, but those who had been formerly banished were all Germans. Dr. D'Blosiers Tovey's "History and Antiquities of the Jews in England." Oxf. 1738. 4to. pp. 259, 301.

The Feast of Purim is held on the 14th and 15th days of the month Adar, the first being the principal. During this festival the book of Esther is read in the synagogue, and whenever the name of Haman is uttered, all the hearers clap their hands, stamp with their feet, and exclaim "Let his name and memory be blotted out! The name of the wicked shall rot!" It is also customary for the children to have little wooden hammers and to strike against the wall, as if to assist in constructing the gibbet of Haman; and as a memorial that they should endeavour to destroy the whole generation of Amalek. The prayers of this time for the deliverance of Israel, are attended by curses on Haman and his wife, and blessings on Mordecai and Esther. This is a feast of peculiar gaiety, when alms are given to the poor, relations and friends exchange presents, all furnish their tables with every luxury in their power, and somewhat indulge themselves in drinking, in memory of Esther's banquet of wine at which she defeated the designs of Haman. The origin and festivities of this season are recorded in the book of Esther, chap. ix. 17-19, and the modern masquerade appears to be noticed by Buxtorf, who states that some Jews wore party-coloured garments during the Feast of Purim, with the tails of young foxes in their hats, in which they ran about the synagogue, exciting the congregation to laughter; and that farther to increase the mirth the two sexes changed dresses, which, though prohibited by the Law (Deut. xxii. 5.), was considered both innocent and allowable at this time of rejoicing. "Introduction to the Holy Scriptures," by Rev. T. H. Horne, Lond. 1825. 8vo. vol. iii. pp. 314, 315. The month Adar, in the Jewish Calendar, is the sixth month of the civil, or the twelfth of the ecclesiastical, year; and corresponds with part of February and March: in 1834 the Feast of Purim on the 14th and 15th of Adar, fell on March 25th and 26th.



Hebrews, about 509 years B. C. It is probable that for a considerable time after the re-establishment of the Jews in England their rejoicings at this season were quite private, and that the fair was not actually sanctioned by any authority, until the commencement of the present century, when the parish of St. James's, Duke's Place, was allowed the privilege of letting the ground in the square for shows, &c. for three days; which it generally permitted to be made six. The profit derived thence to the Parish was about 27*l.*; but the Fair was at length suppressed as a nuisance, and not the less such that whilst it lasted many of the Jews went about in masks. After the dissolution of the Priory the inhabitants residing within this precinct, being left without any Parish-Church, became temporary parishioners of St. Catherine-Cree, or Christ-Church, on account of its vicinity in the churchyard of the late dissolved house. Though they became thus chargeable to another Parish, the benefit derived from them compensated for it; and they continued to enjoy the advantages and to exercise the offices the same as the real parishioners, intending, however, to erect a Church for themselves whenever they found the opportunity. At length when it was perceived that the ground of Duke's Place was to be occupied with buildings for the benefit of private persons, some of the inhabitants petitioned the Archbishop of Canterbury to intercede with James I. for their formation into a Parish, and the erection of a Parish-Church; and his Letters Patent having been issued for the same, the edifice of Trinity Christ-Church,—as it was called whilst it was building,—was reared upon “the long-decayed ruins” of the Priory: Sir Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor, and the court of Aldermen being great benefactors to the building. It was Consecrated on Thursday, January 2nd, 1622-23, by George Mountaine, Bishop of London, and George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock in the morning, by the name of the Church or Chapel of St James Within Aldgate, in the presence of Sir Peter Proby, Knight, Lord Mayor, and several of the Aldermen.<sup>a</sup> This edifice stands adjoining to the City of London Schools of Instruction and Industry, in Mitre-Street, Aldgate, and escaped the Great Fire in 1666. On the eastern side of Duke's Place is the very fine Synagogue belonging to the German Jews, erected in 1722; but the first Synagogue established after their return was that in Bevis-Marks, a continuation of Duke Street, in 1703:<sup>b</sup> previously to which it is probable that they followed their ancient custom in England of having each a Synagogue in his own house, since so late as 1663 the Jews in London did not exceed twelve.<sup>c</sup> The Parish of St. James is privileged, and, though within the City, non-freemen of London may trade in it: there belong to it five constables, who are sworn into office by the Lord Mayor at the Mitre Tavern, Aldgate, whilst those of all other parishes in the City attend before him at Guildhall.

<sup>a</sup> Strype's *Stow's "Survey of London,"* Vol. I. book ii. chap. iv. p. 60; where the ceremonies of this Consecration are printed by Strype from a Register-book of the Parish.

<sup>b</sup> Smith's *"Ancient Topography of London,"* p. 19.—It is there added that the four other Jewish Synagogues in London, are that in Church Row, Fen-Church Street, built in 1724; that at Bricklayers' Hall, Leadenhall Street, fitted up in 1760; that in Back-Alley, Denmark Court, Strand, fitted up in 1765; and one in Brewer Street, established about 1813.

<sup>c</sup> Tovey's *"Anglia Judaica,"* pp. 279, 392.





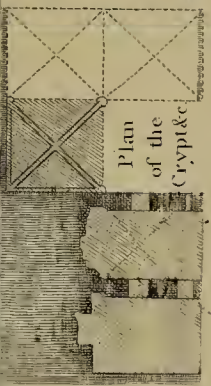
*Engraving*

*Schubert del.*

VIEW OF A CRYPT ON THE SITE OF THE LATE

*Discovered in clearing for*

London, Published 1 January 1839, by



Plan of the Crypt &c

COLLEGE OF ST MARTIN'S LE GRAND,  
*The New Post Office*  
 Robert Wilkinson, A<sup>o</sup> 125 Fenchurch Street.







BEFORE THE DREADFULL  
FIRE *Anno Dom 1666*  
HERE STOOD THE PARISH  
CHVRCH OF S<sup>T</sup> LEONARD  
FOSTER LANE



VIEW of the RUINS of Part of the late CHURCH of S<sup>T</sup> LEONARD,  
*and the Steeple of S<sup>t</sup> Vedast Foster Lane.*



S.EAST.



S.WEST.

VIEW OF THE CRYPT ON THE SITE OF THE LATE COLLEGE OF S<sup>T</sup> MARTIN LE GRAND,  
*Discovered in clearing for the New Post Office!*



London, Published 1 January 1810, by Robert Wilkinson, 27 esq Fenchurch Street.







## St. Martin-le-Grand College, and St. Vedast, Foster Lane.

THE College of St. Martin-le-Grand, in St. Martin's Lane, within Aldersgate, was founded by *Ingilricus* and Edwardus (or *Girardus*) his brother, in the year of Christ 1056. It is described of old time as a fair and large College, of a Dean and Secular Canons, or Priests,—and was confirmed by William the Conqueror, by his charter, bearing date 1068, in the second year of his reign; who not only permitted their enjoyment of all the lands the Founders gave, but himself gave all the moor-land without Cripplegate; and freed this Church and the Canons, from all disturbance and exaction of any Bishops, Archdeacons, or their Ministers; and from all regal services; and granted them *soc* and *sac*, *tol* and *theam*, with all those ancient liberties, in the fullest manner that any Church in England had.

In former times, the Deans and Canons of St. Martin's were great men. One *William Mulse*, in the reign of Edward III. was Dean of St. Martin's; who was Chief Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Receiver and Keeper of the King's Treasure and Jewels. Then *William Dighton*, a Prebendary of St. Martin's, was Clerk of the Privy Seal. *Peter de Savoy* was Dean in the reign of Edward I. This Church of St. Martin's anciently was free from episcopal visitation, and even from papal exactions; and peculiarly belonged to the King; for King Henry III. brought the Pope into suit, for taking some payments from the Church of Newport, that belonged to this Deanery.

This College claimed great privileges of sanctuary, and otherwise, as appeareth in a book written by a Notary of that House, about the year 1442, the 19th of Henry VI. wherein, amongst other things, is set down and declared, that on the 1st of September, in the year aforesaid, a soldier, prisoner in Newgate, as he was led by an officer towards the Guildhall of London, there came out of *Panyer Alley* five of his fellowship, took him from the officer, and brought him into sanctuary at the west door of St. Martin's Church. But the same day *Philip Malpas* and *Robert Marshall*, then Sheriffs of London, with many others, entered the said Church, and forcibly took out with them the said five men, thither fled; led them fettered to the Compter, and from thence, chained by the necks, to Newgate. Of which violent taking, the Dean and Chapter in large manner complained to the King; and required him, as their patron, to defend their privileges, like as his predecessors had done, &c. All which complaint and suit, the citizens by their counsel, *Markham*, Serjeant at the Law, *John Carpenter*, late Common Clerk of the City, and others, learnedly answered; offering to prove, that the said place of *St. Martin* had no such immunity or liberty as was pretended: namely, *Carpenter* offered to lose his life-lode, if that Church had more immunity than the least Church in London. Notwithstanding, after long debating of this controversy, by the King's commandment, and assent of his Counsel in the Star Chamber, the Chancellor and Treasurer sent a writ unto the Sheriffs of London, charging them to bring the said five persons, with the cause of their taking and withholding, afore the King in his Chancery, on the vigil of *Allhallows*. On which day the said Sheriffs, with the Recorder and Council of the City, brought and delivered them accordingly, afore the said Lords; when the Chancellor, after he had declared the King's commandment, sent them to *St. Martin's*, there to abide freely, as in a place having franchises, whiles them liked, &c.

This Church, or Chapel, of St. Martin, with the sanctuary and precinct thereof, and all advowsons, gifts, collations of all canonries, prebends, churches, vicarages, chapels, chantries, hospitals, &c., belonging thereunto, were by King Henry VII. on July 23, in the 18th year of his reign, given and granted to the Monastery of *St. Peter* in Westminster. Afterwards, when that Monastery was made a Bishoprick by King Henry VIII., this Church or Chapel of *St. Martin*, with the premises, were granted by that King, in the 32d of his reign, to the Bishop of Westminster; and afterwards, in the 34th of his reign, to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, upon the endowment of them. But upon the dissolution of the episcopal See by King Edward VI., that King, by his Letters Patents, bearing date April 1, the 4th of his reign, granted the jurisdiction of the site of this College, together with the precinct and territory of the same (among other exempt jurisdictions in this Diocese), as to ecclesiastical matters, to the Bishop of London, and to his successors for ever. Though afterwards, in the same King's reign, this, with the rest of the jurisdictions, privileges, and immunities belonging to the Church of *Westminster*, were by Act of Parliament restored to the Dean and Chapter there; which in Queen Mary's time, when she again made it a Monastery, were enjoyed by the Abbot and Convent during her reign, and to this very day by the Dean and Chapter, from the time that Queen Elizabeth converted it into a Collegiate Church, in 1560.

Since the time that King Henry VII. gave this College to the Church of *Westminster*, all processes to be executed within this Liberty, are directed by the Sheriffs of London to the Constable of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, of their Liberty within the precinct of *St. Martin-le-Grand*, in the City of London, to whom the execution of such processes within that Liberty belongs to be done. This is the sole and only Liberty acknowledged to be within the City of London where foreigners dwell, and use their trades, without the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs of London, and where they keep a court of their own, within their own precinct, of which there is a Steward or Judge.

This College was surrendered to King Edward VI. in the second year of his reign, anno 1548; and the same year the College Church being pulled down, in the east part thereof a large wine tavern was built; and withal down to the west, and throughout the whole precinct of that College, many other houses were built, and highly prized by foreigners and others that claimed and enjoyed the privilege granted to the Canons, serving God day and night there (for such are the words in the Charter granted by the Conqueror), which can hardly be wrested to extend to artificers, buyers, sellers, &c.



In clearing for the new Post Office, a Crypt was discovered, a view of which, with the workmen employed, is engraved from a drawing made on the spot, with a ground-plan of the structure; but on further progress, more satisfactory points of observation appearing, it was deemed necessary to make other drawings of the same subject, S. E. and S. W. views of which are given on a second Plate, under the steeple view of the Church of St. Vedast, and the ruins of the burial-ground of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, which Church was destroyed in the dreadful fire in 1666. The groined pointed arch of this subterraneous edifice was an object of universal admiration to all who visited the spot, for the short period it was permitted to stand, subsequent to its being found by the workmen. That the light ribbed stone-work arched roof, springing from the supporting columns, should resist the immense weight of building it had supported for so many ages, was a matter of general wonder. The stone coffin represented in the views, was of great antiquity, and in all probability was that of one of the early Deans of this College: in shape it differs materially from those we generally see, the socket being only formed to receive the head, and no way moulded to the breadth of the shoulders, but regularly sloping to the feet.

This College was repaired at the expense of *William de Wickham*, Dean of the same, about the year 1367, who is said to have had many accumulated preferments before he was promoted to the See of Winchester.

St. Leonard, Foster Lane, the ruins of which and its burial-place appear in the view (with part of St. Vedast's Church and Steeple), was founded between the years 1231 and 1241, by the Dean and Canons of *St. Martin-le-Grand*, as appears in the London Registry (*lib. Bandake*), and continued in the patronage of the Dean of St. Martin-le-Grand, till Henry VII. annexed that Deanery to the Abbey of Westminster; and from that time it continued in that Abbot and Convent, and after them in the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to the present time.

The old churchyard belonging to this parish, situate on the north side of the church, containing about 90 feet in length, and about 12 feet and a half in breadth, being too little for their burying-place, was, by agreement of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster leased out for 61 years to *John Weaver* and others, churchwardens and inhabitants of the said parish; and a greater piece of ground, containing in breadth, at the east end 79 feet, and at the west end 75 feet and three inches; and in length, at the north side 93 feet and a half, and on the south side 79 feet or thereabouts, within the precincts of *St. Martin's* aforesaid, called the *Dean's Garden*, taken by the said churchwardens and inhabitants for the term of 62 years; and being walled in for a burying-place for the inhabitants of this parish, and called the new churchyard, was granted, by way of exchange, for 61 years to the parson and parishioners; all which was confirmed by *John Aelmer*, then Bishop of London, Oct. 25, 1579, but so that it should not be prejudicial to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Bishops and Archdeacons of London for the future. This Church being burnt down in the fire of 1666, was annexed to that of *Christ Church*, which is now the parochial church of both parishes; both of which together were made of the yearly value of 200*l.* in lieu of tithes to the incumbent; and by Act 44 Geo. III. increased to 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Church of St. Vedast, the steeple of which forms a prominent feature in the view, stands on the east side of Foster Lane, and is named after St. Vedast, once Bishop of Arras, of whom many miracles are recorded. Stow mentions it as a fair church, newly built; and that *Henry Coot*, goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs of London, deceased in 1509, built St. Dunstan's Chapel here. *John Throwston*, another of the Sheriffs of London, in 1516, gave to the building of this Church 100*l.* by his testament. *John Brown*, Serjeant-Painter, Alderman, deceased in 1532, was a great benefactor, and was here buried. This Church was repaired and beautified in 1614, and at the chancel end were added twenty feet of ground; which ground, so to lengthen the Church, was given to the parish out of a fair court then belonging to *Sadlers' Hall*.

The Church of *St. Vedast* is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars within this city, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, of which the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury seem to have been patrons till the year 1351, inclusive; but some time after that, it appears likewise, that the said Archbishops have been and continued patrons thereof, from the year 1421 to the present time.

The Church suffered much in the dreadful fire; yet not so, but that it was afterwards repaired, for the most part upon the old walls; and the tower or steeple stood till the year 1694; but it being very much weakened by the fire, the parishioners caused it to be wholly taken down, and rebuilt it from the foundation, at their own charges, and such benefactions as they could obtain. It is made the parochial Church for this and the parish of *St. Michael le Quern*, which is annexed to it, and both together were made of the yearly value of 160*l.* in lieu of tithes to the incumbent; and by the above-mentioned Act of 44 Geo. III. augmented to 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Church of *St. Vedast* is 69 feet long, 51 feet broad, and 36 feet high to the roof; and is well enlightened by a range of windows, placed so high that the doors open under them. The tower is plain, and the spire, which is short, rises from a double base.

After the fire of London, when the Parliament annexed to this Church the parish of *St. Michael le Quern*, the right of presentation was vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately.

The association of St. Martin-le-Grand College with the Churches of *St. Leonard* and *St. Vedast*, Foster Lane, is in consequence of their immediate vicinity, and because St. Leonard's appertained to the College of St. Martin-le-Grand, the presentation to which peculiarly belonged to the Deans of this place, prior to the grant of Henry VII.

By the 39th section of the Act for enlarging and improving the west end of Cheapside, &c., &c., &c., the Corporation of London were bound to purchase a fit and convenient burial-ground, within the distance of a quarter of a mile from the usual burial-ground of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, in lieu thereof; which has been effected by the procuration of what the Act required, in the parish of St. Botolph, immediately adjoining the burial-place of the said parish.





VIEW OF THE COLLEGIATE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN AND ALL SAINTS, GUILDHALL, LONDON.

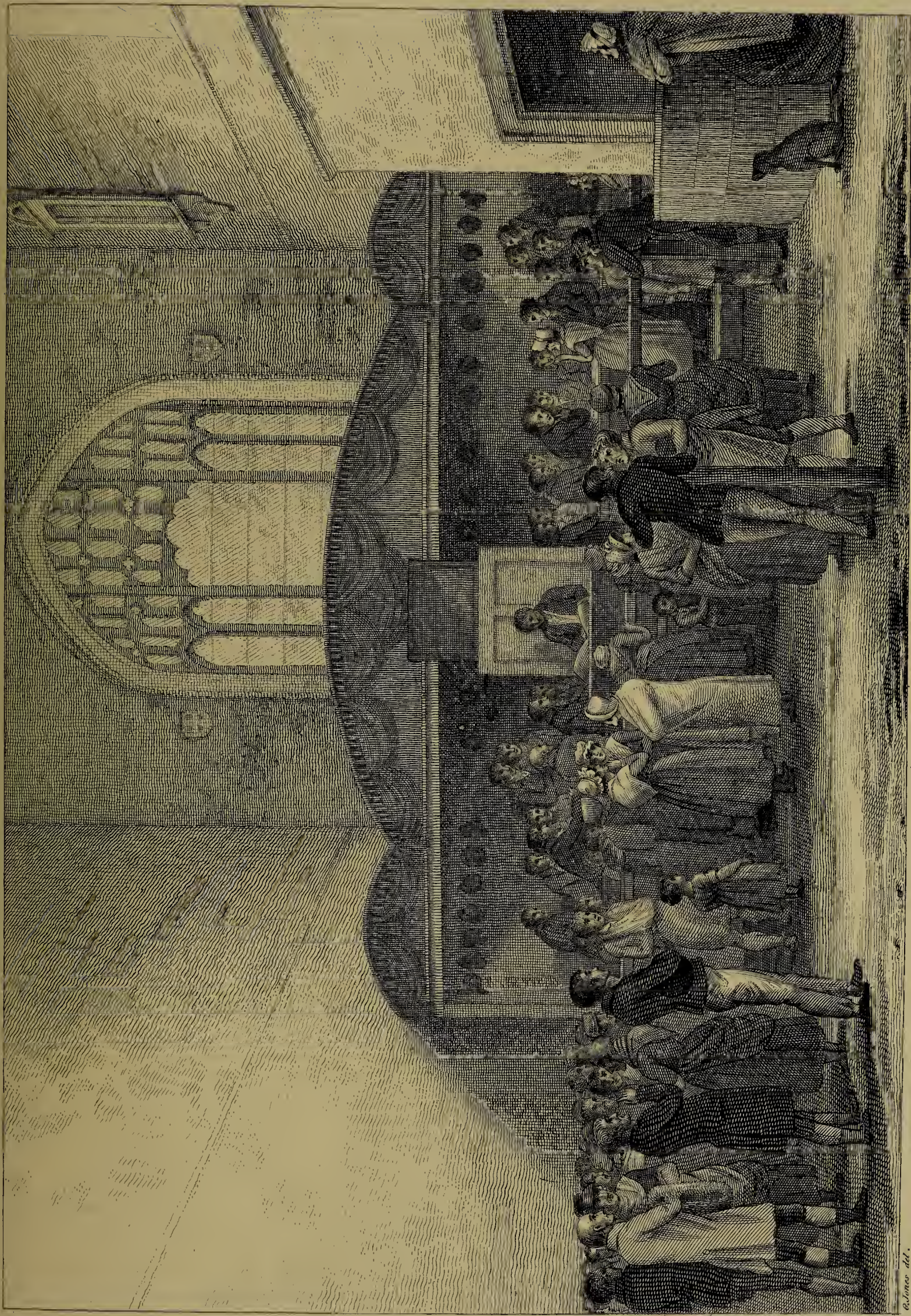
London, Published 1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1845, by Robert Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 58 Cornhill.











G. Jones del.

M. Spry engravit.

INTERIOR OF THE ANTIENT CHAPEL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, GUILDHALL;  
 Now the COURT of REQUESTS, which was first established by Act of Common Council, in  
 1517, and fully confirmed by parliamentary authority, in 1603, the first year of the Reign of  
 James the First.



London, Published in October 1817 by Robert Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 125 Fenchurch Street.







## Guildhall Chapel.

**T**HIS structure is situated on the east side, and near the principal avenue of Guildhall. Stow and Speed both assert that its first foundation was about the year 1299, and that it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints. It was distinguished by Stow as "the Chapel or College of our Lady Mary Magdalen and All Saints, by Guildhall."

But Newport, in his Repertorium, I. p. 361, disputes the authority of both these historians. "For I find," says he, "that the very charter of foundation of this College or Chapel, under the seals of two of the founders, viz. Adam Francis and Hen. de Frowick (for which surname Speed has left a blank), the other founder, Peter Fanlore (not Peter Stanbury, as Speed has it), being dead some while before, bears date on the morrow of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Ann. 1368 (42 Edw. III.), which is about sixty-nine years after the foundation by them mentioned, and confirmed on the same day by Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London, in the seventh year of his consecration; though it is mentioned also in the same charter to be dedicated somewhat before by Michael (i. e. Mich. Northburgh), Bishop of London, who was made bishop of that see in 1354, and was Simon's immediate predecessor. It appears farther by the said charter, that this Chapel or College was dedicated as well to the honour of God and the blessed *Mary Genetrici suæ*, as to *Mary Magdalen* and *All Saints*; that it was founded for five chaplains, whereof one of them was to be the *custos*, to celebrate therein divine offices for the souls of Roger de Frowick, Mary his wife, Reginald and Sabina, John Luter, and Isabel his wife; the aforesaid Peter Fanlore, who (as 't is there expressed) 'ante obitum ejus præsentem 'Cantariam proposuit nobiscum fundasse; ante tamen hujusmodi Cantariæ ordinationem et fundationem completas ab 'hac luce præmature decessit.' For the souls also of Mary, John, Alice, and John Anabille; for the state and health of King Edward III. and his queen, and his sons; for the soul of Michael, Bishop of London; for the state of Simon, Bishop of London; and of the mayor or custos, sheriffs, and chamberlain of London; for the state of the two founders, Adam Francis and Henry Frowick, and their relations then living, and for their souls when dead; as also for their parents and relations already departed; and for the souls of the kings of England, bishops of London, mayors, custos's, sheriffs, and chamberlains of this city; and for the souls of the faithful deceased."

It was endowed with three tenements and their appurtenances; two of them in the parish of St. Foster, and the other in that of St. Giles, Cripplegate; out of the rents of which the four priests to have ten marks apiece yearly, and the custos thirteen. The mayor and chamberlain for the time being were ordained supervisors after the death of the two founders, and the survivor of them; and the overplus of the rents was to be kept in a chest with three locks and keys in the Chamber of Guildhall; one key to be kept by the founders or survivor of them while living, and after their death by the mayor and chamberlain; another by the custos of the said College; and the third by the four chaplains. This overplus of rent was from time to time to be laid out in repairs of the College; and some other annual charges ordained by the said founders to be laid out about celebrating the said Roger Frowick's anniversary, which was to be performed in the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, where he lay buried. The lord mayor was to have forty pence, and the chamberlain half a mark, yearly, for supervising the premises.

In the twentieth year of the reign of Richard II. the King granted his license to Stephen Spilman, mercer, to bestow one messuage, three shops, and a garden, with the appurtenances, to the custos and chaplains of this Chapel or College, for their better maintenance, for ever.

Thus it continued till Henry VI. when that monarch, in the eighth year of his reign, at the petition of the mayor, aldermen, and commons of London, granted his license for pulling down the said chapel, being old and ruinous, and the new-building and enlarging the same, by taking down a certain messuage on the south side of it, wherein John Barnar the custos, and the other chaplains did dwell, and adding the ground thereto; in compensation whereof the mayor and commonalty were, by virtue of the same king's license, to assign over to the said custos and chaplains for ever one other messuage on the north side of Guildhall, for the habitation.

The same king in the 27th year of his reign, granted to the parish clerks in London "a guild of St. Nicholas for two chaplains by them to be kept in the said Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen near Guildhall, and to keep seven alms-people."

In 1428 Sir Henry Barton, skinner, mayor, founded a chaplaincy here; Sir Roger Depham, mercer; and Sir William Langford, had also chaplains here.

This Chapel or College had ultimately a custos, seven chaplains, three clerks, and four choristers. The mayor and chamberlain were patrons, and the bishop of London ordinary of the chapel.

### *"Foundation of the College of Guildhall."*

The deed of dotation or foundation of the College under this name is entered in fol. 10 & seq. of Bishop Bonner's Register, in the custody of the Registrar of the Consistory Court of the Lord Bishop of London, and is to the following effect, viz.

That Adam Fraunces and Henry de Frowyk, citizens of London, by their deed-poll under their seals, dated at London, on the morrow of the Annunciation of the blessed Mary, A.D. 1368, and the 42nd year of the reign of King Edward the Third, to the honour of God, the blessed Mary his Mother, Mary Magdalen, and All Saints, founded in the Chapel of the most blessed Virgin Mary the Mother of God, near Guildhall, London, one perpetual College (which they caused to be solemnly dedicated by Michael, Bishop of London), to consist of five chaplains, one of whom should be warden; and they also granted for the perpetual support of the five chantries as follows, viz. to one warden of the chantry a chaplain, and to the four other chaplains and their successors, chaplains to celebrate divine services therein for the good state of the founders whilst living, and their souls after death; also for the soul of Peter Fanlore, who intended to found the chantry there, but died before the carrying his intention into effect, and for the souls of certain other persons therein named, three tenements, with all their appurtenances; two whereof, with four shops, were situate in London, in the parish of St. Vedast, in the ward of Farringdon Within (the buttals and boundaries of which two tenements are set out in the deed): and the other of the said tenements was situate in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, opposite the same gate (the buttals of which said tenements are also set out): to hold the said three tenements with their appurtenances to the aforesaid warden, chaplain, and the four other chaplains, and *their successors* for the time being, celebrating divine services in the chantries, *for ever*.

The course of the services, and the order of performing them, are then laid down; and the deed proceeds to state, "that four only of the aforesaid five priests (except the warden) should receive every year, *for ever*, of the said tenements, and the rents and profits thereof, for the support, board, and clothing of their four chaplains, and for all their necessities and other things whatsoever, forty marks sterling, that is to say, each of them ten marks yearly, by four equal portions.



Also, that the said warden should receive of the said issues of the three tenements, every year, thirteen marks sterling, by four equal portions: also, the said warden should collect the rents belonging to the said Chapel of Guildhall, and pay and dispose of the same as therein mentioned. It is also ordained that there should be a clerk, who should assist the chaplain serving therein, and who should receive for his support, board, and clothing, and other necessities, six marks yearly, by four equal portions, out of the rents belonging to the said Chantry."

Then follow regulations as to the keeping the accounts of the rents and repairs of the tenements, which should be inspected by the founders in their lifetime; and, after their deaths, by the *mayor* of London, or *warden* of London, if there should be no mayor, and the *chamberlain* of the *Guildhall of London* for the time being. Further regulations are laid down for other small sums, to be paid to the said five priests, and the clerk, for extraordinary services and other works of piety. That in the case of the death, cession, or other vacancy of warden of the said College, the founders in their lifetime, and the survivor of them, should present another fit warden to the *Bishop of London*, or (the see being vacant) to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, within *fifteen* days after the vacancy; and that, after the death of the survivor of the founders, all the priests of the said Chantry then surviving, might demand from the mayor, or warden, of London (there being no mayor), license to elect one fit priest, out of themselves, to be warden of the said College, to be confirmed by the Bishop or his Vicar, or (in case of vacancy of the see) by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and the said mayor, or warden, of London, within *fifteen* days after such license demanded, should grant it; otherwise, after the lapse of such fifteen days after the demand, and the same not granted, the said chaplains might freely proceed to the election of a future warden, to be confirmed as aforesaid. The mode of the new warden's qualification, &c. is then set out, and also the manner of filling up the vacancies of the priests of the Chantries, together with the form of inquiring into, and punishing, the crimes of the warden and priests, if they should be impeached of any.

Also the founders ordain that the books, vestments, chalices, and the other necessary and sufficient ornaments for the said Chantries, if any should be wanting, should be bought and found out of the rents of the tenements, at the will of the founders; and after the death of the survivor, at the will of the *chamberlain* of London. That the mayor, for surveying the premises, after the death of the survivor of the founders, should receive yearly forty pence; and the chamberlain (*to whom the labour of the survey would belong*), half a mark yearly, at four terms of the year by equal portions.

This deed was ratified and confirmed by Simon Bishop of London, on the morrow of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, A.D. 1368.

(Subscribed)

"Ista fundatio precedens remanet in custodiâ in Camerâ de Guyhalde civitatis Londonensis sub sigillis fundatorum."

In page 52 of the same Register, it appears that this Chapel was enlarged on the petition of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of London, by charter of King Henry VI. dated at Canterbury, the 10th of April, in the eighth year of his reign; and by which charter the warden and chaplains of the Chapel were made a corporation.

The entry of this patent is thus subscribed:

"Ista litera regia precedens remanet in custodiâ in Camerâ Guyhaldie civitatis Londonensis sub sigille Regis Henrici Sexti."

It remained under this government until it was surrendered at the general dissolution of monasteries, when the Chapel was appropriated to the use of the lord mayor and aldermen, and there used to be prayers and sermons every court day, as well as upon public occasions, till about forty years since, when the building was converted to a Court of Requests.

This Chapel suffered from the great fire in 1666; the upper part was burnt, but the walls escaped; so that the upper windows, which were originally built in the Gothic style, were rebuilt of the Tuscan order.

When used for divine worship, the walls were hung with tapestry; and at the west end was a gallery, which was peculiarly appropriated for the lord mayor and his attendants. The aldermen were accommodated with seats of oak, on each side of the Chapel, and there was also a handsome pulpit and reading-desk. Under the gallery were carved the arms of England, below which, on a projection, were carved the arms of the city of London. The altar-piece was very handsome.

The whole dimensions of the Chapel were, the nave and chancel 78 feet in length, breadth 47 feet, and height 40 feet.

There were also some sepulchral remains as follow:

1. Catharinae, the wife of William Lightfoot, one of the four attornies of the lord mayor's court. Thus inscribed:

"Pia memoriae Catharinae Lightfoot filiae Roberti Abbott gen. praecharissimae conjugis Wil. Lightfoot, unius e quatuor clericis in curia dom. majoris hujus civitatis.

"Foemina exemplaris pietatis et prudentiae. Vixit in sanctissimo matrimonio XI. annos, et obiit in flore aetatis (casibus puerperii XVII. die Feb. 1673). Et heic juxta sita est expectans foelicem resurrectionem per Jesum Christum. Amen."

2. To the memory of William Lightfoot, with this inscription:

"Hic jacet corpus Gu. Lightfoot, gen. quondam unius quatuor attorn. in curia dom. majoris infra hanc civitatem, et nuper registrarii hospitii Tho. Sutton, ar. qui ob. 2 die Jan. 1699. Aetate suae 67. Resurgam."

3. "Here lies interred the body of William Man, Esq. who was admitted sword-bearer to the city of London, the 20th of October 1659, and remained so to his death, which happened the 30th day of April 1705, in the 76th year of his age."

4. "Here lyeth interred the body of Wiliam Fluellin, Esq. late alderman of this city, who departed this life the 11th September, 1675, being the 66 year of his age."

5. "In hoc tumulo sepultum jacet corpus Gulielmi Avery, Armigeri, dum vixit celeberrimae huic civitati a commentariis legum rationumque publicarum scriba et computista. Ingenio et acumine pollens, in negotiis expediendis promptus, in quo morum suavitas et candor pectoris emicuere fidelitate, pariter ac diligentia in isthoc munere exequenda notabilis.

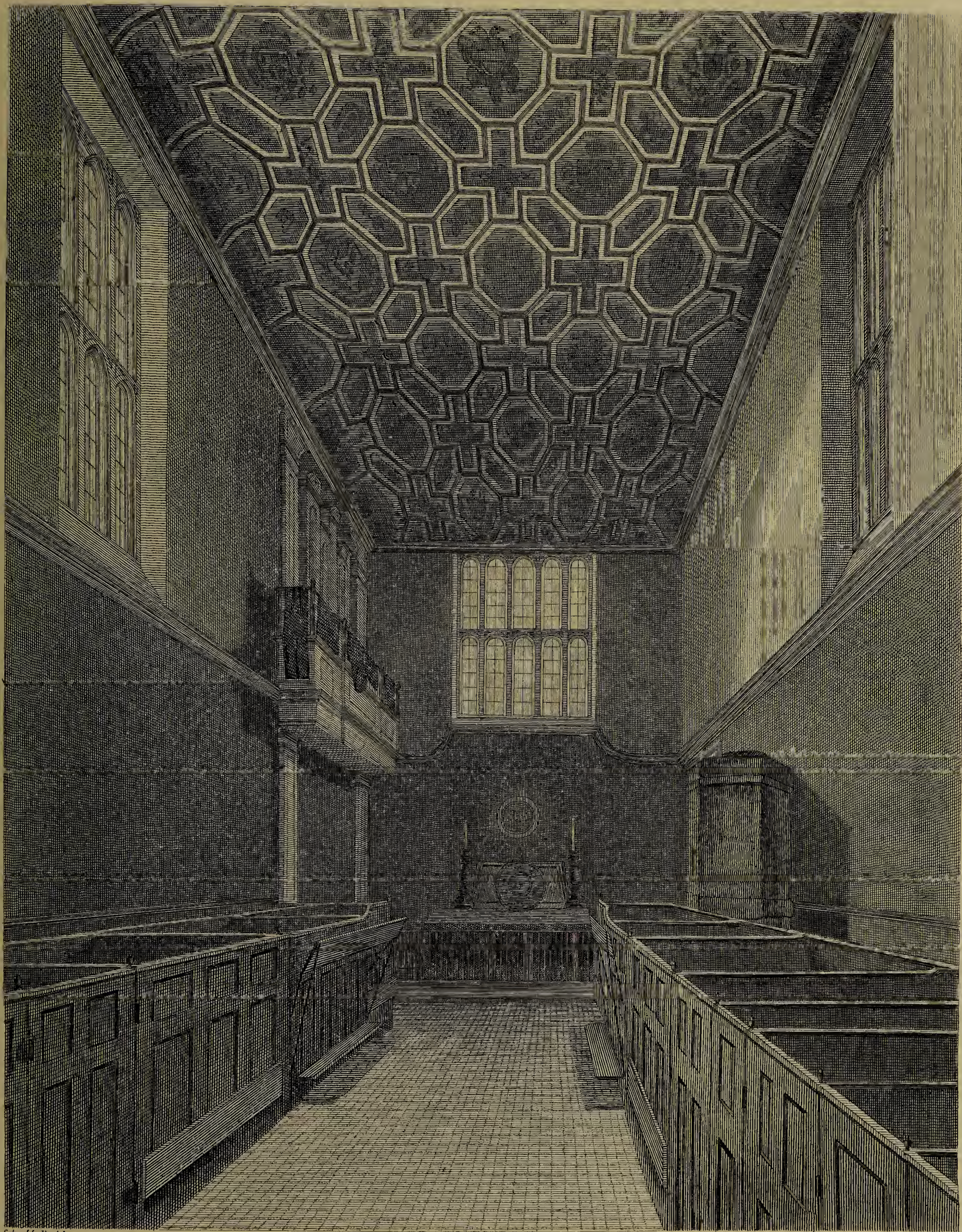
"Anno impl. 52. Ob. Feb. 9, 1671."

6. Weaver, in his Funeral Monuments, records the following epitaph to the memory of a former custos:

"En Thomas Frances pius hic qui lustra per octo custos extiterat, jacet et semper requiescat. Ob. Mar. 4, 1488."

In the front of the Chapel, facing Guildhall Yard, still remain, in a very mutilated state, three niches, ornamented with columns and entablature, &c. of the Composite order, supported by a demi-lion, griffin, terms, &c. The niches are filled with the figures of Edward the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, and Charles the First.





*Schnobbelio del.*

*Wise sculp.*

### CHAPEL ROYAL ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

Formerly belonging to a House of Female Lepers founded by the Citizens of London.



London, Published Oct<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1816 by Robert Wilkinson 125 Fenchurch Street.







## A short Account of Lazar Houses in and near London.

THE separation of leprous persons from their fellow-creatures, has been an established rule from the earliest antiquity. Thus, among the Israelites, during their pilgrimages through the Wilderness, it was a solemn command, as mentioned in *Leviticus*, xiii. 45, 46, "And the leper in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent, and his head bare, and he shall put a covering upon his upper lip, and shall cry, 'Unclean ! unclean !' All the days wherein the plague shall be in him he shall be defiled ; he is unclean ; he shall dwell alone ; without the camp shall his habitation be."

The same precautions seem to have been continued among the Christians ; and with respect to those afflicted in England, it is recorded, that "in a provincial synod, held at Westminster, by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1200, in the second year of the reign of King John, it was decreed, according to the institution of the Lateran Council, that, "when so many leprous people were assembled, that might be able to build a church, with a churchyard, to themselves, and to have one especial priest of their own, that they should be permitted to have the same without contradiction ; so they be not injurious to the old churches, by that which was granted to them for pity's sake." And, further, it was decreed, "that they be not compelled to give any tithes of their gardens, or increase of cattle."

So cautious, indeed, were our ancestors in their care to remove the infectious, that it is said a writ is among our ancient law-books, entitled, "De Leproso amovendo."

King Edward III. in the twentieth year of his reign, gave commandment to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, to make proclamation in every Ward of the City and Suburbs "that all leprous persons inhabiting there, should avoid within fifteen days next ; and that no man suffer any such leprous person to abide within his house and to incur the King's displeasure. And that they should cause the said lepers to be removed into some *out-places* of the fields, from the haunt or company of sound people."

Lepers about this period were very frequently in the city ; and the disease of leprosy was so infectious, that as there were many separate houses for these people to dwell by themselves, they had their overseers and keepers ; there were also certain laws and regulations formed by the corporation for their government. Among these were,—I. That the keepers of lepers should be disburdened from inquest.—II. That the lepers should not walk through, nor tarry in the streets.—III. The keepers of the city gates were restricted, by an oath, from permitting lepers to enter the city.—IV. Briefs were allowed for removing them from the city and suburbs.—V. Other briefs were also allowed for levying the sum of an hundred shillings out of tenements belonging to lepers, and delivering it to their officers for the sustenance of the afflicted."

### ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL ; NOW THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

One of the most ancient foundations for lepers seems to be that dedicated to St. JAMES, near Westminster, now the Royal Palace, which, according to Leland and Stow, was first founded by citizens of London before the Conquest, for fourteen leprous virgins, living chaste lives ; to which foundation, in the reign of Edward I., the citizens gave lands in Hendon, Caldecot, and Hampstead. That monarch also, in the eighteenth year of his reign, granted and confirmed, for the benefit of this Hospital, a fair to be held on the Vigil of St. James and the four next days. And thus St. James's Hospital continued till the dissolution of religious houses, when it was suppressed by Henry VIII., being then valued at £100 *per annum*. Henry, approving of the situation, rebuilt the whole for his residence, and formed the land around it into a park and honour. It has ever since continued to be a Royal Palace.

### ST. GILES'S HOSPITAL.

The next ancient foundation was that of St. Giles's in the Fields, by Queen Maud, consort of Henry I. in the year 1117 ; and she endowed it with forty shillings yearly rent, out of Queen-Hythe, to provide food for the lepers. This was afterwards a cell to the Hospital of Burton Lazars, in Leicestershire ; and thus it continued till its dissolution by Henry VIII. At this Hospital the prisoners conveyed from London to Tyburn for execution, were presented with a great bowl of ale to drink at their pleasure, as their last refreshment in this world.



This estate, with its appurtenances, were granted by Henry VIII. to Viscount Dudley, afterwards the ambitious Duke of Northumberland, during the reign of Edward VI. He was attainted in the next reign, together with his sons, John, Sir Ambrose, Sir Guildford, and Henry. The son of Ambrose became afterwards Earl of Leicester, and married, for his second wife, Douglas, daughter of William Howard, Baron of Effingham, and widow of John, Lord Sheffield, in whose lifetime he married her; consequently the issue was considered illegal. This issue, that considered himself legitimate, notwithstanding his father's opinion, was Robert, who having pursued his suit at law, and was nonsuited, in disgust retired to Italy, where he became so famous, that he was created a Duke of the Empire, by the title of Duke of Northumberland. His widow, Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, Bart. of Stonely, in the county of Warwick, was, by Letters Patent of Charles I. created Duchess Dudley, during her life, which was confirmed by Charles II. She was a lady of great piety; and when the parish church of St. Giles in the Fields was rebuilt about that period, the Duchess, whose residence was in the parish, on the site of the Hospital (probably the avenues which now go by the name of Dudley Court, &c.), gave towards the rebuilding that structure 100*l.* besides the organ, hangings, six bells, &c. She died at her house, near St. Giles' Church, Jan. 22, 1669. Her daughters were Lady Frances Kniveton, and Lady Holbourne, for whom jointly a stately monument was erected, part of which is at present situated in the north aisle of this church.

#### GREAT ILFORD HOSPITAL, ESSEX.

The Hospital at Great Ilford, in Essex, six miles from London, was erected and liberally endowed by Adeliza, Abbess of Barking, in the reign of King Stephen, for a prior, warden, two priests, and thirteen poor leprous brethren. She endowed the Hospital with forest-land brought into tillage, and denominated *assart*, in Essholt; and also other lands in Upminster, Aveley, &c. in the same county.

Ralph de Stratford, Bishop of London, in 1346, during his visitation in this part of his diocese, observing several abuses in Ilford Hospital, caused the following statutes to be made for its better regulation:

- "1. That the lepers be chosen out of the demesnes of the Abbey of Barking, if there were any.
- "2. That the Abbess of Barking, and Master and Brethren, present alternately.
- "3. That no married leper be admitted, unless the wife will vow chastity.
- "4. That every brother shall frequent Divine service at the church, unless he be sick.
- "5. That no woman be allowed to enter the said Hospital but the Abbess, near relations of the sick to visit them, or the laundress, and that in the open day.
- "6. That no leper shall go abroad without special licence.
- "7. That the Abbess shall appoint the Master of the said Hospital.
- "8. That every brother shall, at his admission, make oath to live chastely, to be obedient to the Abbess and Convent of Barking, to have nothing in propriety, &c."

The establishment was governed by these statutes till the dissolution, when its revenues, according to Speed, were valued at 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per annum*.

The site of the Hospital and chapel were granted to Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and his heirs, with all its lands and tithes, upon condition that they should keep the whole in repair, appoint a Master, and allow each of the paupers a pension of 2*l.* 5*s.* *per annum*; and that a chaplain should be provided to perform Divine service.

Thomas Fanshaw, Viscount Dromore, granted, in 1668, a lease of the whole estate for one thousand years to Mr. Thomas Allen; and it was, in 1739, purchased by Crispe Gascoigne, Esq. Alderman, and afterwards (Sir Crispe Gascoigne, and) Lord Mayor of London, whose descendants are the present holders.

The Hospital stands on the south side of the road, and occupies three sides of a small quadrangle, the centre of which is the chapel, which seems to have been built about the fifteenth century. In the east window are several armorial bearings; and on the floor are memorials for some of the chaplains. The whole has a neat appearance from the road, but is considerably out of repair; and the revenues of this foundation are at present very inconsiderable.

The Rev. Mr. Allen is chaplain, and lives at Islington. Mr. Glover, who does the duty, preaches every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and the sacrament is administered four times in the year, viz. at Easter, Whitsuntide, Michaelmas, and Christmas.





*Schnobbelie del.*

*Wise sculp*

**CHAPEL GREAT ILFORD, ESSEX.**  
 formerly belonging to the Hospital for Male Lepers, founded by Edeliza, Abbess of Barking,  
 in the Reign of King Stephen.



**EXTERIOR OF THE ABOVE.**



London. Published 11<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1816 by R. Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 125 Fenchurch Street.



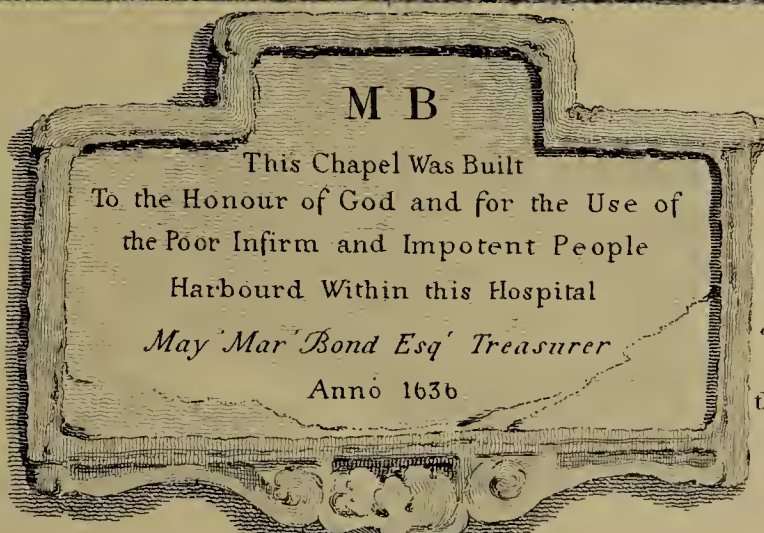






*Whichelo del.*

THE CHAPEL OF  
FOR LEPERS IN  
SOUTHWARK,  
*dedicated to S<sup>t</sup> Mary*  
Founded prior to



*Inscription over the Door*

THE HOSPITAL  
KENT STREET,  
CALLED LE LOCK,  
*and S<sup>t</sup> Leonard,*  
the XIV<sup>th</sup> of Edw. II.





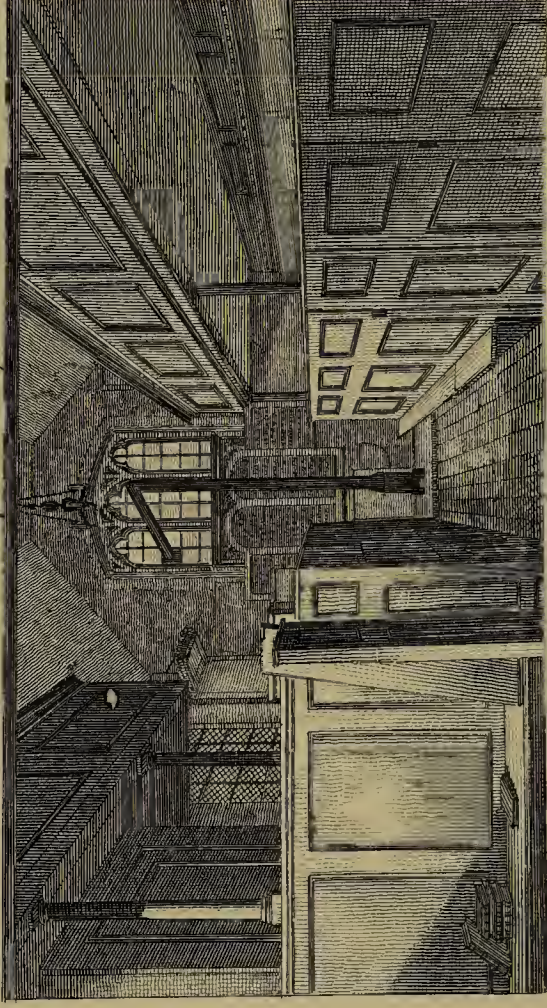




*Schnebbellie del.*

WEST VIEW OF THE LOCK HOSPITAL.

*Interior of the Chapel.*



London, Published 1<sup>st</sup> Decr. 1815 by

AND ITS CHAPEL, KINGSLAND.

Robert Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 58 Cornhill.







The six almshouses are at present appointed for a man and his wife for each, and are held as long as the husband lives; but his widow is to quit the house in six months after his decease. The allowance for the poor is,

Three quarters of the year, 11s. 6d. each quarter .....	£1 14 6	} £2 11 0
Christmas quarter .....	0 16 6	

They have neither clothing, firing, nor any other support, *but as above*, from the charity. They are said to be chosen out of the poor of the parish or district. One of the poor acts as clerk, and one of the women as sextoness.

#### LOCK HOSPITAL, KENT STREET, SOUTHWARK.

The next structure, in point of antiquity, that we shall notice, is the Hospital in Kent Street, Southwark, denominated *Le Loke*.

This Hospital, situated without Saint George's Bars, in Kent Street, Southwark, called The Loke, was a Lazar-house, or Hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to the Virgin and to Saint Leonard. The period of its first foundation is not discoverable; yet there is reason to conclude it had existed long anterior to the reign of Edward II., inasmuch as in the 14th year of that King there is extant on the patent roll, a writ of protection, not very unlike the briefs of the present date, at which time the revenues of the Hospital were insufficient for its support. In this writ, after reciting, that *the master and brethren of the Hospital of the blessed Mary and of Saint Leonard, for lepers, without Southwark*, had not wherewith to support themselves, unless other relief was afforded them by the faithful and devout; and, in order to prevent their being oppressed by injuries, and for their more quietly serving God, the King granted his protection for two years to them, and their men, and possessions; prohibiting all persons, during that period, from doing them any wrong, molestation, or damage; and, further, beseeching all his loving subjects (as they should look for favour from God and thanks from the King) piously and mercifully to aid the said master and brethren, by charitable donations, whenever they should ask alms at their hands.

Strype's Stow, vol. ii. p. 20, edit. 1720, states, that "John Pope, by his will, dated 1437, gave to the governors of the house of the poor leprous, called Le Lok<sup>at Kingsland</sup>es, without St. George's Bar, in Southwark, one annual rent of six shillings and eight pence sterling, *de illis tresdecim solidatis et 4 denariis*, of rent due to him, and that descended to him by hereditary right, by the death of Thomas Pope, of Sherman, his father, out of the tenements and shops formerly belonging to John Champeneys, in Shetebone (Sherborn) Lane, in the parish of St. Mary Abchurch, which was situated in length between the garden of Thomas St. Edmund on the west, and the little lane towards the said church on the east; and extend in breadth to the tenements of John de Herford and John Joy, and the garden of the said Thomas St. Edmund on the west, unto Shetebone Lane towards the north, &c. to the reparation and maintenance of the said house of lepers for ever. Those foresaid tenements of the said John Champeneys belonged to the master, brethren, and sisters of the Hospital of St. Catharine, near the Tower."

We have preserved in the plate given of this Hospital the only remains of it before it was finally demolished a few years since. Over the chapel, which forms part of the view, was affixed a stone, of which Aubrey, in his History of Surrey, vol. v. p. 102, gives the following description:

"On a stone over the chapel, near it is this mangled inscription, in capitals, engraved on so soft a stone, that no more than what follows could be retrieved:

M. B.

This chapel was built to the  
honour of God, and to the use of  
the poore - - - - - people  
harboured - - - - -  
- - - - -

1636.

"This M. B. is said to be designed for M. Bond, a rich citizen of London, who gave one hundred pounds towards the building of this chapel."

#### LOCK HOSPITAL AT KINGSLAND.

The next foundation of this kind that we shall have occasion to notice, is that at Kingsland. Mr. Nelson, in his History of Islington, informs us, "that soon after the endowment of St. Bartholomew's Hospital by Henry VIII. certain



Lock or Lazar Hospitals were opened for the reception of persons afflicted with the venereal disease at a distance from the city, to which places they were sent by the governors, and thus kept apart from the other patients, the disorder being in those times considered as contagious, wherefore they were removed entirely from the capital. Each of these houses was under the care of a surgeon, a chaplain, and a sister, a nurse and helper; and each contained about twenty beds." In the survey of the manor, 1611, this is called *Kingsland Spittle*. The Hospital, a modern building, has been long disused, and is the residence of a corn-dealer. Over the door are the armorial bearings of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The chapel appears from its architecture to be ancient, and probably that attached to the original Lazar-house, and was so contrived, that the patients could neither see, nor be seen by, any other part of the congregation. It is a small stone building, in length, from east to west 27 feet, by 18 from north to south, and its utmost height to the roof on the outside, not more than 20 feet. The pulpit is upon a level with, and the floor three feet below, the road. The roof is overgrown with moss and weeds, and in a small turret is contained a bell, which is rung by means of a string passing through a hole into the gallery. The plate sufficiently describes the exterior and interior of the building, which is in a very dilapidated state. Kingsland is a hamlet, partly in the parish of Hackney and partly in that of Islington, in the latter of which the chapel is situated.

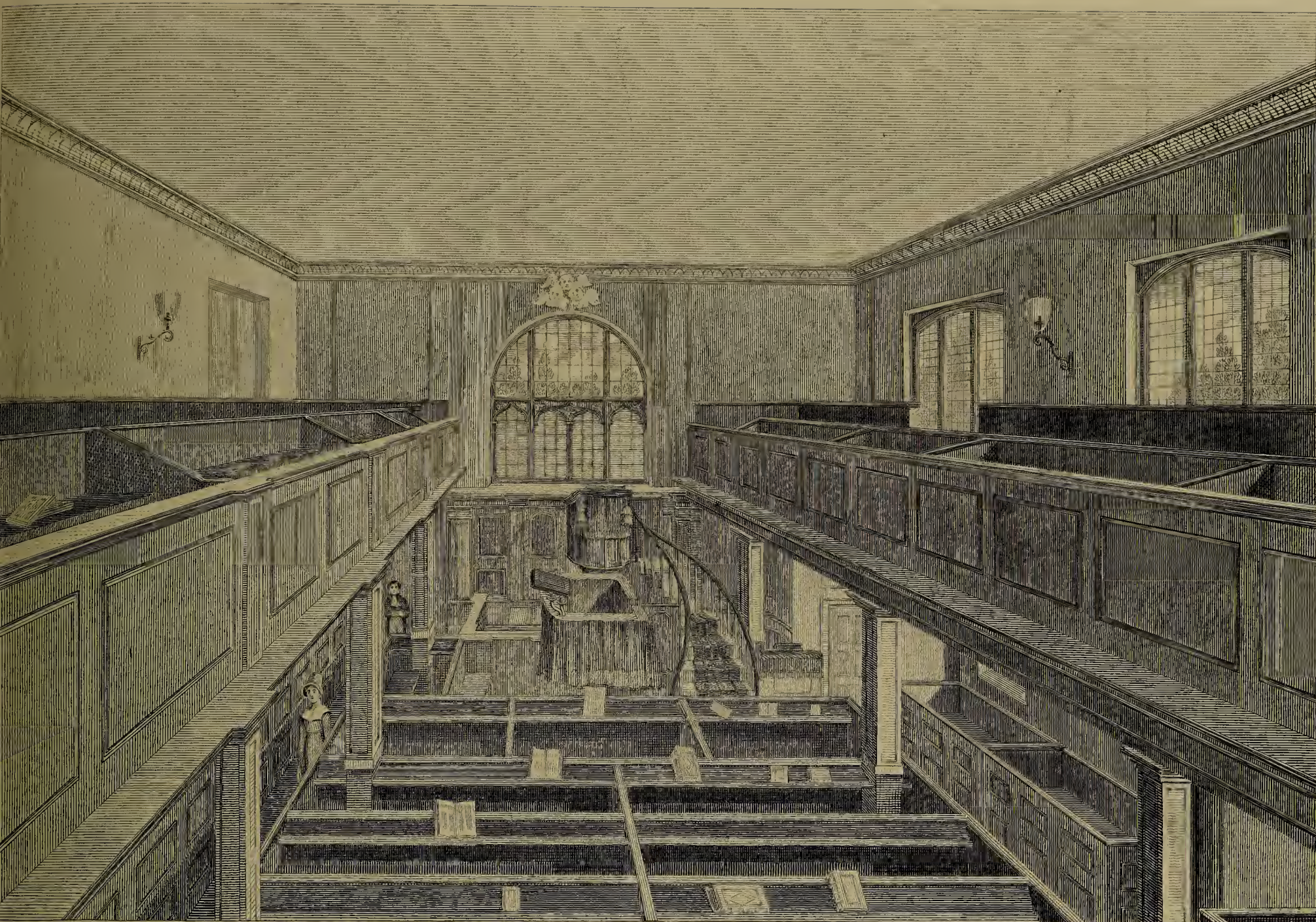
In an account belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, ending at Michaelmas 1675, are the following notices:

"The surgeons and guides of the outhouses were paid 20s. yearly for the cure of every patient.

Cured, Lock, 31 .....	£31	0	0
Kingsland, 28 .....	28	0	0
Diet for Lazar-houses .....	£249	5	4
1676. Ditto.....	276	6	0
1677. Ditto.....	296	6	8
1678. Ditto.....	233	16	0
1679. Ditto.....	219	14	8
Item, paid Mr. Weston, Clerk, for reading service and preaching at the Lock,	}	6	0 0
for three years, ending at Michaelmas 1679.....			
Item, paid Mr. Samuel Sturges for reading service and preaching at Kingsland, ditto	6	0	0
1680. Ditto, }	at the rate of £8 per year.		
1681. Ditto, }			

Neither of the chapels appears to have been consecrated."





Schnebbelie del.

Howlett sculp.

INTERIOR & FRONT OF THE CHAPEL AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.  
*Formerly belonging to the Hospital of Lepers.*



Capella: Sanctæ et: x  
 Individuæ: Trinitatis

KNIGHTSBRIDGE  
 CHAPEL  
 1789.

Rebuilt By Nicho. Burrehead  
 Goldsmith of London.  
 Anno Dom.  
 1699







Knightsbridge Chapel.

THE hamlet of Knightsbridge is situated about a mile on the east side of Kensington Church, in the great road that leads from London towards the western parts of England, and was until late years partly in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, and partly in that of St. Margaret Westminster; but is now solely appertaining to that of St. George's Hanover Square.

There was remaining so recently as when Newcourt was making collections for his Repertorium (anno 1720), a lazarus-house or hospital, which was held under the church of Westminster, and destitute of endowment, though the patients were usually between thirty and forty in number, and received no other aid towards their support and cure than what resulted from the voluntary contributions of the public, in a way similar to those of some of our present hospitals and public dispensaries. When, or by whom, this lazarus-house was first erected, and established for that purpose, is not known; but that it was of very ancient origin is certain; for in the year 1629, the inhabitants of Knightsbridge petitioned Dr. William Laud, then Bishop of London, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, to have leave to rebuild the Chapel belonging to this house, at their own cost and charges, the same being grown very old and ruinous, and ready to fall; and the inhabitants of the said village or hamlet being in the habit of resorting there as their general place of worship.\* On which petition, the Bishop (with the approbation of the then Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Martin's) granted them his licence so to do, dated July 7, that year, therein to frequent divine service and sermons;

\* The only accounts extant of the way in which money was raised, either for the above purpose or future repairs, is contained in the fragments of the few remaining books concerning and yet remaining within the present building, viz. :

Monnies gathered by the inhabitants of Knightsbridge for and towards the Reparation of the Chappell called Trinitie Chappell, belonging to the Hospitall, Spittle, or Lazar-house, at Knightsbridge.

The Lady Stonehouse	—	—	—	—	00	10	0
Mr. Hall	—	—	—	—	00	05	0
Mr. Pato	—	—	—	—	00	02	0
Mr. Callaway	—	—	—	—	00	02	0
Mr. White	—	—	—	—	00	02	6
Mr. Harris	—	—	—	—	00	02	0
Mr. Boll	—	—	—	—	00	01	6
Mr. Lewis	—	—	—	—	00	01	0
Goodman Paldin	—	—	—	—	00	01	0
Mr. Hirtman	—	—	—	—	00	01	0
Sum to-to					02	08	0

No date to the above.

More collected the 29th day of June at the Chappell doore, at the request of Mr. Anthony Dod, Minister of Paddington

1	01	1
1	8	0
2	9	1

No date to this collection.

More collected the 01st day of April, at the Chappell doore, at the request of Mr. Lee, Minister, now present, of Trinitie Chappell, of Knightsbridge, the some of fifty and eight shillings two pence

2	18	2
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CHRISTOPHER LEE.  
THOMAS TURNER.  
RICHARD HALLWAY.

Monye laid out for and toward y<sup>e</sup> reparation of the saide Chappell as followeth :

October 17, 1655.

To the plu <sup>m</sup> er for a gutter of lead, 18th of April, 1656	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	10	3
To Edward Rowles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00	08	3
To Robert Darwinn, for mendinge the great window next the pulpit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00	12	0

1656.

To John Fitzwalter and his labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00	06	0
for lathes, nails, and lime, and sand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00	06	0
for three hundred of tiles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00	09	0
To Rowles his man for mendinge the Chappell doore and bell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00	02	0

24th October, 1657.

To Thomas Austin and his labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	04	8
To Darwinne for mending the north windows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00	08	0

July, 1659.

Received of the Lady Langton (for her entrance into her yere) towards the repayringe of the Chappell the some of 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	02	00	0
Received of Mr. Hall, the same month	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00	02	6

The 9th of June, 1659.

Received of John Glassington, Governour of the Hospital of Knightsbridge, the some of 10s.—which was collected from a breefe for and towards the losses by fire in the parish of Brides, London, I say received by me,  
Witness, ANTHONY DOD.  
JOHN GRAY.  
Then



which divine offices were to be performed by a sufficient Minister, lawfully licensed from time to time, by himself or successors, Bishops of London, or their Chancellors for the time being; provided that the said inhabitants, or their families, did once every quarter of a year repair to their respective parish-churches to perform their devotions; and every *Easter* receive the Holy Communion there, and pay all rights, duties, and profits, to their respective Ministers to which they did belong; and ordered that this licence should continue in force during the pleasure of the Bishops of London.

About five years after (the said Chapel being built and consecrated to the use of the said Hospital, having no maintenance but what they received by alms, and were not able to maintain a Curate, or to repair the said Chapel, or to relieve themselves) it was with the assent of the Master of the said Hospital, and Curate of the said Chapel, and about seven more of the principal inhabitants of Knightsbridge, on the 3d of October, 1634, ordered by Dr. Duck, then Chancellor of London, that they, or the major part of them, should place such persons in the several seats of the same, as should most conduce to the maintenance of the said Curate, the repair of the said Chapel, and the relief of the poor of the said Hospital; that they should keep a register-book for their accounts, which were to be adjusted at the end of every six months, saving and reserving to the said Churches of *St. Martin* and *St. Margaret*, and to the respective incumbents of the same, all the rights, profits, and emoluments to them belonging.

At what period the Church of Westminster ceased to exercise the dispensing power of presentation to this religious and charitable establishment, is not recorded by any writer on ecclesiastical affairs that we have met with; but certain it is, *that right*, as well as the fee-simple of the whole estate, has passed into private hands. Perhaps, being originally but a lazar, or beggar establishment, it was deemed unworthy the notice and attention of the dignified Deans, &c., of the Church of St. Peter's. Knightsbridge Chapel, the ground on which it stands, the adjoining houses, and those opposite, became by purchase the freehold property of Dixon Gamble, Esq., father of the late Reverend John Gamble, M.A., who for some time did duty here, and was much followed and admired as a preacher: the property descends to his eldest son, a child about seven years of age, who is intended to be brought up to the church, and to become the future pastor of this now opulent and fashionable hamlet to the metropolis. In the meanwhile, his friends and guardians have granted a lease of twenty-one years to the Rev. Mr. J. Harris, who after performing duty here for a few years, has underlet the remainder of his term to the Rev. Mr. Foyster; who at present officiates, and is very much admired, and followed as an excellent preacher and man.

Marriages and baptisms were formerly solemnized here, but ceased in 1753, upon the passing of the celebrated Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. sect. 33. Registers of both are still preserved here, and consist of ten books of various sizes, some smaller than a Common Prayer Book, bearing date from the year 1658 to 1752\*: these books may be seen at any time by applying to the person who has the care of the Chapel, Miss Barr, daughter of the late clerk, who had filled that situation upwards of thirty years.

Knightsbridge Chapel, though small, is capable of containing a numerous congregation, and is generally fully attended; the body of the Chapel is very neatly fitted up with pews, which, with the side ones, contain seats for nearly 200 persons. The gallery surrounds the whole of the interior, except the part of the window over the communion-table. There is a very excellent, though small, organ placed in the gallery fronting this window, and a handsome Buzaglo stove in the right side aisle to keep a due temperature of warmth. The gallery is capable of containing as many persons as the body of the Chapel; and the quarterly subscription for seats to this, and to the seats beneath, is one guinea and a half per annum.

Adjoining the Chapel is a charity-school, instituted in 1783. This establishment is supported by voluntary contributions, and at present contains thirty-six boys and eighteen girls. The children are admitted from seven to ten years old, and educated until they arrive at the age of twelve. The boys are taught reading, writing, and the elementary parts of arithmetic, and are instructed in the principles of the Church of England. The girls, in addition to the above articles of instruction, are taught plain work.

It appears that this part of the western road was dreary, and destitute of sufficient buildings to protect the traveller, in the sixteenth century, as the following remark occurs in some MS. additions to Norden's *Speculum Britanniae*: "Kingesbridge, commonly called Stone Bridge, is near Hyde Park Corner, where I wish no good man to walk too late, unless he can make his *partie good*." A bridge still remains over the shallow stream which crosses the high road in the vicinity of the Chapel; and this is probably the spot to which Norden alludes.—(Vide MS. Additions in Mr. Nichols's Norden.)

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*The 27th day of febr., 1658.*

Then received of Mr. Glassington, Governour of the Hospital of Knightsbridge, for the use of the Bayliffe and Burgesses of East Thetford, in the county of Nottingham, the some of ten shillings, which was gathered for the rebuilding of the church of East Thetford aforesaid.

THO. MASON.

\* The earliest register of a marriage preserved in this Chapel, is in May, 1658, when James Emmott wedded to Anne Pitman; and the latest entry to be found in the last book kept for that purpose, is dated December 2, 1752, when John Fry, the younger, of Bromley, in the county of Middlesex, wedded Elizabeth Eveleigh, of the same place, spinster. The only register of persons being married here from a distant county, is William Guidott, of Preston Candover, in Hampshire, widower, Esq., who on November 30, 1739, wedded Mrs. Patience Soper, of the same place, spinster. The blank leaves remaining in the book where the entry is made of December 2, 1752, evidently prove it to have been the latest marriage solemnized at this place.

The money raised by the briefs at Knightsbridge Chapel, and paid to the respective receivers by John Glassington, clearly proves the Hospital to be at that period in use as a charitable institution, he being, in both, designated Governor of the Hospital.

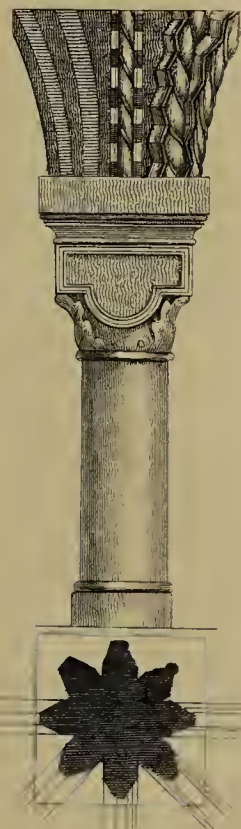




*Interior of OLD LAMBE'S CHAPEL, MONKWELL STREET, looking towards the Founders Monument & the Masters Seat at the East end.*



*Exterior of the South side of the Chapel, drawn from the Court of the Alms Houses. This Building was taken down in 1825.*









## Lambe's Chapel and Alms-Houses:

### MONKWELL STREET, CRIPPLEGATE.

THOUGH a sequestered situation was originally an indispensable quality of the cells of those religious solitaries called hermits,—their habitations in later times were often of a more social character; and were frequently constructed in church-yards at chapels, at the ends of bridges and the gates of towns:\* and the site of the present establishment once afforded a curious instance of a hermitage erected on a wall of the City of London. The founder of it is stated in a patent of Edward I. to have been Henry III., his father; but though it be in that, as well as in several other authentic instruments, always entitled only a hermitage, it appears to have been from the very first, both in its appointments, and the importance attached to its advowson, in reality a small chantry-chapel, endowed for a single priest. It is accordingly so denominated in the following covenant, which is the earliest instrument relating to it now in print; and which was first translated and published from the original in the possession of Sir Henry Spelman, in the “Remains,” added to *Anthony Munday's Second Edition of Stow's Survey of London*, 1633, small folio, page 924.

“A very ancient Deed to prove Lambe's Chapel to have been anciently in the Parish of St. Olave, Silver Street.

“Know all men, present and to come, that I, Laurence de Frowik, have granted and demised, and by this present charter of mine have confirmed, unto Richard of Clerkenwell, Chaplain, all that land of mine, with the houses, buildings, and appurtenances, which I have in London, in Muckwell Street, in the Parish of St. Olave; lying between that land which William Throtesgos held of me towards the south, and the land of the Friars of the New Hostel towards the north: and which extendeth itself in length from the King's highway, even unto the Wall of the City towards the west, &c. He paying me Twenty Shillings a year, &c. and giving unto the Church of St. Olave, aforesaid, one Wax Candle of a pound weight, at the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle yearly: and unto the Chapel of the Close or cloister (*de inclusorio*) within Cripple-gate, at the upper end of Muckwell Street, towards the north, one other Wax Taper of three Quarters of a pound weight, upon the Feast of St. James, yearly, &c.—Witness Nicholas Bat, then Mayor of London,† John of Northampton, and Richard Pycard, then Sheriffs, &c. Anno 1253.”

The name of this Chapel does not actually occur in the preceding grant, but the land referred to in it is considered to be identified with that now forming the court-yard of the present alms-houses by two circumstances:—namely, firstly, by the description of the boundaries,—the City wall on the west, and the Friars of the New Hostel, or the French Order of the Hospital of St. Giles, on the north;‡ and, secondly, by the latter taper mentioned in the covenant being offered on St. James's day, at the Chapel at the upper end of Muckwell Street, which was originally known by the name of the Chapel of St. James in the Wall. Having been of royal foundation, the original presentation belonged to the King, who, when it was vacant, appointed also the guardian to watch over its property, and the revenues assigned for its support; which guardian, in 1275, is shewn by the following instrument to have been the Lord Mayor of London: in all probability Henry de Walleis, who filled that office in 1274, and again from 1282 to 1284, and also in 1298.

“The King to all, &c. Greeting. Forasmuch as the chalices, books, vestments, images, bells, and other ornaments and goods, of the Hermitage near Cripplegate,—which is of our Advowson, and which our father of famous memory, the Lord King Henry, gave with all its appurtenances to Robert de St. Laurence, Chaplain, to inhabit for life,—are frequently after the decease of the Hermits of that Hermitage in the time of its vacancy abstracted and carried away, as well by ecclesiastics as by laymen, because the Hermitage is not placed under the sure custody and protection of any one; We, being at this time willing to avoid all damage and loss to the aforesaid place in future, and to provide a remedy, have deputed our Mayor of London for the time being, who shall in our name, during our pleasure, be the Keeper and protector; that he may protect and defend our said Hermitage, the inhabitants, rents, and all other things belonging to it. And if any shall have forfeited ought, let them have remedy without delay. In testimony whereof, witness the King at Kenynton, on the twelfth day of July.”§

It appears, however, that the spoliation complained of still continued, and it is probable that the care of a small establishment like the present was found inconvenient with the numerous important duties of the chief magistrate; and therefore in 1281 the custody was transferred to the Constable of the Tower, who, at this time, was Anthony Bek, afterwards Bishop of Durham.||

“The King to all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, to whom, &c. Greeting. Forasmuch as the rents, chalices, books, vestments, images,

\* *Index Monasticus* by Richard Taylor of Norwich. Lond. 1821. fol. pp. 65, 66. It cannot be doubted, however, that the name of hermit is derived from *ἔρημος*, a wilderness, *ἑρημικός*, a solitary.

† It does not appear by the list of the Lords Mayors given in Strype's *Stow's Survey of London*, 1720, Vol. II. Book v. Chap. vi. p. 104, that this Nicholas Bat was Mayor in the year the above grant is dated, or ever filled that office at all; though his name stands as Sheriff, in 1247, and again with that of Laurence Forwicke, by whom this grant was made, in 1251. The Mayor of 1252 was Adam Basing: of 1253 John Tolason, Draper; and of 1254, Richard Hardell, Draper; who was continued in office until 1258: but it is possible that Nicholas Bat was made Custos, or Locum Tenens, upon the actual Mayor being displaced, as he might have been in 1253, when it is stated that “the liberties of this City were seized, and the Mayor charged, that he looked not to the assise of bread.” Again, also, in 1255 it is observed that “the Mayor, divers Aldermen, and the Sheriffs of London, were deprived, and others placed in their rooms.” A Gerard Bat was Mayor in 1240, the 25th of Henry III.

‡ The preceding grant is dated 1253, the 37th and 38th of Henry III., but the period when the Hospital of the French Order of St. Giles without Cripplegate is generally stated to have flourished, is the reign of Edward I., at least twenty years subsequent. *Stow's Survey of London*, by Strype, Vol. I. Book iii. chap. vi. p. 88. *Notitia Monastica*, by Thomas Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph. Edit. by Rev. James Nasmyth, Lond. 1787. fol. Middlesex VIII. 36.

§ Patent Rolls, 3rd Edward I. Membrane 16. Dorso:—“De Heremitagio juxta Cripilgate:”—cited in Wm. Prynne's *Chronological Vindication and Historical Demonstration of our British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and English, Kings Supreme Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over all spiritual or religious affairs*. Vol. iii. p. 161. Lond. 1670. fol.

|| *History of the Tower of London*, by John Bayley, Esq. Lond. 1825. 4to. part. ii. p. 659.



bells, reliques, charters, royal muniments, apostolical privileges, utensils, and other goods of the Hermitage, near Cripelgete, &c. as in the former writ, are frequently abstracted and carried away, as it said because that Hermitage is not then in any certain custody, We being at this time willing to avoid all damage and loss to the same place in future, and to provide a remedy, have deputed on this part the Constable of our Tower of London for the time being, as the Keeper of that Hermitage in our name, during our pleasure, &c. as above. Witness the King at Westminster, the 12th day of July."\*

As it is probable that both of these keepers proved alike unfitted for the custody of a narrow chapel on the City Wall, it was subsequently placed with its inhabitant, under the inspection of the Abbey of Garendon in Leicestershire; the first recognition of the government of which appears in 1299.† By this period the character of the social hermits had very much degenerated; many appear to have become such that they might pass their lives in indolence,‡ and the following instance connected with the present hermitage, shews that they availed themselves of the popular esteem in which they were held, to assume a power to which they had no sort of right. "In the year 1311," says Newcourt,§ "Ralph de Baldock being then Bishop of London,—Thomas de Wyreford, an hermit of this cell, a presumptuous troublesome man, took upon him to hear confessions of people of the neighbouring parishes, to enjoin penances, to grant indulgences for 500 days to such as frequented his hermitage, and the like; having no lawful authority so to do. For which offence he was judicially proceeded against by the Bishop, and pronounced guilty, and to be a transgressor of the Canons: whereupon he was admonished to make satisfaction for the same within fifteen days, and inhibited to do the like; as also were the people warned not to follow nor be seduced by him under the pain of excommunication."—By a Patent, dated September 16th, 1315, the custody of this Hermitage was committed to Walter Kemesey;|| and it is noted by Leland,¶ that in the 16th year of Edward III., 1343, William de Lions was the hermit of this chapel. He had probably been placed there by the Abbot of Garendon, to whom the King had mortgaged the hermitage the year before.\*\* To this chapel also the same Abbot and Convent sent two chaplains of their house and order, (Cistercian) to celebrate divine service for the soul of Audomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, deceased, and for the good estate of that of Maria de St. Paul, his surviving widow, in return for her gift of ten tenements, one in the suburbs of London in Fleet-street, the others within the city in Sherebourne Lane. The indenture by which this grant is made, is dated on the Nativity, 1347, and provides that the monk appointed to this service should be presented to the Countess for her approval during her life; and afterwards to the Mayor of London for ever: the rents of the said tenement to be applied solely to the maintenance of the priest, and support of the hermitage.†† It is probable, however, that the Corporation of London still possessed some authority over this foundation, since by a Royal Charter on the Patent Roll of the 19th year of Edward III., 1345-46, membrane 18, "the King confirms the custody of the Chapel near Cripilgate; a place in the angle towards the west, near Cripilgate within the wall, to the City of London, quit of all service:" which instrument Bishop Tanner considers to refer rather to the Chapel of St. James upon the Wall, than to the Hospital of St. Giles without Cripplegate.‡‡ Possibly it might have been thus assigned to the City by the King, as a recompense for having assisted him to clear off the mortgage upon it held by the Abbot of Garendon: and perhaps it was on this account that the chantry-priest sent from that house was ordered to be presented for approval to the Lord Mayor of London after the death of the Countess of Pembroke. One of these presentations is entered in the City Records, and the following is a translated copy of it.§§

"To the venerable person the Mayor of London, the Father John, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Gerendon, of the Cistercian Order, in the Diocese of Lincoln,—salutation with honour. We have ordained and approved with our presentation, our dear brother in Christ, and our fellow monk and priest, John de Rither, to the Chantry for the Souls of Audomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and of the most venerable Lady Maria de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, his wife,—in the Hermitage near Cripulgate, London; whom also we present to you by these present letters. In witness whereof we have affixed our seal to the same. Given in the Monastery of Gerendon aforesaid, on the Feast of St. Michael, in the Year of our Lord, 1399.—By virtue of which presentation, the aforesaid John de Rither was admitted to the aforesaid Chantry by Thomas Knolles, Lord Mayor of London, &c."

\* Patent Rolls, 9th Edward I. xii. Membr. 10. dorso:—"De custode deputatio ad Heremitagium juxta Cripelgate." Cited by Prynne as before, Vol. iii. p. 269.—Another document concerning this place of nearly the same period, appears on the Patent Roll of the 20th of Edward I. 1291-92, Membr. 18. "Pro Heremita de Criplegate, Lond."

† Patent Roll, 27th of Edward I., 1298-99. "Heremus Sancti Jacobi in muro Juxta Cripelgate, London. Spectavit Abbathia de Gerendon. Com. Leic." Cited in Thomas Hearne's *Collectanea of John Leland*. Edit. Lond. 1774. 8vo. Vol. I. p. 112.

‡ *British Monachism*, by the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke. Lond. 1817. 4to. p. 505.

§ *Repertorium Parochiale Londinense*, by Richard Newcourt. Lond. 1708. fol. Vol. i. p. 369; citing the first volume of Episcopal Records in the Bishop of London's Registry, containing the Acts of Bishop Baldock or Baudake, &c. from 1306 to 1337, and thence called Baudake, fol. 29. Preface to Newcourt, p. iv.

|| Patent Rolls, 9th Edward II. cited in *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, by John Nichols. Vol. iii. part. ii. Lond. 1804. fol. p. 840.

¶ *Collectanea*, Vol. i. p. 112.

\*\* First Patent Roll, 15th Edward III., 1341-42, Membr. 34. "Rex amortizavit Abbati de Gerendon Heremitagium juxta Cripplegate, London."

†† Leland's *Collectanea*, Vol. i. p. 112.—Nichols' *Hist. Leicestershire*. Vol. iii. part. ii. pp. 840, 795, from a volume of original records in the office of the Town Clerk of the City of London, marked F. fol. clii.—Maria, Countess of Pembroke, was the daughter of Guy Châtillon, Earl of St. Paul, and was third wife to Aymer de Valence, who was killed at a tournament on his marriage day, when attending Queen Isabel into France, 23rd June, 1324, 17th Edward II. She soon after renounced the world, and devoted herself to acts of piety and charity; becoming also the foundress of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1343, Denny Abbey of St. Clare, &c. and died in 1377. The tenement in Fleet Street mentioned above, is stated in her grant to be of the gift of William de Hales, Esq. and that in Sherebourne Lane to have been had from Gilbert le Palmer; but in 1312-13, 6th of Edward II., the Earl of Pembroke received a grant from the King in general-tail of the house and place called the New Temple, London; as also certain lands called Fleet Crofts, with all the other lands in the City and suburbs of London which belonged to the Templars. *The Baronage of England*, by Sir William Dugdale. Lond. 1675. fol. Vol. I. pp. 777, 778.

‡‡ *Notitia Monastica*. viii. Middlesex 36.—In the same work, viii. Middlesex 10, is a reference to another charter relating to this establishment on the Patent Rolls of the 5th of Richard II., 1381-82, part. 2. Membrane. 26, "De Heremitagio Sancti Jacobi, juxta Cripilgate, London."

§§ Nichols' *Hist. of Leicestershire*, Vol. iii. part. ii. p. 840, citing a book in the City records marked I. fol. vi. a.



The Hermitage or Chapel on the Wall having thus become an established residence for monks, Stow observes that "from these monks, and from a well belonging to them the street took that name, and is called Monks Well Street; but however natural and probable this derivation may be, it has been already shewn that the place was entitled *Muchmell* Street in the thirteenth century; in Aggas's Plan of London about 1560 it is called *Mugle* Street; and Stow himself writes it *Mugwell* Street in another part of his *Survey of London*. As the chaplains of this chantry were appointed to be priests sent from the Abbey of Garendon, it is probable that they very soon claimed an exemption from the authority of the Bishop of London, though residing in his Diocese; under precedents said to have been introduced by Austin and Theodore, Archbishops of Canterbury, that monks were to be subject to their own Abbots only. By a sentence, however, dated April 1st, 1550, and confirmed in 1553, the Chapel of St. James, with other pretended exemptions, was restored to the Diocese of London.\* The ancient hermitage appears to have been suppressed long previous, since it was granted March 13th, 1543, the 34th year of Henry VIII., to William Lambe,† the benevolent citizen whose name is now unalienably attached to the spot; he was a Gentleman of the King's Chapel, in considerable favour with his Sovereign; and a Clothworker by Company and occupation.

Stow relates, however, that in the reign of Edward VI. he bought the hermitage and appurtenances, which he gave to the Clothworkers of London with other tenements, and died in the year 1577.‡ "This," says Newcourt, "must be a mistake; for his Will in the Prerogative Office (Book Arundell, Quire 29), bears date March 10th, 1579, and a codicil annexed 2nd April, 1580, both which were proved June 2nd, 1580; so that it is plain he died between the first of April and the beginning of June that year. Stow likewise tells us that then, *id est* in 1577, he gave this Chapel to the Clothworkers of London, with other tenements, to the value of £50. per annum, to the intent they should have a minister to say divine service there; though I am inclined to believe that it was about two or three years before that time: for in this very will of 1579 he speaks of lands and tenements given by him in a former will dated in the 16th of Queen Elizabeth, (which must be 1573 or 1574,§) but mentions not to what uses, to the Company of the Clothworkers; which former will, as to that part of it, he confirms in this letter."|| The truth of all this discrepancy of dates appears to have been elicited by the evidence produced to the Parliament Commissioners appointed to enquire concerning Public Charities;¶ by which it is shewn that several years before even the *first* year assigned above for the present foundation, Lambe had begun to make legal arrangements for it. By an indenture dated 12th July, 1568, between the Master and Wardens of the Company of Clothworkers, on the one part; and the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, on the other part; after reciting that William Lambe of London, Gentleman, intended to declare his last will of certain premises in the Parishes of St. James upon the Wall nigh Cripplegate, St. Stephen Coleman Street, and St. Olave Silver Street, and to bequeath them to the said Master and Wardens;—it is covenanted That the said Master and Wardens should, after his decease, yearly, upon the 1st of October, and upon each of the Feast days of St. Stephen, the Annunciation St. Mary the Virgin, and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, cause a Sermon to be preached in the Chapel of St. James upon the Wall; at which four of their livery should be present: the preacher to receive 6s. 8d. for his sermon, and the four clothworkers 13s. 4d. each. That the said Master and Wardens should, after his decease cause 12 gowns to be given to 12 men, at the yearly expense of £6. 6s.; and the like to as many women at the cost of £5. 11s.; with 12 shirts to 12 men, value £1. 10s.; and 12 smocks to 12 women, value £1. 4s.; and also yearly to provide 24 pairs of shoes for the same: all such articles being distributed in the Church or Chapel of St. James, aforesaid, on the 1st of October, the recipients being poor and aged, impotent and lame, persons, who should be present at all the sermons. It is farther covenanted that if the Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, or Under-Chamberlain, of London, or any of them, should be present at that sermon to see this duly performed, the said Master and Wardens should pay them 6s. 8d. each. After the decease of Lambe, the Master and Wardens of the Clothworkers' Company are also to find a chaplain to say divine service in the said chapel on every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, and decently to preserve the building. It is provided, however, that if the said William Lambe should not by his will freely convey the said premises to the said Master and Wardens, to their own proper use for ever, the preceding covenant should be void. —To this explicit agreement there is but little to be added from the actual will of the benefactor concerning the present establishment. He gave by it his dwelling-house in London, including all messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whatsoever, with their appurtenances, "situate in the three parishes aforesaid, to the annual amount of £30.,\*\* with a yearly addition of £4. for all the purposes already related: the garments to consist of frieze gowns, lockeram†† shirts, and good and strong winter shoes, all made ready for wearing. From these premises, however, the yearly sum of £6. 13s. 4d. was to be paid to the Stationers' Company for the perpetual relief of the poor in the Parish

\* Newcourt's *Repertorium*, Vol. i. p. 369, from Bp. London's Registry, vol. Bonner, fol. 275.

† *Ibid.*—from the collection of Mr. William Grime.—Sir John Hawkins observes in his "Account of Lamb's Conduit, Lamb's Chapel, and William Lamb," printed in *The Antiquarian Repertory*, Lond. 1807, 4to. Vol. i. p. 359, that he must have aquired his wealth elsewhere than as a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal; his salary in that situation being only 7½d. per day. His name does not appear in the list of the King's Chapel under Edward VI.

‡ *Survey of London*, Vol. I. Book iii. chap. viii. p. 128.

§ This will is dated April 11th, 1574, and is cited in the returns of the Clothworkers' Company to the Parliament Commissioners appointed to inquire concerning Charities. *Farther Report (Sixth)* dated 30th June, 1821, p. 220.

|| Newcourt's *Repertorium*, Vol. i. p. 369.

¶ *Sixth Report*, 1821, p. 219.

\*\* In 1821 the whole amount of the rental of this property was £541. 2s. *Sixth Report of the Commissioners for Charities*, p. 221.

†† Lockram, a sort of coarse cloth or linen, made of various degrees of fineness, and formerly much used by inferior persons for caps, handkerchiefs, shirts, &c. The original derivation is supposed to be from the Danish words *lok*, a lock of wool, and *ram*, rough.



Church of St. Faith, in the Crypt under St. Paul's; 12*d.* in money, and 12*d.* in bread, every Friday throughout the year.\*

In the present state of this charity, the persons partaking of it annually receive their clothing with a donation of 4*s.* each, on the 1st of October: the men having a complete modern suit of broad cloth, a shirt, shoes, and stockings; and the women materials for a gown, cloak, &c. with shoes and stockings, 5*s.* 6*d.* being allowed them for making up their own clothes. The Chamberlain and Town Clerk of London, as well as many members of the Clothworkers' Company, are usually present at the annual sermon when these clothes are given at Lambe's Chapel in Monkwell street;† the pensioners themselves also attending them in their new habits. The other three sermons ordered by the indenture are likewise preached yearly in the same Chapel. In addition to this charity endowed by Lambe, the Clothworkers' Company has thought it proper, out of the surplus rents of his bequest, to devote £100. in pensions of £4. to poor members of the same who are styled "Lambe's Pensioners;" though they are indebted for this benefaction to the voluntary benevolence of the Court, by which they are appointed for life.

Although the ravages of the Great Fire extended along the outer side of that part of the City wall against which Lambe's Chapel was erected, it appears to have only partially damaged the ancient edifice; since even at the rebuilding of it considerable vestiges remained of a Crypt, which seemed to be of a period yet older than that of the foundation of the hermitage-chapel by Henry III. Of this place an interesting account, with a plate containing ground-plan and some architectural details, both by Mr. A. J. Kempe, was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1825, Vol. xcv. page 401, plate ii. He there states that the recent demolition of the upper part of Lambe's Chapel for the purpose of rebuilding it, gave access to the curious vault occupying the space beneath. After descending ten or twelve narrow steps, a low vaulted chamber was entered, 26 feet long from east to west, and 20 feet broad; having in it originally nine short round columns, six of which were remaining, supporting the groined roof of the apartment. The capitals of these columns were Saxon, ornamented with leaves and volutes at the angles, and the capitals of the four corner pillars were placed diagonally to the square of the building. Some of the intersecting stone ribs springing from the columns were plain, and others were adorned with zig-zag, twisted, and other ancient mouldings; specimens of which, with one of the pillars, and a plan of the directions of the arches, are given on the right hand of the lower part of the present Engraving of old Lambe's Chapel. On the other side of the corresponding part of the same Plate is a Section of the ornamented mouldings from one of the arches; and leaning against the wall, in the Interior View at the top of the Plate, is represented a Ground-plan of the Crypt, with the Outside of the Chapel. The material of which this Crypt was constructed was freestone, of a reddish colour, the surface being very considerably decomposed; and several modern brick walls intersected the building.

It will be seen, however, by the annexed View of the late Lambe's Chapel, that there were considerable alterations made in it upon repairing after the Great Fire. The south and east walls containing the arched windows were probably in great part ancient; but the square windows on the north were doubtless of a much later period. The whole structure also appears to have been beautified in 1612, which year is inscribed in the pediment of the arch under which appears the old half-length figure of the founder beneath the eastern window of the Chapel. His effigy is dressed in the livery gown of his Company, with a flat cap; holding a purse in the right hand and gloves in the left: the ornamented elliptical arch around it is supported by two square pyramidal pilasters, and the date in the pediment is divided by a shield bearing the arms of the Company of Clothworkers. Immediately beneath this figure was an oaken chair in which the Master of the Company sat at the annual sermons; and there were also seats for the other officers and members, and benches for the pensioners. In the great window above were four small paintings on glass of whole-length figures of the Saints James the Apostle, Peter, Matthew, and Matthias, standing beneath arches.‡ The dimensions of the Chapel represented in the Plate were 39 feet in length from east to west, by 15 feet in breadth: it was furnished with a small upright stone font, a bell, and a pulpit and reading-desk; and at the altar was a painting of Moses, with the Decalogue, Lord's Prayer, and Creed, upon panels between two Corinthian columns: at the west end

\* In this church Lambe was buried, and there is a reference to the above bequest in the following epitaph to his memory; which is stated by Sir William Dugdale to have been engraven on a brass plate, and affixed to a pillar in the nave of the open church beneath.

"William Lambe, so sometime was my name  
Whiles I alive dyd runne my mortal race,  
Serving a Prince of most immortall fame,  
Henry the Eight; who, of his princely grace,  
In his chapell allowed me a place;  
By whose favour from Gentleman to Esquire  
I was preferr'd, with worship for my hire.

With Wives three I joyned wedlock band,  
Which, while alive, true lovers were to me;  
Jane, Alice, Joane, for so they came to hand,  
What needeth prayse recording their degree?  
In wively truth none stedfast more could be:

Who though on Earth Death's force did once dissever,  
Heaven yet I trust shall join us altogether.

Oh, Lambe of God! which sinne didst take away,  
And as a Lambe was offred up for sinne;  
When I, poor Lambe, went from thy flock astray,  
Yet Thou, Good Lord! vouchsafe thy Lambe to winne  
Home to thy folde, and hold thy Lambe therein!  
That, at the day when Lambes and Goats shall sever,  
Of thy choice Lambes LAMBE may be one for ever!

I pray you all that receive Bread and Pence  
To say the Lord's Prayer before you go hence."

† The modern gratuity presented by the Clothworkers' Company to these officers for their attendance, is 10*s.* each to the Chamberlain and Town-Clerk, and 14*s.* to the four members of the Company appointed by the indenture to be present. *Sixth Report on Charities*, p. 221.

‡ These paintings, with the effigy of Lambe, are engraven in Nichols' *Hist. of Leicestershire*, Vol. iii. part. ii. p. 843, plate cxvi. The effigy was also copied for the Account of Lamb's Conduit, &c. by Sir John Hawkins; *Antiquarian Repertory*, Vol. i. p. 357. Other copies of these figures are likewise inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Jan. 1782, Vol. liii. p. 27, and J. P. Malcolm's *Londinum Redivivum*, Vol. ii. Lond. 1803, 4to. p. 317.



were the Royal arms. Many of these decorations were probably made at the time recorded in the following inscription on each of the side windows at the eastern extremity:—"The worshipfull John Crayle, Esq. Master: Mr. William Andrews, Mr. Walter Ryan, Wardens: Mr. Lancelott Skinner, Mr. Evan Pugh, Wardens. Anno Domini 1709."\*

As a chapel established by law private marriages and burials were performed in the present foundation; there was also a register of them formerly belonging to it, the following extracts from which were first published by the Rev. John Strype.†

"Upon the 8th of July, 1625, I, Arthur Jackson, Rector of St. Michel, Hogen-Lane, Wood street, was chosen by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers to be Minister of this Church or Chapel of St. James on the Wall,‡ commonly called Lambe's Chapel.—This J. Bagford transcribed out of the Register-Book of the Parish Church of St. James on the Wall, with this that follows.

*Marriages.*—August 18th, 1586, (being the first register)—Nicholas Bestney, of Gray's Inn in Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. and Bridget Mitchel, sole daughter and heir of John Mitchel of Warham, in the County of Sussex.

The 28th July, 1608. Henry Hudson of the Inner Temple. Gent. and Sybell Bestney, &c.

Thus far these marriages were taken out of several paper registers, by me, Arthur Jackson.—And then from this Mr. Jackson's Register-Book were entered the Marriages celebrated in that Chapel to the year 1632, and no farther.

*Burials* entered in the same Register.—1592. Eleanor Bestney, daughter of Nicholas Bestney, and Bridget his wife.

1604. May 29th. Catharine Bestney, daughter of Nicholas Bestney, and Bridget his wife.

— Aug. 29th. Ursula Bestney, daughter of the said Nicholas and Bridget.

1632. March 22nd. Mrs. Bridget Bestney, Widow; late wife of Nicholas Bestney, Esq."

A few grave stones were contained in the Chapel, from some of which the brass-plates had been taken away, but on others they were remaining; and in 1804 there appeared also the following inscriptions.§

"Henry Weldon, second sonne of Ralphe Weldon, of Swanscombe, in Kent, Esq. and Elizabeth, his wiff, aged 61 yeares, was buried the xxvth of March, Anno 1595, Elizabeth 37."

Adjoining to this was another stone, with a small brass plate containing a lion rampant in a lozenge; beside which there had been formerly two other brasses, the one above, and the other beneath, the shield, but they were wanting at the time this account was written. About sixteen inches farther appeared a third gravestone, also containing a brass plate of a lozenge charged with a lion rampant, with the ensuing inscription.

"Katherine Hird, daughter of Nicholas Best of Graye's Inn, Esquire, deceased y<sup>e</sup> xxx daye of August, An<sup>o</sup>. 1609; being of the age of xx yeares and one moneth; and lieth here by her sister Ellanor."

Previous to the rebuilding of this edifice it stood on the northern side of a small irregular square of buildings with a long narrow entry, called Chapel Court, at the north-western corner of Monkwell Street; its northern and western boundaries being an angle of the City wall with the hollow base of a watch-tower at the corner, and the church yard of St. Giles Cripplegate beyond it. This watch-tower is conjectured to be most probably that mentioned as a boundary in the Charter of William I. to the Canons of St. Martin's le Grand, in 1067, "*ab Aquilonare cornu muri civitatis*," from the northern angle of the City wall.||

It was stated in the account of Lambe's charity given to the Parliamentary Commissioners, that in 1819 the repairs of this Chapel amounted to £155. 7s. 6d., and that it was apprehended that when the lease of the eighteen messuages adjoining on each side of it should expire, the Court of the Company would be required to take down and rebuild the whole. The term for which they were held was 28 years from Midsummer 1796;¶ and accordingly in 1825 the Chapel was rebuilt with ten Alms-houses, of two rooms each, on the original site, the latter being in the Tudor style of domestic architecture. A small part of this structure is now brought forward into Monkwell Street; namely, a narrow gate, and the side of the Clerk's house, ornamented with a panel and the Clothworkers' arms sculptured in stone. The form of the area within is irregular, and at the north-west corner is a small arch leading into a piece of greensward occupying the circular base of the ancient watch-tower on the City wall. The Chapel is erected upon the old foundations, and is fitted up within with the greatest plainness and propriety, with a pointed roof, divided into squares by dark oaken ribs and pendants; and light oaken pews, desks and pulpit. At the western end is the original effigy of the founder, let into the wall, and painted in a black cap and red gown; above it is the large old painting of the Royal arms; and on the north wall beside it is a panel containing a carving of the Clothworkers' arms, coloured and gilded. Below this is the small stone font shewn in the Plate, and beneath the founder's figure are two chairs

\* Nichols' *Hist. of Leicestershire*, Vol. iii. part. ii. p. 841.

† Stow's *Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*, Lond. 1720, fol. Vol. I. Book iii. chap. vi. p. 81. See also Nichols' *Hist. of Leicestershire* as last cited. This Register appears now to be lost, since it is one of the private Chapel records enquired for in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1831, Vol. ci. part. i. p. 296.

‡ Sir John Hawkins states that "the Chaplain of the Clothworkers' Company for the time being, is, in general, the Minister of this Chapel." The Clerk is a decayed member of the Company, who has apartments provided for him contiguous to the Chapel, with a salary of 10l. 10s. and gratuity of 1l. *Sixth Report concerning Charities*, p. 221.—The Arthur Jackson above mentioned was a close adherent to the Parliament at the commencement of the Civil Wars, and intimate friend of the unfortunate Christopher Love, against whom he refused to give evidence when brought to trial for conspiracy against the republican government. For this he was fined 500l. and committed a close prisoner to the Fleet; but when Charles II. made his triumphant procession through London he presented him with the Bible at the head of the Presbyterians, for which office he was peculiarly qualified, having written a commentary upon several parts of Scripture, to which there is prefixed a portrait of him by Loggan. Dr. Calamy states, that he was a person of such assiduity, as to study whilst at the university for fourteen or sixteen hours a day; constantly rising at 3 or 4 o'clock summer and winter, and continuing to do so at the age of 73. He died August 5th, 1666. Granger's *Biographical Hist. of England*. Reign of Charles I. Class IV.

§ *Account of Lamb's Chapel, &c.* by Sir John Hawkins, pp. 370, 371. Nichols' *Hist. of Leicestershire*, Vol. iii. part. ii. p. 841.

|| *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. xcv. part. i. p. 401. Mr. A. J. Kempe's *Historical Notices of the Collegiate Church, &c. of St. Martin's-le-Grand*. Lond. 1825. 8vo. p. 174. It may here be noticed that Lambe's Chapel stands in Cripplegate Ward; though Monkwell-street and Barber-Surgeon's Hall are described by Stow in the Ward of Farringdon Within. *Survey of London*, Vol. I. Book ii. chap. viii. p. 128. Chap. vi. p. 90.

¶ *Sixth Report*, p. 220, 221.



for the Beadles of the Company at the annual sermons. The bells hang in a gallery over the porch of the chapel-door, appropriated to the sextoness; the pensioners' seats are on each side the west end of the building; a fair altar with the Creed, &c. occupies the east; and under the south windows is a handsome pew for the Master and Wardens of the Company, immediately opposite the pulpit. Behind the latter is the vestry, and in a small yard beside it, is the door to the ancient crypt beneath, which has been carefully preserved; the entrance to it is under a small but beautiful round Norman arch of a red-coloured stone, composed of fragments from the ancient building. The Alms-houses which are now attached to this Chapel are appropriated to ten poor freemen of the Company, dressers or workers of cloth, who receive 20*l.* per annum each with a chaldron of coals.

It is not, however, upon the establishment of this Chapel and the preceding charities alone, that the memory of William Lambe is left to rest; since his whole fortune was employed alike in extensive acts of benevolence during his life, as well as in permanent endowments at his death: of all which the following additional and noble summary is given by Stow.\*

"Out of his love to learning and scholars, in the town of Sutton-Valens, in Kent, where he was born, at his own proper cost and charges he erected a Free Grammar School, for the education and instruction of youth in the fear of God, good manners, knowledge, and understanding: allowing yearly to the Master 20*l.*, and 10*l.* yearly to the Usher, from time to time, as either place shall be supplied by succession, and for their yearly stipends or perpetual pensions. In the same town of Sutton, also, for the relief of poor people, he caused to be builded six Alms-houses; having an orchard and gardens, and the sum of 10*l.* yearly to be paid them.†——At Maidstone, likewise in Kent, he hath given 10*l.* yearly to the Free School for ever; with this especial caution that needy men's children may be preferred only to the enjoying of this benefit.‡

This gentleman foreseeing, in his life-time the decay of sundry trades and occupations, to the utter undoing of very many, especially poor clothiers,§ whose impoverishing deserved greatly to be pitied, freely gave to the poor Clothiers in Suffolk, in Bridgenorth, and in Ludlow, in Shropshire, 300*l.* to be paid by even portions: to each several town of the said Counties 100*l.* apiece, for their supportation and maintenance at their work or occupation.

And as his charity extended itself thus liberally abroad in the country, so did the City of London likewise taste thereof not sparingly. For near unto Holborn he founded a fair Conduit, and a Standard with a cock at Holborn Bridge to convey thence the waste. These were begun the 26th day of March, 1577, and the water carried along in pipes of lead more than two thousand yards, all at his own cost and charges, amounting to the sum of 1500*l.*; and the work was fully finished the 24th of August in the same year. Moreover he gave to poor women, such as were willing to take pains, 120 Pails, therewith to carry and serve water.||

To the Parish Church of St. Giles without Cripplegate, he gave 15*l.* to the bells and chimes; intending a farther liberality thereto, if they had taken due time.

To Christ's Hospital in London, towards the bringing up of poor men's children he hath given 6*l.* yearly for ever: and 100*l.* in ready money together, therewith to purchase lands, that their relief, by the revenues of the same, may be perpetual.

To St. Thomas's Spital, or Hospital, in Southwark, towards the succour of the sick and diseased he gave 4*l.* yearly for ever.

An hundred pounds he intended to the Hospital called the Savoy: but by reason that such agreements could not be made as he thought convenient, his contribution that way, much against his mind, went not forward.

For the relief of poor prisoners in the two Counters, Newgate, Ludgate, the Marshalsea, the King's Bench, and the White Lion,¶ he dealt very bountifully and discreetly; giving unto the two Counters 6*l.* apiece, to be paid to

\* Stow's *Summarie of Chronicles*. Lond. 1579. Small 4to. Anno 1577. *Survey of London* by Styrpe, Vol. I. Book i. Chap. xxx. p. 265'

† *History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, Vol. II. Canterbury 1782, fol. p. 415.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 116.

§ That this decay really took place, is shewn in a curious old tract written within a very few years after the time of Lambe, by W. Stafford, though bearing the name of W. Shakespeare, Gentleman, entitled, "A Compendious or Briefe Examination of certayne ordinary Complaints of diuers of our Countrymen in these our dayes." Lond. 1581. 4to. Reprinted in 1751. 8vo. The second dialogue of this book contains an enlarged discussion "wherein the causes or occasions of the said griefs be increased;" and at fol. 57, 58, the origin of the decay of the English wool-manufacture is shewn to be "our delicacy in requiring straungers' wares."

|| Before the New River was conveyed to London, and whilst the City was imperfectly supplied with water, it was brought from the public conduit and pumps in the streets, either by inferior servants and women, or by the apprentices in the families of tradesmen. (Styrpe's *Stows Survey of London*, Vol. II. Book v. chap. xxiv. p. 329.) There were also persons called water-bearers, who made it their entire occupation to carry water to a number of regular customers at so much each turn; one of which class is *Cob* in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humour*. The vessels which they carried were called tankards, and were formed of wood hooped round with iron, shaped like a truncated cone, and held about three gallons; they had also a small iron handle at the upper end with a chain fixed to an iron stopple, or a cover with a hinge, and were easily portable on a man's shoulders: the figure of them may be seen in the Plate of West Cheap Conduit, &c. in the First Volume of this work. "As the last instance in remembrance of their actual use," says Sir John Hawkins, "the following fact may be relied on:—About the year 1730, Mr. James Colebrook, a very wealthy man and a banker, had a shop nearly adjoining the Antwerp Tavern behind the Royal Exchange. Opposite thereto, and against the wall of the Church of St. Bennet Fink, was a spring of water with a pump, from which a porter, employed to open and also to water and sweep the shop, every morning duly at eight o'clock fetched water in such a tankard as is above described." *Antiquarian Repertory*, Vol. i. p. 362. There were also women whose occupation it was to carry water in pails, as more convenient vessels for their use. The practice of thus exposing it to sale continued long after the former had entirely disappeared; it is still known in many places distant from the metropolis, and is, perhaps, not even yet quite extinct in the environs of London. One of Marcellus Laurou's London Cries, published in the latter part of the seventeenth century, is the figure of an old London Water-Carrier, equipped with a yoke and pails: his cry was "Any New River Water here!" In the Description of England and Ireland by M. Jorevin, printed at Paris in 1672, and translated in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, Vol. iv. Lond. 1809, p. 573, is the following notice relating to these water-bearers. "There is no kingdom wherein Sunday is better observed than in England; for so far are they from selling things on that day, that even the carrying of water for the houses is not permitted."

¶ This prison was on the eastern side of St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark; between the Marshalsea and St. George's Church.



them by 20s. each month. To the other prisons aforementioned, six mattresses apiece; the whole number being two dozen and a half.

He was not unmindful of poor maids' marriages, but gave 20*l.* to be divided between forty, by equal portions of 10*s.* apiece: yet with this proviso, that those poor maids to be married should be of good name and fame.

His love and bounty to his servants, as also the 108 frieze gowns, ready made, which he bequeathed at his funeral to poor men and women, with dispersing the remnant of all his goods after his burial where want and reason required, I am contented to pass over; referring what else is farther to be said of him till I come to speak of the place where he lieth buried."

The other benefactions of Lambe, with his epitaph, have been already given; but the present article will be most appropriately concluded by some account of that public fountain erected by him which is referred to in the preceding extract, and which is still kept in memory in the name of Lamb's Conduit Street. The original situation and establishment of the City cistern of this Conduit is thus related by Stow.\* "There lieth a street from Newgate west, to the end of Turnagain lane and winding north to Oldbourne Conduit. This Conduit by Oldbourne Cross was first builded 1498. Thomasine, widow to John Percival, Mayor, gave to the second making thereof 20 marks, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Richard Shore, 10*l.*; Thomas Knesworth and others did also give towards it. But of late a new Conduit was there builded in place of the old, namely in the year 1577, by William Lambe, some time a Gentleman of the Chapel to King Henry VIII., and afterwards a Citizen and Clothworker of London. The water thereof he caused to be conveyed in lead from divers springs, to one head, and from thence to the said Conduit, and waste of one cock at Oldbourne Bridge, more than 2000 yards in length.—From the west side of this Conduit is the highway, there called Snor (at present Snow) Hill, stretching out by Oldbourne Bridge, over the oft-named water of Turnmill-brook, and so up to Oldbourne-hill." The actual spot indicated in this description and the older plans of London, is the centre of an area formed by the endings of Cow Lane, Snow Hill, and Holborn Bridge, near the west end of Cock Lane; which in reality lay *within* the extent of the Great Fire of London, though its ravages are popularly said to have terminated at Pye Corner, at the eastern end of Cock Lane entering Smithfield; and, therefore, the ancient Lambe's Conduit was most probably destroyed in that conflagration.†

The account of William Lambe and his benefactions by Sir John Hawkins, was originally published in the first edition of Capt. Francis Grose's *Antiquarian Repertory*, February, 1782, Vol. IV. No. vii. pages 145-160, and it is there observed that about twenty-five years before that time a Conduit was standing near the same spot, though dry, as all the City conduits then were. The ground plan of this erection was an equal-sided quadrangle, having a kind of rustic basement for about ten feet high, in which was the pipe whence the water issued. Above this the square form still continued, presenting to view four faces, each containing a spacious oblong panel in the centre, with Corinthian columns at the sides, surmounted by entablatures, consisting of frieze, cornice, and arched pediment, the latter enclosing a cartouche shield. From each of the angles the roof rose up in an elegant concave line, forming a tent-like termination, on the apex of which stood a lamb, the rebus of the founder's name, with his head towards Holborn Hill. This description is stated by Hawkins to have been given from memory, and he adds that the style of building was considerably later than that of 1577, being of such pure and classical architecture as to have been worthy of Sir Christopher Wren himself; but he appears to have known nothing of the actual date of the erection. It was in reality designed by that eminent architect, and a modern engraving‡ of the south face shews that it was inscribed on the great panel, "Rebuilt in the year 1677, Sir Thomas Davis, Knight, Lord Mayor." The plate also shews that *the base was not rusticated*; and that the water issued from a lion's head. Hawkins supposes that it was perhaps from its convenient situation and the elegance of its form, that this conduit was allowed to stand some years after those at Cheapside, Aldermanbury, &c. had been taken down; which, however, for nearly half a century previous to their demolition had been left dry: their waters having been intercepted or cut off§ on account of the more copious supply from the Thames and the New River, which had rendered most of them useless. Lambe's Conduit remained, therefore, opposite the end of Cow Lane, until about the year 1755; when, though a carriage could not approach it without difficulty, it was considered to be an obstruction and removed. An obelisk, with lamps round it, was erected on the site, which was also soon after taken down by the City Commissioners of Pavements. The fountain, or spring-head, of this Conduit, though it has ceased to supply the bason at Holborn, was rebuilt by the City near the north end of Red Lion Street, but was also removed

\* *Survey of London*, by Styrpe, Vol. I. Book iii. chap. xii. p. 245.

† "An exact Surveigh of the Streets, Lanes, and Chvrches, comprehended within the Rvins of the City of London, first described in Six Plats, 10th December, A<sup>o</sup>. Dom<sup>i</sup>. 1666. By the Order and Directions of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councill of the said City. John Leake, John Jennings, Will<sup>m</sup> Marr, Will<sup>m</sup> Leyborne, Thomas Streete, Richard Shortgrave, Surveyors: And Reduced into one intire plat by John Leake, for the use of the Commissioners for the regulation of Streets, Lanes, &c." Copied by G. Vertue, 1723.

‡ Quarter-sheet print. Levens sculpsit. "Published by A. Beugo, 38, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, July 20th. 1810."

§ It is observed in an article of remarks on the account of Lambe's Chapel, &c. by Sir John Hawkins. printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1782, Vol. liii. p. 189, that the reason for the City conduits being dried up, was that about the time referred to they were let to the proprietors of the London Bridge Water Works for 700*l.* per annum; which was perhaps at the great regulation of those works in the year 1701. It is added that many persons living at the time the article was written well remembered the taking up of numbers of lea ten pipes all over the City, which had been used for the passage of the water to the conduits. The supply of these reservoirs was also entirely cut off by the Fire of 1666; and in an official MS. book of the "Expences of erecting Public Buildings in London after the Great Fire," preserved in the City Library at Guildhall, are the following entries, fol. 33a.

"For Aldgate Conduct, out of the Chamber Cashe.

1670, Sept. 24th.	Paid Tho. Whiting, Joyner, for regaining the water to Aldgate Conduct	80	00	00
Oct. 13th.	Paid Mr. Whiting more on the said Acco <sup>tt</sup>	100	00	00
Dec. 24th.	Do. . . . .	100	00	00
1672, March 14th.	Do. in full of two bills, in recovering the water to Aldgate Conduct	172	15	19

In *The Burning of London, commemorated and improved in One Hundred and Ten Discourses, Meditations, and Contemplations*, by Samuel Rolle. Lond. 1667, 8vo. Meditation xl. is entitled "The Spoiling of the City Conduits."



at the time of erecting the Foundling Hospital, and the water conveyed to the eastern side of the street; whence the upper half of it from Theobald's Road is now called Lamb's Conduit Street. The access to the water was then by steps leading down to the pipe whence it issued; and some particulars of its history were preserved in the following inscription which was placed above.\*

“ On this spot stood the Conduit,  
Commonly called and known  
By the Name of LAMBE'S CONDUIT;  
The property of the City of London;  
Which was Rebuilt in the Year MDCCXXXVI.  
By the said City: And though so lately Built,  
Was taken down in the Year MDCCXLVI.  
At the request of the Governors and Guardians  
Of the Hospital for the Maintenance  
And Education of Exposed and Deserted  
Young Children;  
In order to lay open the way,  
And make the same more commodious.  
The waters thereof are still preserved  
And continued for the public emolument,  
By building an arch over the same:  
And this Compartment is erected  
To preserve the City's right and interest  
In the said Ground, Waters, and Springs.”

In March 1782 this memorial appears to have been removed, the steps and other stones taken down, a brick arch only remaining, and preparations made for building upon the site.† A stone, however, was still remaining on the north side of Chapel Street, Bedford Row, at the house of — Ulyate, a watchmaker, which contained the following inscription, and possibly indicated a branch only of the ancient spring. “The Entrance into a Conduit belonging to the City of London is 42 feet and 9 inches from this front into the yard backwards. Dutton Seaman, Comptroller.”‡ Subsequently there appears to have been added, “Lambe's Conduit, the property of the City of London. This Pump erected for the benefit of the Public.”§ At the present time both the sites of the Conduit and the Spring are left “without a stone to mark the spot.” The former, however, may be considered as the centre of that triangular area behind Skinner Street on the north, formed by the two arms of Snow Hill and King Street, originally Cow Lane; and the latter as having been about the middle of that pile of building between Long Yard and the stable yard of the Lamb public-house, on the eastern side of Lamb's Conduit Street.

\* In the description of the “Fountains, Bridges, Conduits, &c.” of the metropolis in Edward Hatton's *New View of London*, 1708, 8vo. vol. ii. p. 789, it is stated concerning this aqueduct, that “Lamb's Conduit at the north end of Red Lion Street near the fields, affords plenty of water, clear as chrystal, which is chiefly used for drinking. It belongs to St. Sepulchre's Parish, the fountain-head being under a stone marked S. S. P. in the vacant ground a little southward of Ormond Street, whence the water comes in a drain to this Conduit, and thence it runs in leaden pipes to the Conduit on Snow Hill, which has the figure of a lamb upon it, denoting that the water comes from Lamb's Conduit.” It may be here observed that this spring was actually in the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, though some jurisdiction of it was claimed by that of St. Sepulchre because the Conduit itself stood within the limits of the latter Parish. It is stated in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1782, Vol. liii. part. i. p. 189, that an inhabitant of the neighbourhood a short time previous having considerably sunken his cellar for the formation of a cold bath, it greatly injured the spring of this Conduit by drawing off the water: and that the City had then recently made an offer to St. Andrew's Parish to take charge of the aqueduct in future; which appears to have been declined.

† *Antiquarian Repertory*, Vol. i. p. 324. Sir John Hawkins's Account of Lambe, &c. is reprinted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for January and February, 1782, Vol. liii. pp. 27, 134-138, with a copy of the effigy of Lambe and the four small paintings of Saints from his Chapel.

‡ *Gentleman's Magazine*, for March, 1782, Vol. liii. p. 189.

§ *Ibid.*—*Ibid.* for August, 1788, Vol. lviii. part. ii. p. 672.





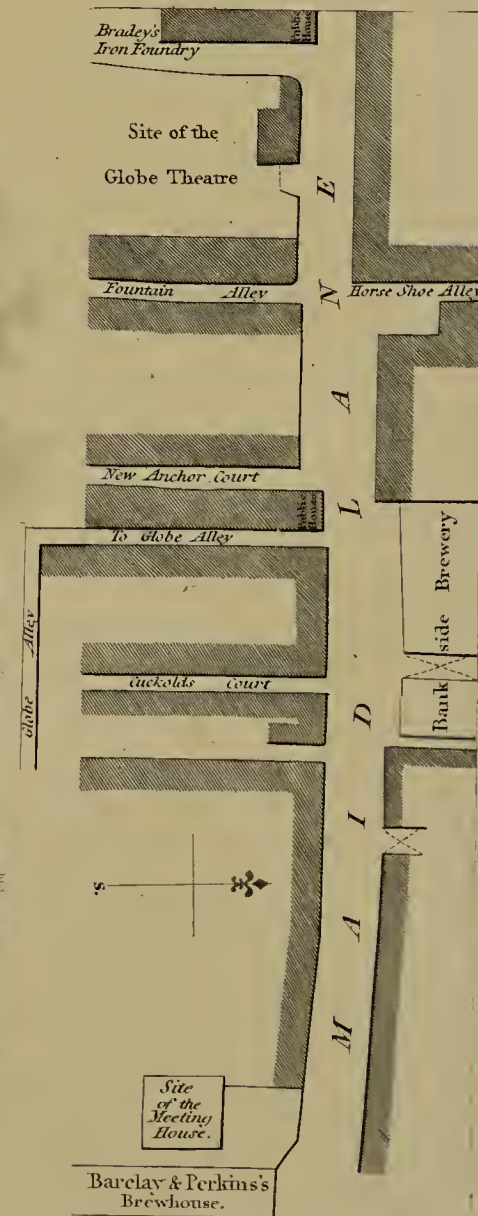
G. Shepherd del.

Stow sculp.

VIEW OF THE LATE REV.<sup>d</sup> CHARLES SKELTON'S MEETING HOUSE ADJACENT TO THE SITE OF THE GLOBE THEATRE, MAID LANE, SOUTHWARK.



A Mill erected, some Years since, on the Basement of the Meeting House.



In Memory of  
M<sup>rs</sup> MARY ANN SKELTON  
who departed this life Sep<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1791  
in the 56 Year of her Age.

Also  
The Rev<sup>d</sup> CHARLES SKELTON died  
23<sup>rd</sup> October 1798 Aged 73 Years

Also Here lieth the re-  
mains of five Sons and  
one Daughter of the  
Reverend Charles and  
Mary Ann Skelton.

Headstone  
Situated in Deadman's Place.







### **The late Mr. Skelton's Meeting-house,**

ERECTED NEAR THE SITE OF THE GLOBE THEATRE, MAID LANE, SOUTHWARK.

It is a curious circumstance, that on the sites of many religious houses in the city of London and its suburbs, arose theatres for dramatic entertainments, which is peculiarly distinguishable of the structure about to be described. This spot formerly occupied the lands belonging to St. Saviour's Priory and Winchester Park. After the dissolution of the Priory, this part of it was occupied by the Globe Theatre, belonging to our immortal bard, Shakespeare, in which he acted the Ghost in his own beautiful tragedy of Hamlet. Pennant informs us that "the gate had been lately standing."\*

Upon the disuse of the Theatre for dramatic purposes, its site again reverted to the service of religion, and was formed into a Meeting-house for Protestant Dissenters, occupying a space of two thousand square feet. The structure was capacious, though built of wood, and it contained three galleries.

Its construction as a place of worship probably took place about the year 1672, when Charles II. granted indulgence in favour of religious profession; and this Meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Wadsworth, who had been ejected from the living of St. Lawrence Poultny, in the city of London, by means of the Bartholomew Act. Mr. Wadsworth's successors were, Mr. Andrew Parsons, the famous Mr. Richard Baxter, Mr. James Lambert, Mr. Nathaniel Oldfield, Mr. Durant, Mr. Thomas Kentish, Joshua Oldfield, D. D. Benjamin Grosvenor, D. D. Obadiah Hughes, D. D. Mr. William Bushnell, and Mr. John Ward. Under the ministry of the latter gentleman, who had embraced first the opinions of Arius, and afterwards those of Socinus, the congregation at this Meeting-house, which had been hitherto Presbyterian, declined so rapidly, that its dissolution took place about the year 1752.

Having ceased to be a Presbyterian church, it was occupied by a congregation of Dissenters denominated Independents, whose first minister was Mr. Mac Kensie. His successor was the late worthy minister, the Rev. Mr. Charles Skelton, who carried on his ministry for several years; but the society having declined for some years previously to his death, he resigned his charge about the year 1776, and this Meeting-house was ultimately shut up from devotional purposes. Mr. Skelton, however, preached only occasionally, at Hare Court, Aldersgate Street; and having finished his ministerial labours, deceased on the 23rd of October 1798, aged seventy-three years. He was interred in the burial-ground at Dead-man's Place, where the monument exhibited in the Plate was placed over him.

It appears that the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawney preached a charity-sermon here in the year 1789.

Having been desecrated as above, it was converted to various secular purposes, and was successively a place for warehousing goods; afterwards a mill was erected here to grind bones; and it is at present appropriated for the purpose of grinding stones, and similar materials.

\* London, p. 6.

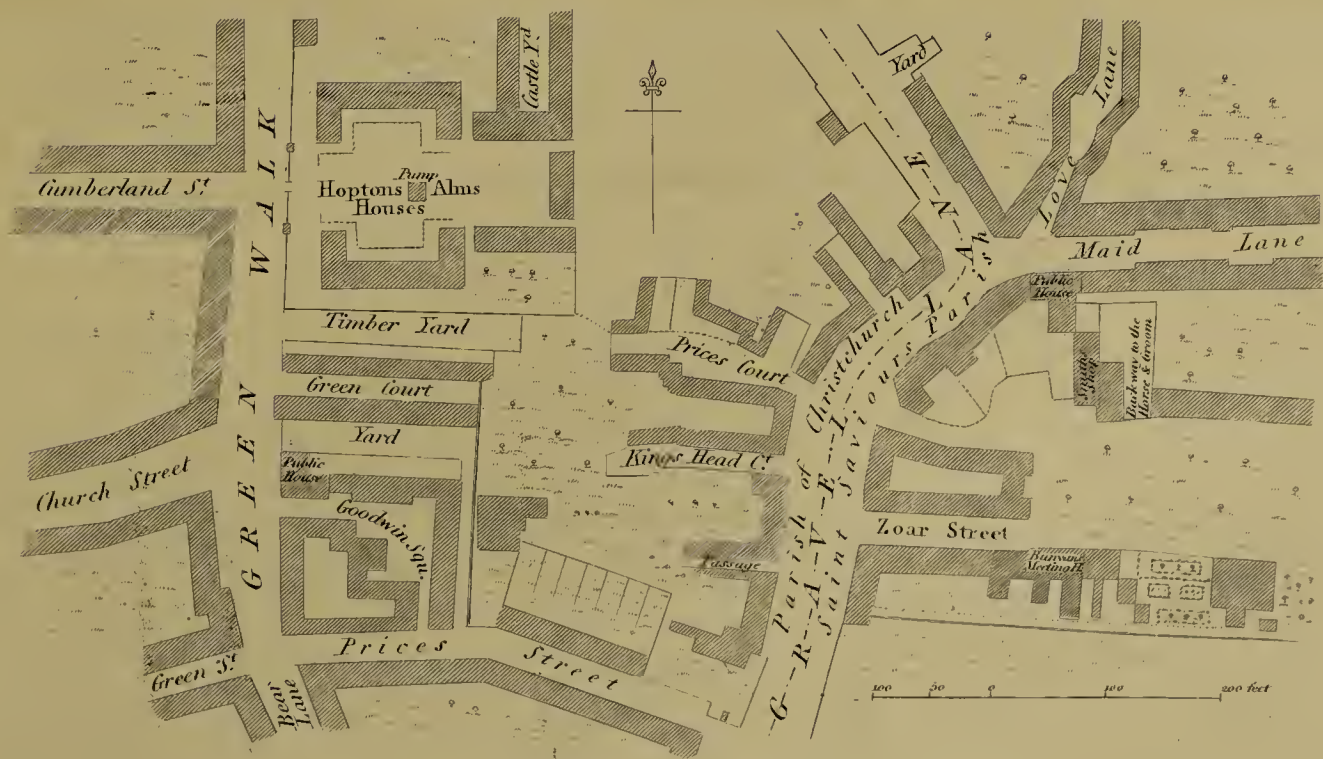








S.E. View of JOHN BUNYAN'S MEETING HOUSE, in Zoar Street, Gravel Lane, Southwark; with the Adjacent Plan.

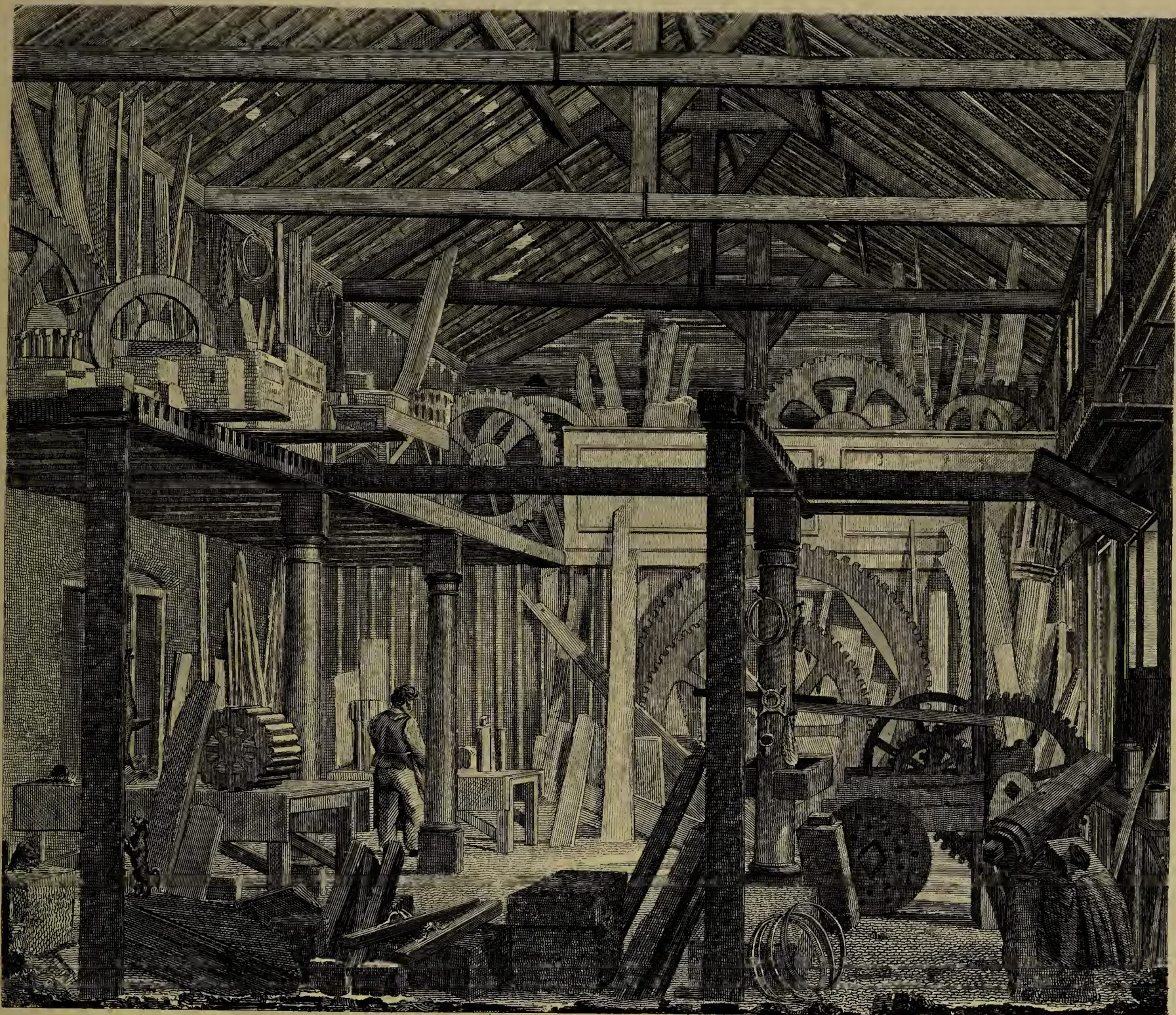


London, Published 1<sup>st</sup> January 1844, by Robert Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 58 Cornhill.









AN INTERIOR VIEW OF JOHN BUNYAN'S MEETING HOUSE in Zoar Street, Gravel lane, SOUTHWARK, in its present State.



AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE SCHOOL connected with & under a part of the Meeting House.








## Zoar Street, Gravel Lane, Meeting House and School.

In the reign of King James the Second, who was not only himself a bigoted Papist, but wished to bring back the nation also into subjection to Popery and arbitrary power, every method was tried to instil Popish principles into the minds of the youthful part of the community; among these was the establishment of seminaries, into which children, of both sexes, were admitted on very easy terms. One *Poulter*, a zealous Papist, having opened a school somewhere in Southwark, gave notice that he would teach the children of the poor *gratis*. This having excited considerable attention, three gentlemen of St. Saviour's parish, Mr. Arthur Mallet, Mr. Samuel Warburton, and Mr. Ferdinand Holland, who were all members of Mr. Nathaniel Vincent's Church in St. Thomas's Street, agreed to use their utmost endeavours to counteract Poulter's designs. Taking advantage of King James's indulgence to dissenters, in 1687 they obtained the lease of a piece of ground in what was called the Park, Southwark; a populous neighbourhood, consisting chiefly of the lower classes, on which they erected a building at the expense of £360, for the double purpose of a School and a Meeting-house, the former being under a part of the latter. The Minister for the time being, who might be appointed to preach in the Meeting-house, was to superintend the concerns of the School, and make collections towards its support; for this purpose an annual sermon was preached in the place by different Ministers in rotation; and when it was no longer used as a place of worship, the service was removed to the Meeting-house in St. Thomas's Street. Thus originated the *Gravel Lane Charity School*, the first of the kind established by Protestant dissenters, and which has continued to the present day. Though it was at first founded, and has since been chiefly supported, by one class of dissenters, it has ever been conducted on so liberal a plan, as to admit the children of parents belonging to any other denomination. The management of the School has always been committed to the seven gentlemen who are trustees of all the property appropriated to the support of the School, assisted by five gentlemen chosen from among the subscribers. The number of children educated was, for many years, confined to sixty; but was afterwards increased to more than double that number. In 1795, it was thought prudent to reduce them to one hundred, which is about the present number. The children are all taught reading, writing, and accounts; and the girls are also taught plain-work and knitting: books &c are provided for them without any expense to the parents. It has hitherto been supported by annual subscriptions, collections at lectures, legacies, and donations; but in consequence of the rise of several institutions of a similar kind, the deaths of subscribers, and the failure of other resources, it has been latterly on the decline. The lease of the building, which contained the original school-room, being nearly expired, and being in a very ruinous condition, it is not thought advisable to expend any money in repairing it; but when the lease shall have terminated, it is hoped that, through the kind liberality of a religious public, some other place may be provided for the carrying on this ancient and useful School.

The Meeting-house was a good building, of a moderate size, having three galleries: the first Minister who occupied it was Mr. John Chester, a worthy man of the Presbyterian denomination, who had been ejected from Wethelley, in Leicestershire, by the Act of Uniformity, and had undergone much persecution on account of his principles; he continued to preach here till his death, which took place in May 1696. He was succeeded by Mr. Henry Read, who, in 1698, was followed by Mr. Samuel Palmer, who occupied the place till 1710, when he conformed to the Established Church, and was succeeded by Dr. Zephaniah Marryat. In 1740, the Doctor removed with his congregation to Deadman's Place, and after his departure the building was let to different persons successively, and the profits devoted to the support of the School.

N. B. Dr. Marryat continued the Minister of the congregation in Deadman's Place till his death, in September 1754. Mr. Timothy Lamb was chosen in his room, and he continued with them till 1762, when his ill state of health obliged him to resign his charge. He was succeeded by Dr. James Watson; upon whose death, in 1783, Mr. John Humphrys, who was educated in Homerton Academy, was chosen to succeed him; and, a short time after his settlement a new Meeting-house was erected for him in Union Street, to which the congregation removed, and where Mr. Humphrys continued his ministerial engagements till 1818, when he resigned his office, having been chosen Principal of the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar-School, at Mill Hill.

 This place was for some time called Shallet's Meeting-house, though it was generally known in the neighbourhood by the name of John Bunyan's (as it is called on the Plate of the Exterior, given in the first volume). The lease of the ground is dated January 1687, and the building must have taken some months to erect it; and as John Bunyan died May 31st, 1688, he could scarcely have preached in it above once, and that in his last visit to London, just before his death, as he visited London but once a year; being Pastor of the Church at Bedford at the time he died.









NORTH VIEW of the ORATORY of the ANCIENT INN.

Situated in Tooley Street, Southwark, & formerly belonging to the Priors of Lewes, in Suffex.

*Taken, from the Point A. in the Plan.*



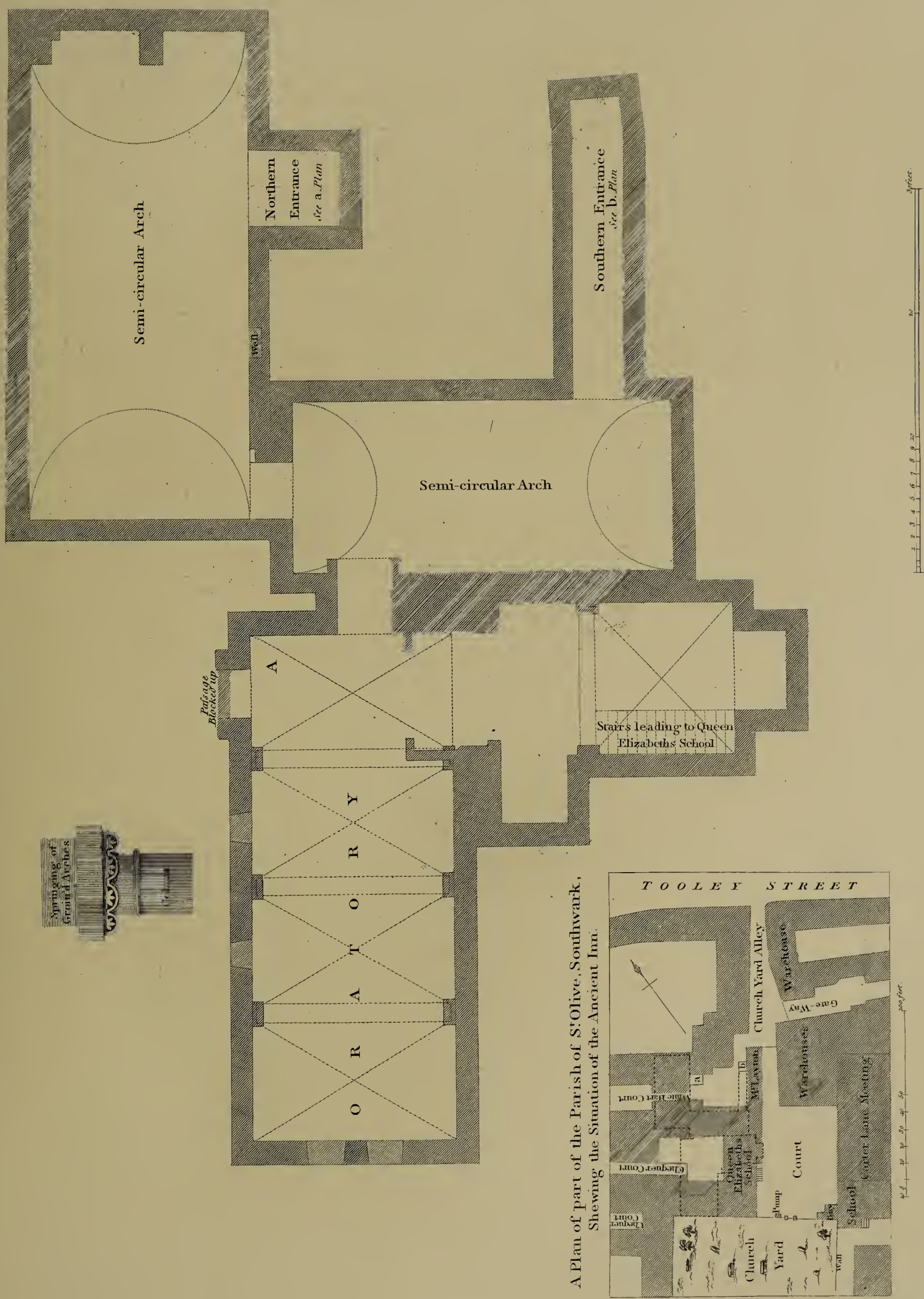






# PLAN of the ANCIENT INN,

Situated in Tooley Street, Southwark,  
formerly belonging to the Priors of Lewes in Sufsex.



A Plan of part of the Parish of S<sup>t</sup> Olive, Southwark,  
Shewing the Situation of the Ancient Inn.







## Oratory

### UNDER THE ANTIENT MANSION, OR INN, OF THE PRIORS OF LEWES IN SUSSEX.

THIS antient specimen of ecclesiastical architecture is situate opposite to St. Olave's Church, Tooley Street, Southwark, close adjoining Churchyard Alley, leading to Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School; on which site formerly stood a spacious stone building, the city residence of the Priors of Lewes in Sussex, whenever occasion led them to visit London or its vicinity, on parliamentary or ecclesiastical duty. The Priory of Lewes was founded by William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, and his wife Gundreda, in respect to Hugh Sanza, a religious of the Cluniac order of monks, and dedicated to the honour of St. Peter, and named St. Pancras. The Earl founded the Priory for the benefit of the souls of himself and his wife, Queen Matilda, and King William I.; who, after his coming into England, had given him this and other lands, and made him Earl of Surrey. The Earl bestowed many possessions on his foundation of the Priory; particularly in the counties of Sussex, Norfolk, York, Essex, &c.; and probably the inn or residence in Surrey, made part of the grant from his own lands. The necessity of having a mansion or palace near the parliament, appears by an exchange transacted in the year 1197, between Gilbert Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, and Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he resigned Lambeth, reserving only out of the exchange a small piece of land, on which he built a house called Rochester Place, for the reception of the Bishops of Rochester, whenever they came to attend parliament.\* Strype, in his edition of Stowe, vol. ii. p. 23, edit. 1720, noticing St. Olave's parish church, says, "on the south side the street was sometime one great house, builded of stone, with arched gates, which pertained to the Prior of Lewes in Sussex, and was his lodging when he came to London; it is now a common hostery for travellers, and hath to sign the Walnut-tree." In Maitland's time it became converted into a cyder-cellar, and is described as follows: "Opposite St. Olave's church antiently stood a spacious stone building, the city mansion of the Prior of Lewes in Sussex; the chapel of which, consisting of two isles, being still remaining at the upper end of Walnut-tree Alley, it is converted into a cyder cellar or warehouse, and by the earth's being greatly raised in this neighbourhood, it is at present under ground: and the Gothick building, a little westward of the same (at present a wine-vault belonging to the King's Head Tavern), under the school-house, a small chapel, I take to have been part of the said mansion house."—*Maitland's London*, page 1389, edit. 1759.

There are two entrances to this Oratory (or Crypt) in White Horse Court, reading from Tooley Street to Southwark House, formerly the King's Head Tavern, and prior to that the sign of the Walnut-tree. In entering by the northern entrance (marked A in the plan) it is 7 feet 6 inches long by 6 feet wide, which leads to a large semicircular arched vault, 39 feet 3 inches long by 18 feet wide: on one side is a well, 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot, from which water is at present conveyed to the houses above; towards the further end is a door-way, 4 feet 6 by 3 feet 6 inches, leading to another semicircular vaulted arch 31 feet long by 13 feet 10 inches wide; from this you are led into a passage 7 feet by 6 feet, which leads to the principal apartment of this antient building, the whole length of which is 40 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches in width: at the further end are two windows, 2 feet 6 inches wide each, and on one side there are likewise two more of the same dimensions, and a passage 4 feet wide, which leads to another apartment, but is blocked up with stone and bricks. This antient apartment consists of 4 groined arches, supported on curious columns (see the view) 4 feet 10 inches in diameter. From this you enter into another vault of various dimensions, but the length is 27 feet 4 inches: part of this vault is arched, as the former, and part groined, over which the stairs leading to Queen Elizabeth's School are erected. On entering the southern entrance (marked B in the plan) you descend by a gradual slope into the second semicircular apartment, already described: the present flooring is of earth and brick rubbish, which have accumulated from time to time, so as to bury the pillars (that appear in the view) to within a short space of the surface, which was lately proved by digging, on a prospect of converting the Crypt into a cœmety for the use of the parish. The height of the roof is unequal, from the partial rising of the ground, but is in general from 8 to 9 feet. The principal apartment terminates at the windows (which appear in the view), now completely blocked up by brickwork towards the churchyard, no vestiges of which outwardly appear. The junction of the two aisles is shown in the view, which has been taken in a way to exhibit the appearance it formerly made, although the raising of the ground has

\* There had been antiently a palace in Southwark (probably that in Bermondsey), wherein Henry II. resided, and held his first parliament, Christmas, 1154, which was afterwards occupied by the De la Poles, Marquisses and Dukes of Suffolk. Margaret de la Pole, it appears by her will, bequeathed her body to be laid in the monastery of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, in the chapel called the Virgin's Chapel.



brought it to within three feet of the frame-work of the windows. The present occupant is Mr. Hewitson, a painter and glazier, and the Oratory is now to let as store-cellars, or for any other purpose. The principal apartments of Southwark House are now converted into billiard-rooms.

It is certain that the Earls of Warren and Surrey had very considerable possessions in this parish, and that the living itself was under their cognizance; for in Stow's Survey of London, edit. 1633, p. 754, it is thus noticed, from an old record:

"Oluf in Southwarke, diocis Winchester, patron Priour of Lewes in Southsex. The decis." (Tenths.)

Having thus far established the structure described as part of the mansion of the Priors of Lewes, we will trace out for what purpose the portion under consideration was appropriated. It has been denominated in Manning's History of Surrey a *Crypt*, and by others an *Oratory*.

To inform ourselves with any degree of certainty with respect to the foundation of structures for Divine service by the Christians of the early ages, would take up more than the prescribed limits of this work will allow: yet to be scanty in furnishing a proper and necessary illustration would be equally exceptionable.

It is evident that Christianity was first planted and propagated in the world in humility, and growing as it were from a state of infancy; at first the primitive Christians were necessitated to assemble themselves, not in the most convenient, but the safest places, to avoid the malice of the Jews, and the persecutions of the Gentiles, and to congregate themselves, for more safety, in subterraneous caves and vaults, the remains of which are still to be traced in the Catacombs at Rome, which were places of large extent under ground, wherein the primitive Christians used to assemble, not only to pray and preach, to receive the sacraments, but to bury the bodies of their martyrs and confessors, and also oftentimes to hold their councils. Yet these were, from mere circumstances, of the utmost necessity; for the Christian converts, both Jews and Gentiles, though they rejected idolatrous and superstitious pomp, deposited their departed friends in places distant from towns in cœmeteries (*Κοιμητήρια*); because the laws were still in force against burying in towns, and because they were under persecution, both by Jews and Pagans.

Thus, when, by reason of the meanness of their places of worship, the Christians of those times were upbraided by their adversaries, "for their poor and indecent services to such a great God," they with cheerful ingenuousness replied, "That indeed they wanted such sumptuous temples as those which the heathens made their boast; but that they also could glory in temples more suitable and magnificent than any of those of which their adversaries might vaunt. The Universe was their Temple, framed and built by God himself, for his own honour and glory; and where he is present in all corners of it, to hear and receive the addresses of his servants."

But though this might be a leading principle among the first Christians, they did not think it necessary strictly to adhere to it: and that because the universe and a Christian's soul might be said to be God's temple, it were needless to have any other. Therefore, at the dawn of liberty of conscience, they countenanced, and then gave their assistance in building and dedicating churches and oratories; but with great caution and difficulty in those hazardous times, because, as Eusebius, in his Ecclesiastical History, informs us, "the persecuting heathens often found out and pulled down their humble oratories." So that the first places of Christian religious worship were only some convenient apartments within the dwellings of pious disciples, dedicated by the bounty of the owners to the service of the church; these chambers were called *Cœnaculi*, as being most quiet and safe.

But the more immediate object of our present information is an account of *CRYPTS*.

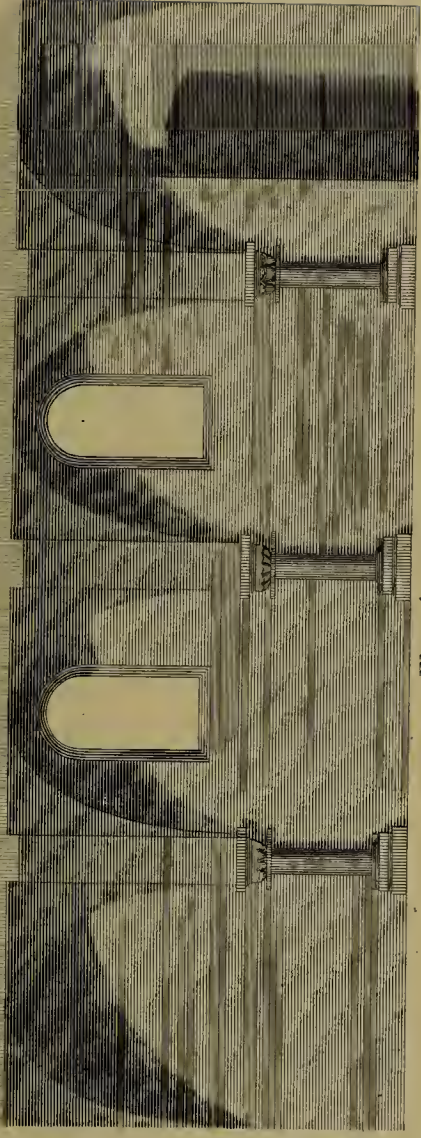
The word *Crypt* is derived from the Greek *Κρύπτα*, a hollow place under ground, whence is derived the German word *Kroft* or *Croft*, a corruption of *Crypta*. Hence it is that among ecclesiastical writers the word *Crypta* is to be met with, to signify a church under ground; and our cathedrals, in imitation, or as a memorial, have them yet under their choirs; whence the term *under-croft*: of this kind was the church of St. Faith, formerly under the cathedral of St. Paul, London. But as *Crypts* were appropriated to several purposes, we shall endeavour to illustrate the various intentions of the devotees in their construction of these primæval edifices.

When the Christians became numerous, they had separate places from the Gentiles, not only for places of devotion, but also for depositories of their dead. To avoid as much as possible the insults of their enemies, they contrived vast subterraneous vaults, with various winding paths: in the sides of these vaults were niches, in which the coffins of the deceased were placed. St. Jerome has given a geographical description of them: "When I was a boy at Rome," says he, "I, with some of my fellow-students, would visit the sepulchres of the Apostles and Martyrs, which were deep in the earth; all about was very dark, as if the prophecy of the Psalmist had been literally fulfilled, 'Let them go down quick into hell:' only a little light being admitted through a hole above, to temper the horror of the darkness."

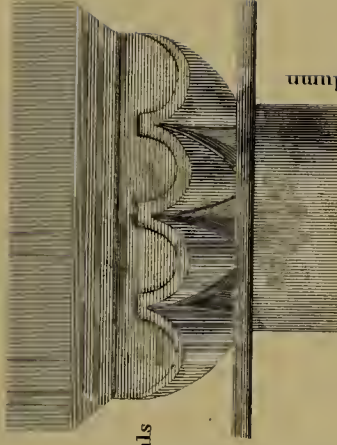
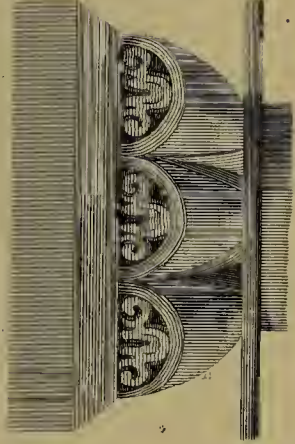
It appears that the Emperor Constantine the Great was the first who was buried near a church; and though it could not be permitted for him to be buried *in* the church, as a thing unheard of; yet he was resolved to lie as near the church as possible, and therefore was buried in the great church which he had erected in Constantinople. And St. Chrysostom, with vast prelatical pride, insults the memory of the Emperor when he says that "it was a great honour done to Constantine, that he was permitted to be buried at the door of the temple, and to be porter to the fishermen."



Part of a Column with its Capital



Specimen of the Capitals



Shaft of Column



Plinth



R. Vasey del.

Rowle sc.

*A Ground Plan, Elevation & Specimens of the Capitals, Columns &c. of the Crypt under the Tower  
in the Abbey Church belonging to the Priory of Lewes in Sussex.*

London. Published 27<sup>th</sup> September 1820. by Robert Wilkinson, 125 Finchurch Street.







For that the Apostles in their deaths were more honourable than all the princes of the earth, because even at Rome, the royal city, emperors, consuls, and generals shewed their respect, and paid their veneration at the sepulchres of fishermen and tent-makers; and at Constantinople it was thought honour sufficient for an Emperor to be buried, not in the place where the apostles lay, but in the porch of the temples built to their names and honour."

The clergy ventured one step further, and would lie within the walls of that church, when dead, in which they had officiated when living. The bishops, priests, and monks pretended a right to the churches superior to that of princes, chose the principal places for themselves, and excluded all others from being buried there: they kept the power of dispensing such favour in their own hands, and soon made their claim a law; for the canon law says, that "only bishops, abbots, and presbyters should be buried in the churches, and such laymen as they should approve of."

Thus was the most solemn of all rites made subservient to the dictates of pride and ambition. But another and an equally mischievous cause of burying in churches arose from superstition and error; and though our respect for the memory of Pope Gregory the Great is indeed very high, yet we cannot but feel aversion to his conduct, when, in the year 590, he brought into the churches, and set up in the most solemn manner, relics enshrined in gold, sometimes upon, over, but generally under the altar, which made the survivors flock to bury their dead there, in hopes that both might receive benefit from their emanation.

Lucre now came in for a share of the profits of the rights of sepulture; "for which purpose the bishops carried on the imposture to the utmost degree, and promoted the superstition for the sake of their private gain. The Spanish bishops, in particular, in their processions, caused the relics of saints to be hung about their own necks, and being thus adorned, were carried in chairs by their deacons to be shown to the people; and, after the manner of mountebanks, they exposed the relics for the cure of all diseases, both of body and mind; and by such impious means made great profit, for a touch or a kiss of these pieces of corruption could not be obtained by the common people without a valuable consideration. This practice, however, was forbidden, as scandalous, by a council held in the year 675."

But instead of the Christian religion benefiting and enlightening mankind, as was its primary intention, the minds of the selfish, aided by power, induced the most absurd and shameful practices; for the second Council of Nice decreed, "that such churches as had been consecrated without relics, should have relics deposited there, with solemnity of public prayer." They did not stop here; for that Council further decreed, "that no churches for the future should be consecrated without relics, and that bishops presuming to consecrate differently *should be deposed!*" Such a profane doctrine, in process of time, introduced innumerable superstitious follies into the church, and opened the way for infinite frauds and impostures, such as the blessed saints themselves, had they been on the earth, must have held in the utmost detestation and abhorrence.

During the reign of Charlemagne, the monks, in 771, to acquire wealth, ran up and down with the bones and other relics of the saints; and, under the pretence of this kind of zeal, used every indirect mode to enrich themselves, insomuch that the Emperor took such umbrage at their conduct, that he forbade their iniquitous proceedings to obtain their object, which was, to get the burial of the dead within their cloisters, that they might benefit by the oblations. This gave rise in the middle ages, both in England and other parts of Europe, to mortuaries, oblations, gifts, *symbola animæ*, and *pecunia sepulchralis*, all which at first were voluntary, but afterwards enforced; for, by a decree of Simon Mepham, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1328, and in the third year of the reign of Edward III., it was declared, "that they who endeavour to reduce oblations to a certain small sum, are denounced excommunicate by the greater excommunication, till they make satisfaction!" And what heavy burdens the clergy in England exacted for oblations, mortuaries, &c., even to the impoverishing of their votaries, is amply detailed in most of our ecclesiastical histories.

Burial in churches in England did not take place till Cuthred, King of the West Saxons, introduced that mode in the seventh century, previously to which inhumation was performed in the open fields.

The privilege of having churchyards for interment, was first procured from the Pope, by Cuthbert, the tenth Archbishop of Canterbury from St. Austin, in the year 798. And Dr. Inett acknowledges, "that the antient custom of the English church was changed; and the burial in churches introduced in the latter end of the eighth century, about the year 794." Even so late as the year 1076, in the reign of William the Conqueror, the Council held at Winchester, under Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, "forbade the burial in churches by the ninth canon."

But when corruption of principle, superstitious extravagance, and the vilest fraud, tyrannized over the minds of the weak and unwary, under the mask of purity of manners, and an innocent susceptibility to deception, the grossest iniquity prevailed, the most scandalous profanation ensued, the poor devotees were instructed to believe the most palpable inconsistencies, and the doubting such inconsistencies and absurd dogmas, maintained by arbitrary dictators, was rendered liable to the severest persecution; and religion did not resume its due influence till the fires in Smithfield, and in other places of England, so far purified the reason of the inhabitants of this country, that the results have been in the highest degree beneficial.

No places for Divine worship in London, or throughout England, during the period of this lamentable superstition, were without their Cemeteries, Crypts, Sepulchral Lamps, and other dregs of protanation; so that what was originally



considered idolatrous, came, through the corruption of future times, to be considered as the only mediums to obtain eternal happiness! Farmer, in his History of Waltham Abbey, recounts no less than a hogshead of nails in England, all most solemnly affirmed to be the true nails which fastened the Redeemer to the cross!

Another use to which these Crypts were appropriated, was that of *Oratories* or *Private Chapels*.

According to the civil and canon law, no man could build a church or oratory without the leave of the bishop, nor before he consecrated the place by prayer, by setting up the cross, and making processions, and also, that before the constructor built it, the necessary maintenance should be allotted for it, and for those who performed Divine offices. No sanctuary was allowed to the place till the bishop had first hallowed it, nor that it should be hallowed, within two years, by the bishop.

Thus, according to Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, "private chapels were such as noblemen and other religious and worthy persons had, at their own private charge, built in or near their own houses, for them and their families to perform religious duties in it. These private chapels and their ornaments were maintained at the charge of those persons to whom they belonged, and chaplains provided for them by themselves with honourable pensions: and these antiently were all consecrated by the bishop of the diocese, and ought to be so still." Degge, p. i. c. 12.

According to the decrees of Archbishop Stratford, chapels are thus noticed: "We do decree that whosoever against the prohibition of the canons shall celebrate mass in oratories, chapels, houses, or other places not consecrated, without having obtained the license of the diocesan, shall be suspended from the celebration of Divine service for the space of a month; and all licenses granted by the bishops, for celebrating mass in places not consecrated, other than to noblemen or other great men of the realm, living at a considerable distance from the church, or notoriously weak or infirm, shall be void. Nevertheless, the heads, governors, and canons of cathedral churches, and others of the clergy, may celebrate mass in their oratories of antient erection, as hath been accustomed. Moreover, the priests who shall celebrate mass in oratories or chapels built by the Kings or Queens of England, or their children, shall not incur such pain." Lind. 233.

"An oratory differs from a church; for in a church there is appointed a certain endowment for the minister and others; but an oratory is that which is not built for saying mass, nor endowed, but obtained for saying prayer." Lind. 233.

"Without having obtained the license of the diocesan for such oratory, any one might build without the consent of the bishop; but without the license of the bishop, Divine service might not be performed there, and this license he should not grant for Divine service there to be performed upon the greater festivals." Lind. 233.

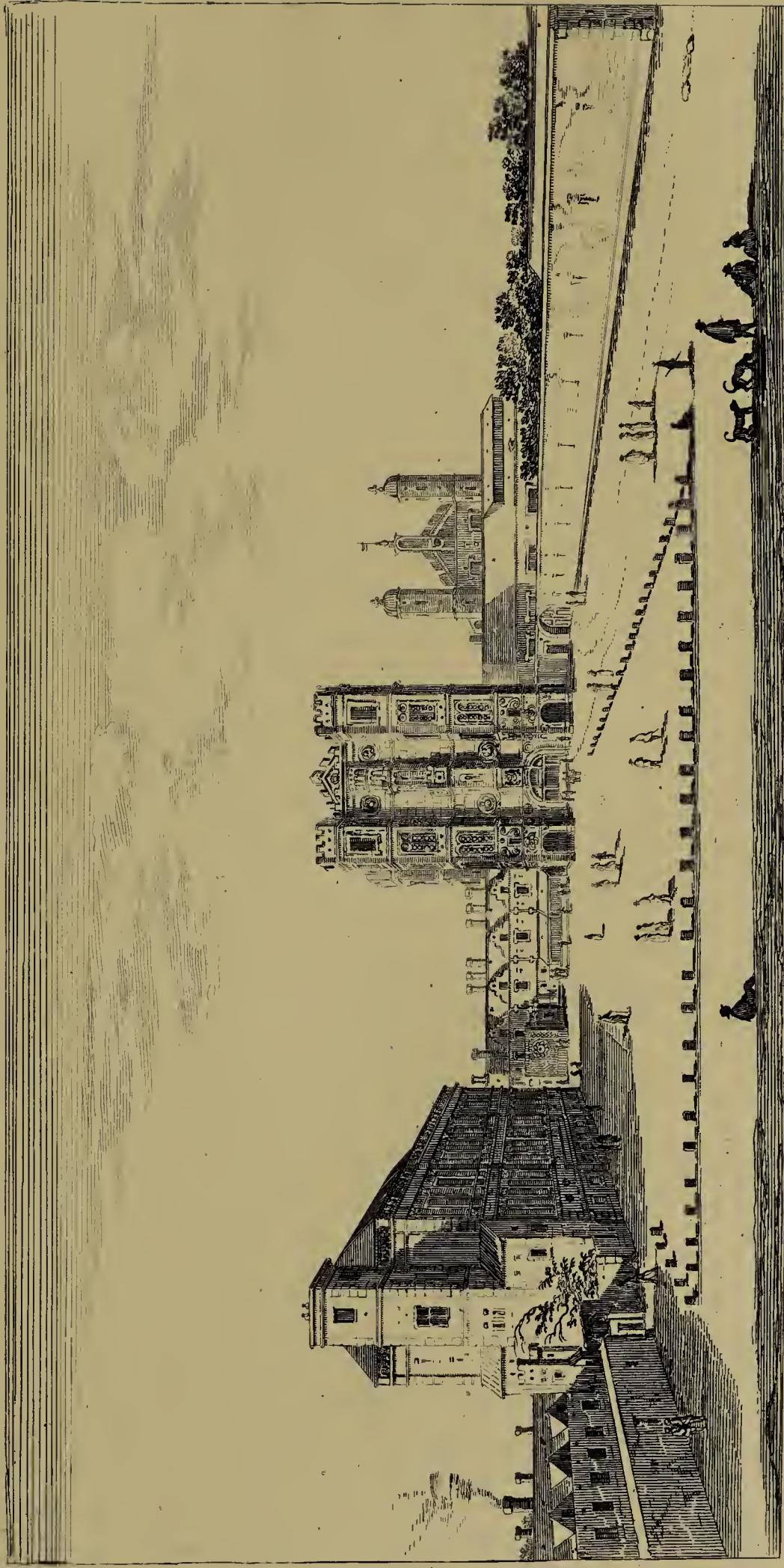
"Abundance of such licenses, both before and since the Reformation, remain in our ecclesiastical records, not only for prayers and sermons, but, in some instances, for sacraments also. But the law is (as Lindwood hath it in his Gloss on the said canon), that such license be granted sparingly. And these restrictions were laid on private oratories, out of a just regard to places of public worship; that while the laws of the church provided for great infirmities, or great distance, such indulgence might not be abused to an unnecessary neglect of public or parochial communion." Gibs. 212. "And in the said oratories, a bell might not be put up without the bishop's authority." Lind. 233.

A certain portion of antient churches was called the *parvis*, which was the nether part set apart for the purpose of instructing children, and thence called the *parvis*, à *parvis pueris ibi edoctis*, from the young boys who were there instructed; which illustrates the following passage in Matthew Paris:

"In the reign of Henry III. the Pope's collector met a poor priest with a vessel of holy water and a sprinkler, and with a loaf of bread, that he had gotten for some of his holy water, for he used to go abroad and bestow his holy water, and receive from the people what they gave him, as the reputed value thereof. The Pope's collector asked him, what he might get in one year that way? The priest answered, 'About twenty shillings;' to which the collector presently replied, 'Then there belongs, as due out of it, as the tenths, two shillings to my receipt yearly,' and obliged him to pay it accordingly. Upon which," continues the passage, "the poor priest, to enable him to pay the imposition, and to get a sort of livelihood, was constrained to take up the trade of selling little books at the Parvise."

Having thus endeavoured to ascertain the uses to which the structure we have described might be put, it only remains to add, that, agreeably to the mode of its architecture, it seems to have been built about the thirteenth century, and probably by one of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, as part of a benefaction to the Priory of Lewes; and its dimensions, as above, were thus taken from an exact measurement.





*Vue et Perspective du Palais du Roy d'Angleterre a Londres qui s'appelle Whitehall.*

*Israël ex euni proit. Regis.*

*Silvestre sculp.*

THE PALACE OF WHITEHALL.

Engraved by W. Herbert, Marsh Gate Lambeth June 1794







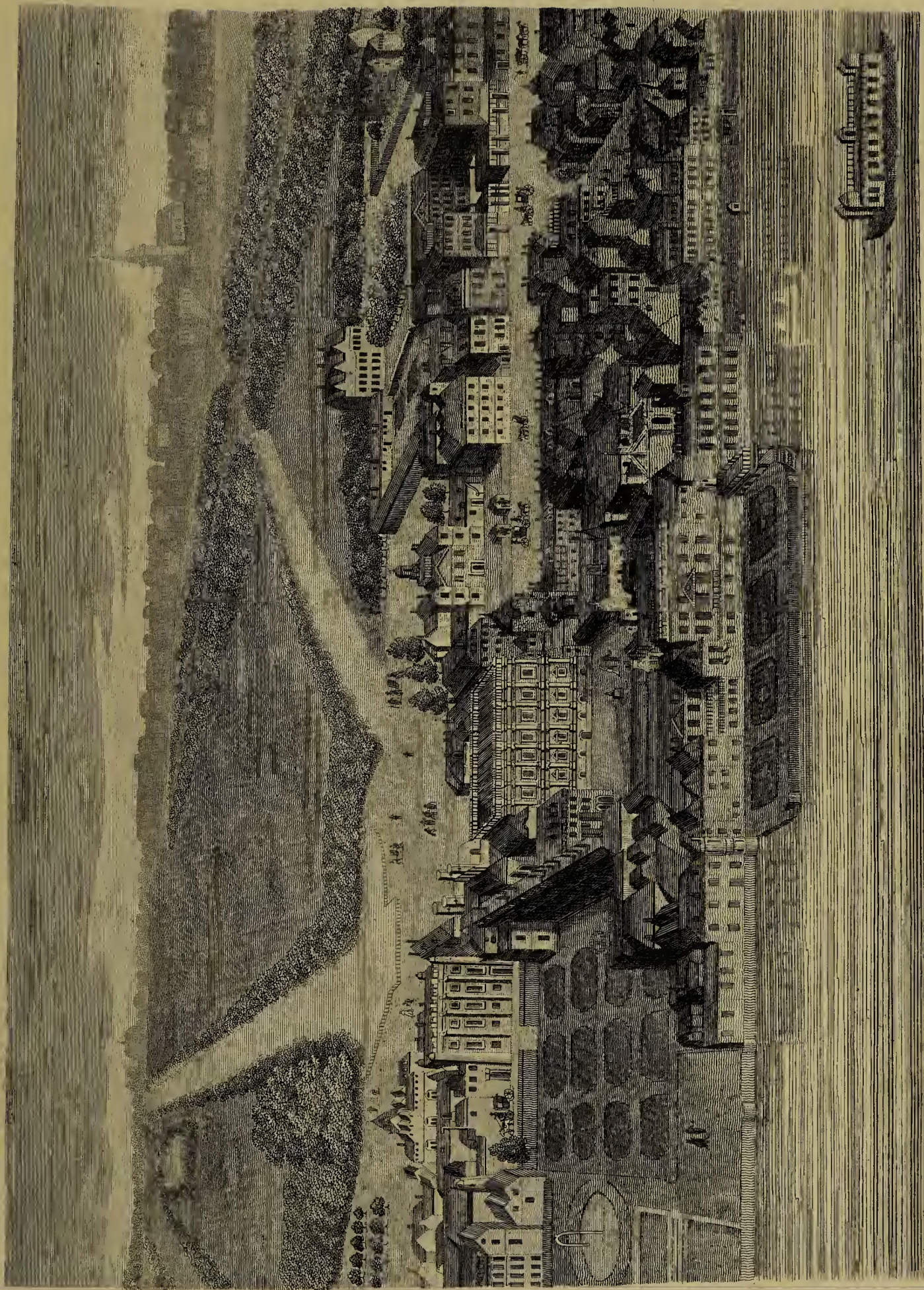


PLATE II

FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING IN THE POSSESSION OF THOMAS GIFFORDS

# THE PALACE OF WHITEHALL,

As it appeared about the Reign of James the second







## Whitehall.

(PLATE I.)

*“ Veue et Perspective du Palais du Roy d’Angleterre a Londres qui sapelle Whitehall.”*

THE very scarce print, of which this plate is an *exact* copy, was etched by Sylvester about the year 1638; and forms one of a series of views, chiefly of places abroad, published by the same artist, about that period.\*

The principal objects represented are, the Banquetting House, the Gate in King Street, and part of the Treasury. Adjoining the gate is a range of building extending from the latter to the wall of the Privy Garden, and which, as well as the gate itself, has been many years removed to make way for modern improvements.

The site of the Horse Guards, at the time the above view was taken, was occupied by a long stone wall, which formed the boundary of a small garden appertaining to the Palace.

The Banquetting House, built by Inigo Jones, and universally admired for its classical elegance, and a mutilated fragment of the Treasury, still exist.

\* The Publisher of the present work bid, at a late sale, as high as *three guineas and a half* for this print. He afterwards met with a person who had the folio book in which it is contained, and was fortunate enough to buy it for *two guineas*.

## Whitehall.

(PLATE II.)

THE accompanying print is engraved from a very accurate and interesting drawing of this Palace, made with a pen and ink, apparently about the time of James II. It is one of a series taken by some curious person at that period, and was purchased, with others, from the relatives of a deceased artist, in whose collection it had been many years. It is now in the possession of Thomas Griffith, Esq. of Pall-mall. The print has been carefully reduced from the drawing, which is in outline only, and is eight times its size.

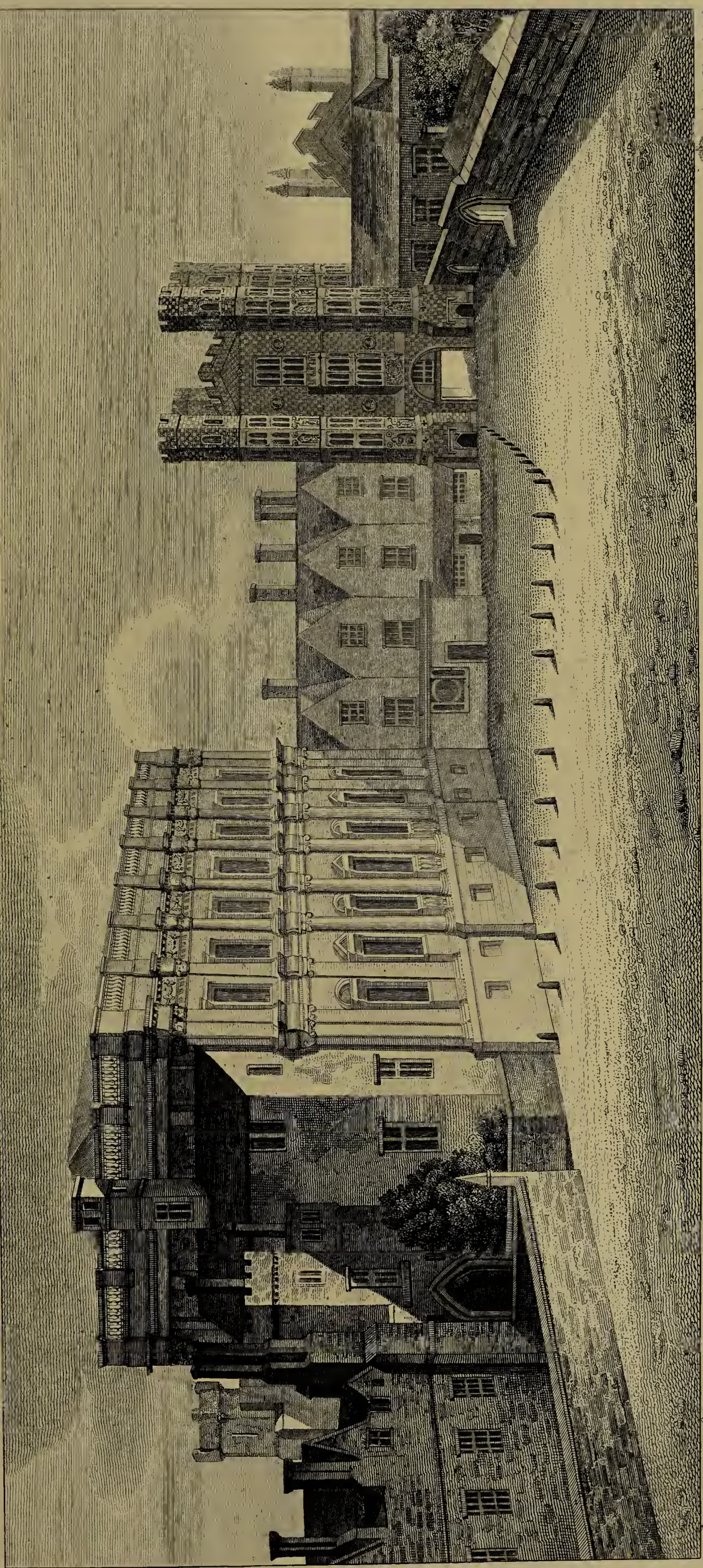
This view, which is *bird’s-eye*, represents a number of objects mentioned by various writers, and not elsewhere to be met with. Amongst the principal we may notice the Privy Garden, tastefully disposed with its walks and fountains; the old Horse Guards; the celebrated Gaming House in Spring Gardens; Wallingford House, now converted into the Admiralty; St. James’s Park, Rosomond’s Pond: and, in the extreme distance, Arlington House, on the site of which the present Buckingham House stands.

The statue of James II. does not appear to have been then set up behind the Banquetting House, as we observe its place supplied by a sort of vase fixed on a pedestal. If this circumstance be correct, the drawing here copied must have been made some time previous to the abdication of that monarch.









From a Drawing by Hollar.



in the  
Papian Library, Cambridge

# THE PALACE OF WHITEHALL.



The above view of Whitehall, which nearly resembles that by Sylvester, but is drawn with much greater accuracy, is particularly interesting for the fine, is very correct representation it gives of the celebrated Gateway designed by Hans Holbein; as also, for exhibiting some still more ancient remains of the palace, which adjoined the North end of the Banqueting Room, and which are to be found in no other view extant. — The Drawing was made in the early part of the reign of Charles I. —

London Published, May 1<sup>st</sup> 1809, by Wm<sup>th</sup> Herbert Lambeth, & Rob<sup>ts</sup> Walsden, Map & Printseller, R. 58, Cornhill.







## Whitehall.

### PLATE III.

THE annexed print of Whitehall is taken from the same point of view, and probably about the same period of time, as that executed by Sylvestre; to which it bears some resemblance. On comparing the two plates, however, a considerable difference may be observed; the one we are describing, not only representing the several objects with much greater accuracy, but also shewing some minutiae which are not given in the print by Sylvestre; particularly the fragments of some ancient turretted buildings, remaining over the gateway adjoining the north end of the Banquetting House, as well as the gateway itself, which, from its high pointed arch, was evidently of an early date, and, with the former, undoubtedly constituted parts of the original palace which stood on this site.

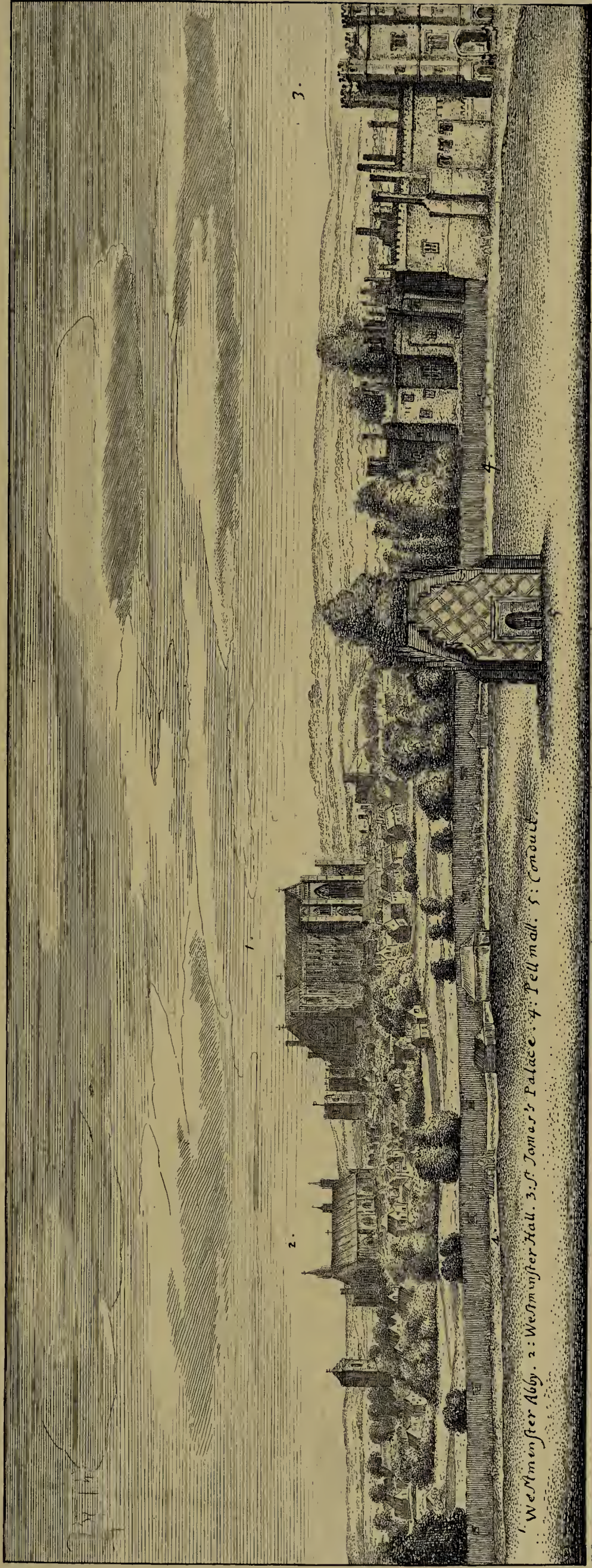
The beautiful gateway at Whitehall is shewn in a state of perfection, and the Banquetting House as then newly rebuilt. The latter was at that time, and had been in the preceding reigns, the great scene of courtly splendour. Many of the superb masques got up under the direction of Inigo Jones, were here represented with the most costly magnificence for the amusement of the sovereigns James I. and Charles I. In the reign of Elizabeth it had been equally appropriated to purposes of festivity. A specimen of the mode of doing this, is given in a MS. at the British Museum (Har. MSS. No. 293, Fo. 110), entitled, "The Manere and Charge at the Makynge of the greate Banketyng House at Whitehall, at the Entertaynement of Mounser, by Queene Elizabeth, 1581."—The Tilt Yard, immediately opposite, was equally at this period the scene of royal pageantry.

This print is engraved from a drawing of the same size made by Hollar, and preserved in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge.





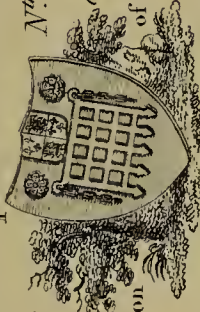




1. Westminster Abby. 2. Westminster Hall. 3. St. James's Palace. 4. Pall Mall. 5. Conduit.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE and part of the CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

Taken from the N<sup>th</sup> side of Pall Mall  
As they appeared about the Year 1660.



From an Antient Drawing in the possession

of John Towneley, Esq. Trust Brit. Mus. E.R. & A.S.S.

St. James's Palace was built on the site of the dissolved Hospital of St. James, by K. Hen. VIII. in 1531, who enclosed and drained the Park, then a wet marshy field, and made it subservient to the amusement of this, and the adjacent Palace of Whitehall. James I. bestowed it on his Son, Henry, Prince of Wales, who resided in it untill his death, in 1612. It was improved, and superbly furnished by K. Charles I. who deposited here many of his finest pictures; and was the place where he passed the last three days previous to his Execution, in 1649. Charles II. on his Restoration, caused the wall of the Park, towards Pall Mall to be removed further back; the Canal & Aviary to be made; and the whole Park laid out & planted by the celebrated French Gardener Le Notre. The above View which was taken some time prior to the last improvements, corresponds with the description of Le Serre, in his *Entree Royale* &c. p. 1039. "Near the avenues of the palace says he, is a large meadow, always green, in which the Ladies walk in summer; the great gate has a long street, in front reaching nearly to the fields. The palace itself is built of brick, very antique, with a that leaden roof, and is surrounded at top by crenelles." The Conduit, a conspicuous object in the above view, stood nearly on the site of St. James's Square.







### **St. James's Palace.**

St. James's Palace was erected by King Henry VIII. on the site of an ancient hospital or convent, dedicated to the Saint of that name, and which had been founded long prior to the Conquest. The appearance it early exhibited, is fortunately preserved by the drawing from which the present print is taken, which is undoubtedly by the hand of Hollar, and has been kindly lent for the use of this work, by its present possessor, John Towneley, of Towneley, Esq. a Family Trustee to the British Museum, F. R. and A.S.S.

This view differs in several respects from that some years since published in the Antiquarian Repertory, to which however it bears a considerable resemblance. The representation of the Palace is given with all that minutia of detail which characterizes the works of Hollar. The buildings in the distance are likewise more correctly made out.

The several particulars in the history of this pile, which are given in the inscription beneath the plate, preclude the necessity of a further description in this place. Much of the ancient part of the Palace still remains, but a greater part was destroyed by the calamitous fire which consumed or damaged many of the finest apartments, on the 21st of January, 1809.

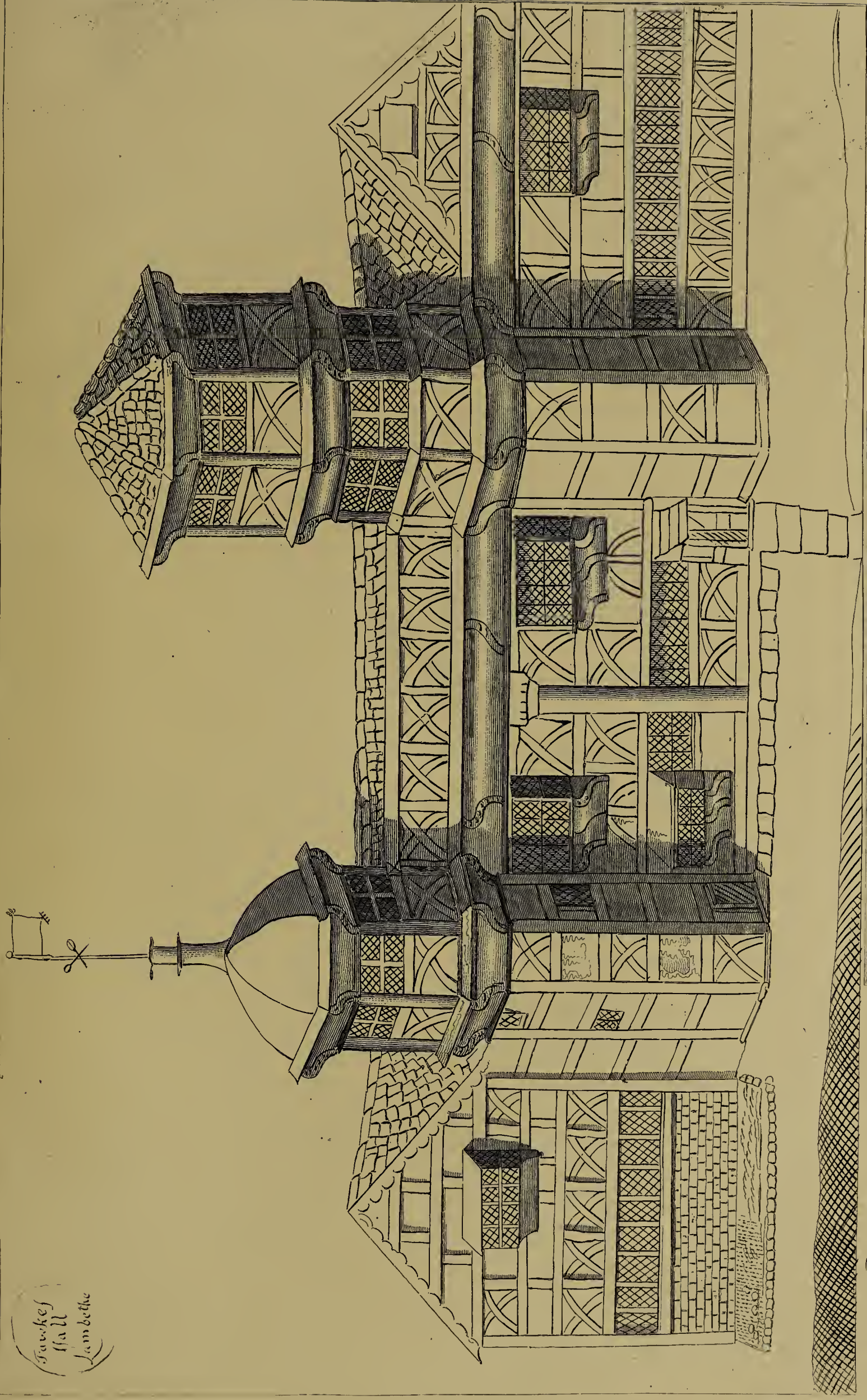
The style of Hollar has been attempted in engraving this Plate, which was judged to be more appropriate, and better adapted to it than any other.







Fawkes  
Hall  
Lambeth



A View of the Interior  
 (FAWKES HALL OF  
 Engraved from a Drawing  
 in the Possession of Mr. John Fawkes

London. Published at 40, October 1813.



Manor House of  
 VAUXHALL, SURREY,  
 in Pen and Ink,  
 with a Plan of the Site and Environs  
 by Robert Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 53, Cornhill









## VAUXHALL TICKETS,

*The Above Tickets of Admission to the Gardens (except those otherwise described) are all Struck in Silver after designs by M. W. Hogarth and now in the Possession of G. R. Barrett Esq.*

Engraved from the Original Medallions by James Stow.







## Fawkeshall, Vauxhall, or Copped Hall, Surrey.

THE history of this interesting structure has been involved in uncertainty, and has a claim to much higher antiquity than has been attributed to it.

To gain a more perfect account of the manor, we must refer to that of the manor of Kennington, of which Fawkeshall was a member.

Kennington appears to have been a royal palace before the Norman Conquest; Hardicanute is said to have deceased here in 1041.

Harold II. is said to have placed on his own head, at Kennington, that crown, of which, with his life, he was afterwards deprived by William the Norman.

At Kennington Henry III. assembled one of his parliaments; at the same place Edward III. kept his Christmas in 1342; and after having annexed it as a member of the duchy of Cornwall, bestowed it on his son Edward, the Black Prince.

It continued a royal residence for several generations, till the royal domains were wrested from the right owner in the reign of Charles I.; it is described, in the parliamentary survey taken in 1656, after the decease of that monarch, as "a small and an old low timber building, situate on part of the foundation of the ancient mansion-house of the Black Prince and other Dukes of Cornwall after him, which was long since utterly ruined, and nothing thereof remaining but the stable, one hundred and eighty feet long, built of flint and stone, and now used as a barn."

When the legal authority of the country resumed its due power, this manor reverted to the rightful possessors, and Kennington still belongs to the Prince of Wales, as part of his duchy of Cornwall. Kennington also gave the title of Earl to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, uncle to His Majesty George III.

Foukeshall, Fawkeshall, or Vauxhall, appears to have nearly as antient date as its neighbour Kennington; in a record in the reign of Edward I. it is declared to contain twenty-nine acres of meadow land, valued at three shillings per acre; and eighty acres of arable land, at four pence per acre.

We are at a loss respecting the name of this manor before it was held by Margaret De Ripariis or De Rivers, in dower from Baldwin De Insula, her late husband, of the inheritance of Isabella De Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, sister and co-heir of Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury. It is evident, however, that, upon the marriage of that lady with Foukes de Brent, this was part of her jointure as well as the adjoining manor of South Lambeth which she held; and from the circumstance of this marriage Foukeshall undoubtedly received its denomination.

Roger D'Amorie was the next possessor, by a grant from Edward II.; but this Roger having joined the disaffected Barons against their Sovereign, the King bestowed Foukeshall on his favorite Hugh Le Despenser.

After the execution of the latter in 1326, the widow of D'Amorie regained the manor, which she exchanged with Edward III. for lands in the county of Suffolk. Edward bestowed Foukeshall on his son Edward the Black Prince, who made a donation of the manor to the church and monastery of Canterbury.

Fawkeshall continued in the above fraternity till their dissolution by Henry VIII. who transferred this estate to the dean and chapter,

Such is the history of what was properly named Foukeshall, or Fawkeshall, which had fallen to decay at a very early period: but the Fawkeshall of which we have given a view, was a large old mansion near the Thames, belonging to Sir Thomas Parry, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the reign of James I. held of the manor of Kennington, and at that period denominated *Copped Hall*.

The unfortunate Lady Arabella Stuart suffered part of her imprisonment for the space of twelve years in this mansion, under the custody of Sir Thomas Parry.

In 1615, Copped or Copt Hall being situated opposite to the site of the antient Fawkeshall, adopted the name of that structure, and was recognised in the survey taken by order of Parliament in the reign of Charles I. as "a capital messuage called Vauxhall, alias Copped-Hall, bounded by the Thames, being a fair dwelling-house, strongly built, of three stories high, and a fair staircase breaking out from it nineteen feet square." The staircase is exhibited in the print.

The notion that this was the mansion of, and took its name from, Guido (vulgarly Guy) Faux, one of the traitors in the Gunpowder Plot, has not the smallest foundation. That infernal treason was contrived, and the meetings of the traitors held, at the house of a person named John Wright, at Lambeth, where also the gunpowder was concealed till conveyed across the Thames to the Horse Ferry, Westminster.

The mansion in the year 1629 having been surrendered to the crown by John Abrahall, the tenant and heir of Sir Thomas Parry, dropped its name of Copped Hall, and was afterwards identified as Vauxhall only.

In 1652 the Parliament determined that it should be sold; the purchaser was John Trenchard, of the city of Westminster, who held it till the restoration of King Charles II.



That monarch leased it to Henry, Lord Moore, afterwards Earl of Drogheda, for thirty-one years; but the lease contained a proviso, that if the King "should think fit to appropriate any part of it to his own use, it should be surrendered, upon proper allowance."

In the course of the year, advantage was made of the proviso, and the mansion was occupied by Jasper Calthoff, a Dutchman, who had been appointed to furnish warlike stores for the public service. It was soon after leased to Peter Jacobson, a sugar-baker.

During the year 1675, Sir Samuel Morland obtained a lease of the premises, and made considerable improvements. Every apartment, however, exhibited proofs of his eccentric ingenuity: "the side-table in the dining-room was supplied with a large fountain, and the glasses stood under little streams of water. His coach had a moveable kitchen, with clock-work machinery, with which he could make soup, broil steaks, or roast a joint of meat; so that when he travelled, he was his own cook."

We are not informed how the manor was afterwards disposed of, till 1725, when it was granted to a distiller named Kent. It was then held under two leases, the manor-house having been long demolished: one of the leases was demised under the title of "The Manor;" the other of "Vauxhall Wharf," which comprised the whole of the ground occupied by Marble Hall and the Cumberland Tea-gardens: the leases were both held by Mr. Pratt, who carried on the distillery. Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. having married the daughter of Mr. Pratt, held the premises, and carried on the distillery till his decease in the year 1798. The estate is now held by Sir Charles Blicke, Knt. and other under tenants.

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The place of fashionable resort called Vauxhall, or Spring Gardens, was the property of Jane, widow of John Vaux, in 1615; the mansion being at that time denominated Stockdens. Mrs. Vaux left two daughters, one of whom married Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln from 1675 to 1691; this estate having been divided in moieties between the two sisters, passed to several possessors.

During the reign of Queen Anne this appears to have been a place of great celebrity: for Addison, in the *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 383, May 20, 1712, introduces his favourite character, Sir Roger De Coverley, as accompanying him in a voyage from the Temple Stairs to Vauxhall.

The premises were leased in the year 1730 to Jonathan Tyers, Esq. who opened the Gardens, with a *Ridotto al Fresco*. Mr. Tyers was so successful in his speculation, that he purchased a moiety of the estates from George Doddington, Esq. in 1752, for the sum of £3800; and the remainder a few years afterwards.

Towards the decorations of the Gardens, Mr. Tyers was at great expense in procuring paintings by the most eminent artists of that period, particularly by Hogarth, Hayman, and other masters. A stately orchestra was erected, and a capital band of musicians engaged. He also placed there the beautiful statue of Handel by Roubiliac.

Vauxhall Gardens have since passed to several proprietors, they have lately been adapted for entertainments suitable to the higher classes of fashion, and several branches of the Royal Family have annually honoured the gardens with their presence.



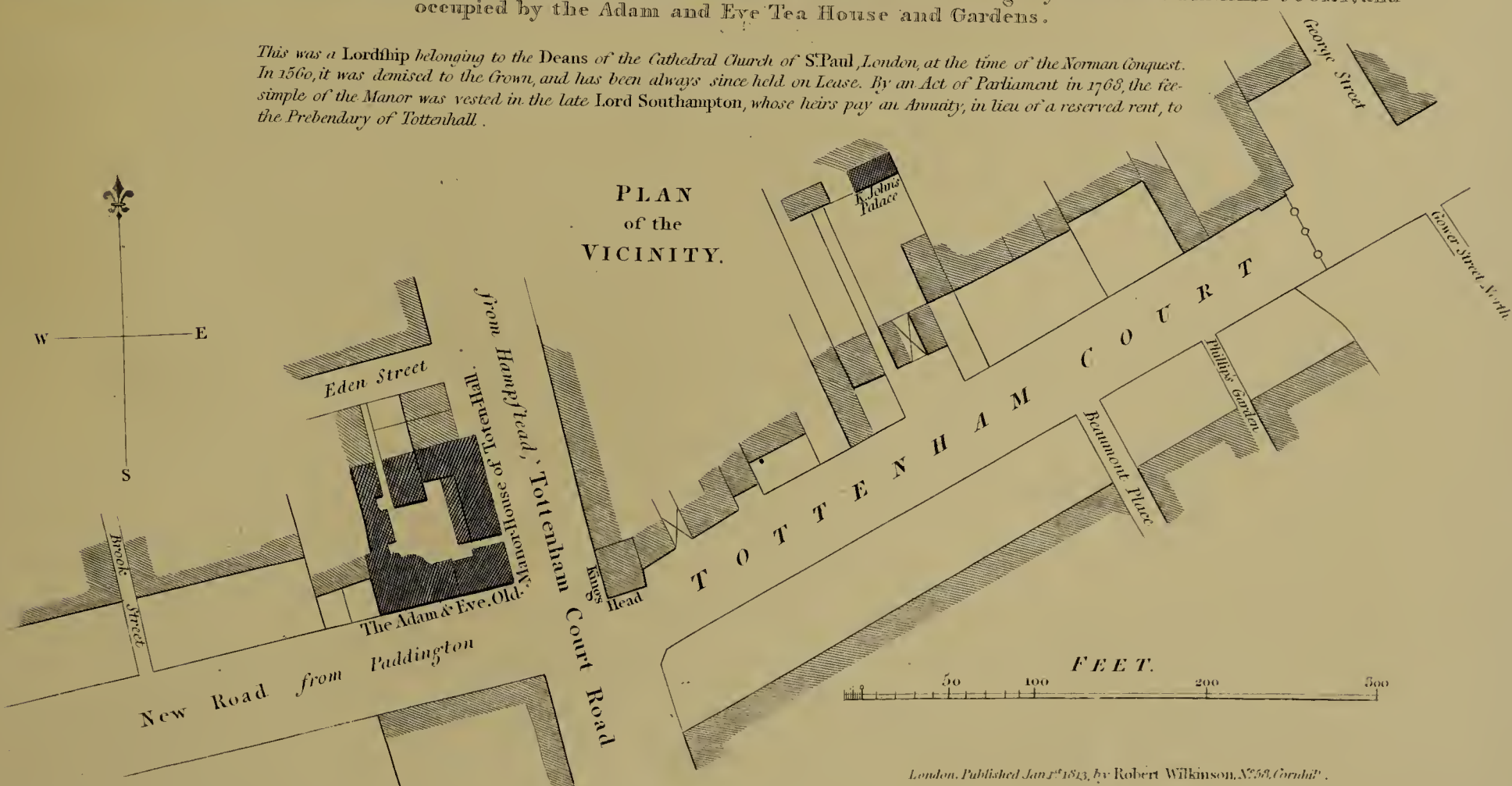


Shepherd Del.

Wise Sculp.

Remains of the Manor House, denominated **THE LORDSHIP OF TOTEN-HALL**; now vulgarly called **TOTTENHAM COURT**, and occupied by the Adam and Eve Tea House and Gardens.

*This was a Lordship belonging to the Deans of the Cathedral Church of St Paul, London, at the time of the Norman Conquest. In 1560, it was demised to the Crown, and has been always since held on Lease. By an Act of Parliament in 1768, the fee-simple of the Manor was vested in the late Lord Southampton, whose heirs pay an Annuity, in lieu of a reserved rent, to the Prebendary of Tottenhall.*









## Toten-Hall, Tottenham Court Road.

THE accompanying view is all that remains as a vestige of the once respectable, if not magnificent Manor House, appertaining to the Lordship of Totenhall, situated at the north-west extremity of Tottenham Court Road\*. The building represented, formed but little part of the mansion of its once opulent occupant, and appears to have been a part only of the lodgings or offices appropriated to the use of domestics. It is at present converted into a drinking parlour, and is detached from the dwelling of the Adam and Eve public-house and wine-vaults, built on the site of the old Manor House. The Adam and Eve has long been celebrated as a tea-house and gardens, on a similar plan with those of White Conduit House and Bagnigge Wells. The grounds were spacious and convenient, part of which were converted to the games of skittles, Dutch-pins, bumble-puppy, &c., &c. In the long room was an excellent organ, and it was generally well attended, and the company respectable, until within the last twenty years; but in consequence of the accumulation of buildings in the neighbourhood, it became a place of more promiscuous resort, and persons of the worst character and description were in the constant habit of frequenting it; highwaymen, footpads, pickpockets, and common women, formed its leading visitants, and it became so great a nuisance to the neighbourhood, that the magistrates interfered, the organ was banished, the skittle-grounds destroyed, and the gardens dug up for the foundation of Eden Street, which is built on their site. Hogarth has made the Adam and Eve the place of rendezvous for the March of the Guards to Finchley; and upon the sign-board of the house is inserted, Tottenham Court NURSERY, allusive to the place where the famous Broughton's Amphitheatre for Boxing was erected, which has since been taken down, having been rendered useless by the justices not permitting such kind of diversions. The person who kept the Adam and Eve last, a Mr. Greatorrex, made the alteration fronting the road, and was considered a man of considerable property, but speculating deeply in money affairs and building, he became so much embarrassed as to be compelled to quit the kingdom; and is at present in business at Paris, as an innkeeper. The Adam and Eve has completely retrieved its character, and for respectability yields to no licensed house in its neighbourhood.

Until within a few years, the Manor House, and that known by the name of King John's Palace, were the only buildings within the distance of nearly a mile, and both completely surrounded by fields. The Adam and Eve is at present incased within houses, and the whole of Brook and Eden Streets have sprung up within the last twenty years; the latter being only a part of the once extensive ground and gardens appertaining to the Adam and Eve.

The Plan exhibits the very extensive improvements that have taken place on the site and immediate vicinity of King John's Old Palace: George Street, directly fronting the north of Gower Street, of which it is intended to form a continuation, is at present nearly completed, and ends in the Hampstead Road; while Tottenham Court, now entirely finished, forms a junction with Southampton Terrace, and continues the New Road, with little break or interruption, to the railing of Euston Square, connecting the line of the New Road, from Paddington, through Somers Town, Battle Bridge, Pentonville, &c., as one continual street to Finsbury Square, surpassing in extent and beauty, every other within, or surrounding the metropolis of the British empire.

\* The Prebendary of Totenhall, or Totanell (which now goes by the name of Tottenham, or Totnam Court), is in the diocese of London, and hath the fourth stall on the left side of the choir in the cathedral church of St. Paul: and the corps of his prebend lies in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex. One of the earliest Prebendaries was Ranulph Flambard, who was at first Chaplain to *Maurice*, Bishop of London, whom he left in disgust, for not letting him have the deanry when void, and wound himself into the court and into great favour with the King William (Rufus), and became a fit instrument for his corrupt practices, and for his own. This King made him chief governor under him of all his realm, which he sufficiently abused, and thereby became odious, both to the commonalty and nobility, and was very likely to have been trepanned out of his life, but was strangely delivered out of the danger, and was soon after made Bishop of Durham; the King nominating him to that see, on the Feast of Pentecost, 1099, to which he was consecrated in the church of St. Paul, on Trinity Sunday, June 5, following: but that King being accidentally killed by an arrow in New Forest, in Hampshire; in about a year and two months after, his successor, King Henry I. clapt up the said Bishop prisoner in the Tower of London, out of which, not long after, making his escape, he fled into Normandy, incited Duke Robert to attempt England, which he did with the Bishop in his company: but King Henry with his money prevailing with his brother, he returned again into Normandy, with condition that Ranulph should be restored to his bishoprick, which was accordingly done; and he peaceably enjoyed it till his death, which happened on the 4th or 5th of September, 1118, after he had sate twenty-nine years, three months, and odd days; and had raised the walls of his church to the roof, translated the reliques of St. Cuthbert into his new cathedral of Durham, and bestowed a shrine on him—compassed the city with a wall—continued divers banks along the river Were—built the Castle of Norham, the Hospital of Kepar, and the Bridge of Framoldgate—founded the Priory of Motsford, near Winchester, and re-edified and much increased the state of the collegiate church of Christchurch, in Hampshire, of which he had formerly been Dean.









An antient Structure, denominated in various Records KING JOHN'S PALACE; lately situated near the New River Company's Reservoir, TOTTENHAM COURT.



Part of the Adam and Eve Coffee Rooms, Hampstead Road, built on the Site of the Old Manor House of Totten-hall, as exhibited in the Plan of that Structure, N<sup>o</sup> IX.







## King John's Palace.

KING JOHN and Oliver Cromwell, if tradition tell true, had more houses and palaces between them, than the whole race of English Monarchs beside; scarce a village within twenty miles of London, but hath a traditionary legend of King John's residence amongst them; and scarcely a neighbourhood from Hyde Park to Whitechapel, but claims the like connection with Oliver Cromwell. The troublesome life John led with his turbulent Barons, made him frequently change his habitations; but it is by no means likely he would condescend to make a palace of some hovels that have been attributed to his name. Oliver Cromwell had many places of residence; and it is a fact well established, it was never known among his most confidential friends where he intended to sleep, nor did his attendants and servants know, one hour before another, his mind on that head: the frequent attempts on his life, rendered caution highly necessary; and no man knew better that essential requisite than himself: though not of a timid disposition, he had a prudent fear, and guarded against every probable danger. The house in Tottenham Court, denominated King John's Palace, was certainly of great antiquity, and had undergone many repairs and patchings up, previous to its demolition in 1808. The portion, of which the view is taken, made but a small part of the building, there being in front, at about twenty yards' distance, a house of thrice its dimensions, and of as ancient a foundation, evidently connected with this, and making part thereof: from the circumstance of a wall of great antiquity completely joining both, the communication from the road-side dwelling was through a side passage, under an arch similar to that in the print, and resembled in the connection, the quadrangles of some of the colleges in our Universities. The interior appeared to have undergone no alteration subsequent to the reign of Elizabeth or James I.; and the oaken panels were neatly executed, and not more than twelve inches by eight in size: there was a very curiously carved mantelpiece of oak, much resembling that at the Pyed Bull Inn, at Islington, formerly the residence of the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh; and several fragments of antique ornaments indicated it to have been formerly a place of some consequence; the apartments were more spacious than the appearance in the view would lead a spectator to imagine; particularly in the back part, where the rooms nearly doubled the front ones in dimensions. At the extremity of the building, through the Gothic arch (see the view), was a door, very rarely opened, that led by a gradual descent to a subterraneous passage, traditionally said to lead to the church of St. Pancras, with which, in former times, this building had a communication, though nearly at the distance of one mile apart. This subterraneous passage was the theme and conversation of the neighbours for years prior to the demolition of the premises; and several persons were led by curiosity to explore the passage, but few had courage to venture a distance of more than twenty yards, before they returned back, resigning the task to others, who might possess more temerity. A man named Price, a smith, now living in the neighbourhood, was at length resolved to discover the termination of the passage, if possible, and provided himself with a quantity of blazing links to subdue the damps of the earth, as well as guide him in his way; he returned, however, unsuccessful; but with the best account that had hitherto been given of the obstructions that lay in the way; viz., that, as far as he was able to judge, he might proceed to the extent of from thirty to forty yards, with some difficulty, from the falling in of the earth in various places; but what entirely stopped his further pursuit, was a pool of water he arrived at, which he did not think it prudent to pass, as he found the damp of the earth had a visible effect on his flaming conductors, and he returned back to daylight, without achieving the wished-for discovery.

The vignette (in the view of King John's Palace) represents the appearance of the small houses and shops that enclose the present grounds of the Adam and Eve, the proprietors of which must be greatly benefited from the produce of rent, arising from the six small shops, made out of the boxes in the old Tea Gardens, each of which generally let for, from twenty-five to thirty pounds per annum. The occupants, however, from the crowded and improving state of the neighbourhood, are enabled to carry on a very prosperous trade.









This Structure was Erected by Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, during the Reign of Charles II. with the Stones intended for the Repair of the Old Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, for which Purpose his Lordship purchased the Materials, employed 300 Men, & expended L. 50,000 in the Building. A Nation wearied by the Calamities of Pestilence, Fire, & an unsuccessful War, calumniated Lord Clarendon, & called this expensive Fabric Dunkirk House, abusing his Lordship for the Aid of his Master in the Sale of Dunkirk to the French. The Expensiveness of this House, embarrased the Circumstances of Lord Clarendon, & it was sold by him to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, whence it took its second Denomination. In 1670, it was the Residence of James, Duke of Ormonde, who was attacked, & attempted to be assassinated near this Place, by Blood & his lawless Associates. Its Site now forms Gratton Street. Piccadilly.

London, Published 4 June 1844, by Robt. Wilkinson, No 58 Cornhill.

See map.







## Clarendon House, called also Albemarle House.

THIS superb and magnificent building was erected by *Edward Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellor of England, shortly after the restoration of King *Charles II.* The circumstance of his Lordship's purchasing, and applying to this purpose, the stones that were intended for the repair of the old cathedral church of *St. Paul*, London, and expending 50,000*l.* in the building, which employed three hundred men, brought an odium on his character, aggravated by his enemies, who denominated this expensive fabric, *Dunkirk House*. *Charles II.* having recently sold *Dunkirk* to the French, the public conceived the measure to originate with the Chancellor, and challenged him with appropriating part of the money towards the expense of his great undertaking of this noble dwelling, though it afterwards sufficiently appeared, he had so greatly embarrassed his circumstances, as to be under the necessity of selling the same to *George Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, from whom it derived its second denomination of *Albemarle House*. The great cause of jealousy and envy among the nobility, towards Lord *Clarendon*, arose from the circumstance of his eldest daughter, *Anne Hyde*, being lately married to the Duke of *York*, the presumptive heir to the Crown; and there were many who asserted this was not only effected through the contrivance of the Chancellor, but that he was the sole person who planned and carried into effect the marriage of the King with the Infanta of Portugal; from which match very little prospect of issue was expected, to prevent the descendants of the Chancellor, by his daughter, coming in direct succession to the throne. Of this, however, the King sufficiently clears him, in his speech to Parliament, in these very words: "And I tell you, with great satisfaction and comfort to myself, that, after many hours' debate in a full council, for I think there was not above one absent; and truly I believe, upon weighing all that can be said upon that subject, for or against it, the Lords, without one dissenting voice, yet there were very few sate silent, advised me, with all imaginable cheerfulness, to this marriage, which I look upon as very wonderful, and even as some instances of the approbation of God himself."

Much about this time a serious affair took place, which caused the Chancellor great trouble and difficulty to encounter. There had been a long course of uninterrupted friendship, both at home and abroad, between *George*, Earl of *Bristol*, and the Earl of *Clarendon*, so that the same seemed to be like the Gordian knot, indissoluble: but the Chancellor refusing a small boon, as the Earl of *Bristol* took it to be, which it was said, was the passing a patent in favour of a court lady, and wherein the Chancellor, who was the best judge of his own office, was certainly in the right; this soured the other's spirits, as never dreaming he should be denied, that his thoughts suggested nothing to him from thenceforwards, but malice and the highest revenge; and having digested all things within himself, which he imagined might tend to the disadvantage of the Chancellor, he first made a bitter and artful speech against him in the House of Lords; and then, on the 10th of July, 1663, exhibited articles of high treason, and other heinous misdemeanours, against *Edward*, Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellor of England. This bold attack upon the Lord Chancellor, though he came off without any blemish, rendered him more cautious and circumspect in his conduct: so that things, in all outward appearance, went smoothly on with him, bating that the gout racked him now and then, till the war with the Dutch broke out, which the libellers of that age made to be one of his heinous crimes, though he abhorred it.

But the Earl's greatest misfortune befell him on the 30th of August, 1667, when the Great Seal was taken from him; and it is incredible with what rage and fury everybody fell upon him. When the Parliament met on the 10th of October following, both Houses thanked the King in a more especial manner, for having displaced the Earl, and removed him from the exercise of any public trust and employment; and the Commons proceeding to draw up articles against him, *Mr. Seymour*, in the name of the Commons of *England*, impeached him, at the bar of the House of Lords, of treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanours. About this time, his Lordship thinking it advisable for him to withdraw out of the kingdom for his greater security, he sent a petition to the House of Lords in a very noble style; and, though writ with an air of great candour and sincerity, had no influence at all in his favour. There were several conferences held between the Lords and Commons, about the manner of proceeding against the Earl, which ended at last in a bill for banishing and disabling him.

It should be observed, that my Lord *Clarendon's* address, or paper, to the House of Lords, which was printed in those days under the opprobrious title of *News from Dunkirk House*; or, *Clarendon's Farewell to England*; in his seditionous Address to the Right Honourable the House of Peers, on the 3d of December; was, on the 12th of the same month, according to the sentence and judgment of both Houses of Parliament, burnt by the hands of the common hangman, in the presence of the two Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, with great and signal applause of the populace. Everybody now flung dirt at him, and, like gudgeons, greedily swallowed all that tended to his disreputation and dis-



grace, without ever inquiring into the reasons of them. *Andrew Marvel*, in his satirical Advice to a Painter, could not, among the rest, forbear to have a fling at him in the opprobrious lines:

*But d——'d, and doubly d——'d, be Clarendine,  
Our Seventh Edward, with all his house and line;  
Who, to divert the dangers of the war  
With Bristol, bounds us on the Hollander;  
Fool-coated gownman! sells to fight with Hans,  
Dunkirk, dismantling Scotland, quarrels France,  
And hopes he now hath business, shape, and pow'r,  
T' outlast our lives, or his, and 'scape the Tow'r;  
And that he yet may see, ere he go down,  
His dear Clarinda circled in a crown.*

But the true cause of the noble Earl's disgrace, proceeded from the opposition he made to the desires of the royal brothers, Charles II. and the Duke of York, it being well known his zeal for the Protestant religion was such, that some time before he was turned out, he refused to seal a new commission for the Duke of York to evade a late act made against Popery.

*Welwood*, in his Memoirs, informs us, on the restoration of Charles II. he possessed so entirely the hearts of the people, that they thought nothing was too much for them to grant, or for him to receive. Among other designs to please him, there was one formed at Court, to settle such a revenue upon him by Parliament, during life, as should place him beyond the necessity of asking more, except in the case of a war, or some such extraordinary occasion; that the Earl of *Southampton*, Lord High Treasurer, came heartily into it, out of a mere principle of honour and affection to the King, but that Chancellor *Clarendon* secretly opposed it; that it happened that they two had a private conference about the matter; and the Chancellor, being earnest to bring the Treasurer to his opinion, took the freedom to tell him, that he was better acquainted with the King's temper and inclinations, than *Southampton* could reasonably expect to be, having had long and intimate acquaintance with His Majesty abroad; and that he knew him so well, that if such a revenue was once settled upon him for life, neither of them two would be of any further use, and that they were not, in probability, to see many more sessions of Parliament during that reign: that *Southampton* was brought over, but that this passage could not be kept so secret, but it came to King Charles's ears; which, together with other things, wherewith *Clarendon* was misrepresented to him, proved the true reason why he abandoned him to his enemies.

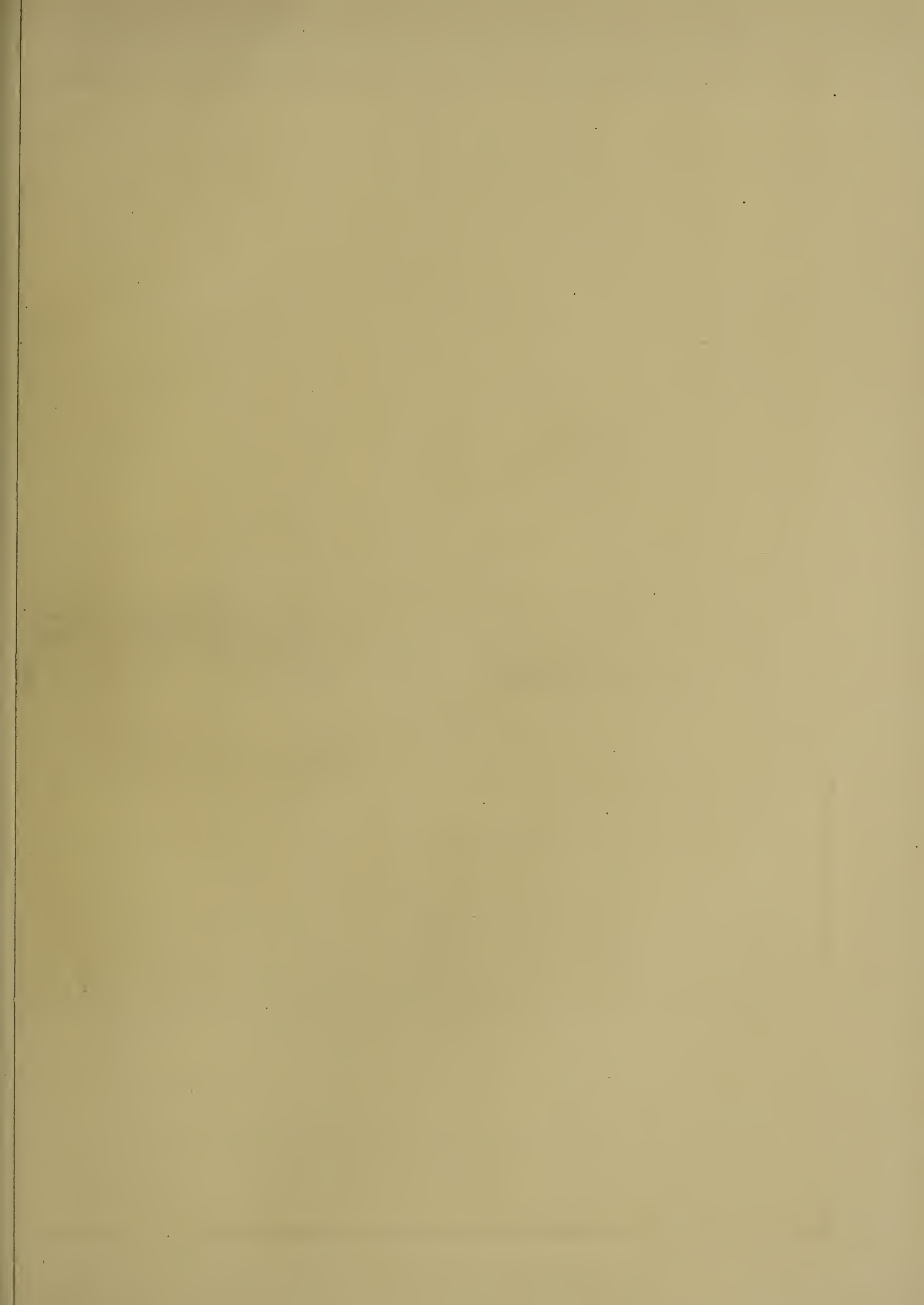
On the death of the Duke of Albemarle, which happened Jan. 3, 1669-70, Clarendon House came into possession of James, Duke of Ormond, who, in 1670, in his way to this place, where his Grace at that time lived, was seized and dragged out of his coach by the infamous Colonel Blood and his associates, who intended to hang his Grace at Tyburn, in revenge for justice done, under his administration in *Ireland*, on some of their companions. This refinement in revenge saved the Duke's life; he had leisure to disengage himself from the villain on horseback, to whom he was tied, by which time he was discovered by his affrighted domestics, and rescued from death. Blood was soon after taken in the attempt to steal the crown. But the Court had use for so complete a villain, and sunk so low as to apply to his Grace for pardon of the offence against him; the Duke granted it with a generous indignation. Blood had a pension of five hundred a year, and was constantly seen in the presence-chamber, as is supposed to show to the great uncomplying men of the time what a ready instrument the ministry had to revenge any attempt that might be made against them in the cause of liberty.

The residence of the Duke of Ormond at Clarendon House, could have been but for a short time, the Duke of Albemarle having sold the house and grounds prior to his decease. *Strype* notices it in the following words: "*Albemarle Buildings*, so called as being the seat of the Duke of *Albemarle*, who bought it of the Earl of Clarendon, and before called by his name; which said House and Gardens being sold by the said Duke, was, by the undertakers, laid out into streets, who, not being in a condition to finish so great a work, made mortgages, and so entangled the title, that it is not to this day finished, and God knows when it will; so that it lieth like the ruins of *Troy*, some having the foundations begun, others carried up to the roofs, and others covered, but none of the inside work done; yet those houses that are finished towards *Pickadilly*, meet with tenants. In this building, which takes the general name of *Albemarle Buildings*, are these streets; viz., *Bond Street*, at the upper end of which, in the fields, is a curious, neat, but small chapel, serving as a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of these parts; which said chapel was built by King *James the Second*, at *Hounslow Heath*, for his use, when he had his camp there, and was by the late King *William* given to the inhabitants, who here erected it\*. *Albemarle Street* in the midst, which fronts *St. James's Street*. *Dover Street*, the best of all for large buildings, and hath the most finished and inhabited houses for gentry, especially the west side *Stafford Street*, which butts against *Bond Street* and *Dover Street*, and crosseth *Albemarle Street*."—*Strype's Stow*, edit. 1720.

The site on which Clarendon House stood, now forms Grafton Street; the others were erected on the extensive gardens and grounds belonging to the House.

\* This chapel was entirely constructed of wood, and contrived to be moved from place to place on wheels.









SOMERSET

In its Old

With the various Buildings on the Bank

From an Antient Picture

*This View exhibits SOMERSET HOUSE, previous to the alterations made in it; it is the SAVON, and immediately behind it, the only view extant of EXETER. Buildings in the distance are WHITEHALL and WESTMINSTER ABBEY; opposite to the*

*London, Published 11. October 1809, by J. Smith, Strand.*





T HOUSE,

inal State.

of the River Thames, as far as Westminster.

ing in Dulwich College.

igo Jones, to fit it for the use of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles 1<sup>st</sup> Adjoining  
SE. Further on is WORCESTER HOUSE and Stairs, and SUFFOLK HOUSE. The  
e to which are LAURETH CHURCH and PALACE.

bert and Rob<sup>t</sup> Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 53, Cornhill.







## Somerset House.

THIS view has been engraved from a curious original picture at Dulwich College ; which, that a more correct drawing might be taken for the purpose of engraving, was, by order of the warden and gentlemen belonging to that foundation, carefully and thoroughly cleaned and repaired.

It represents Somerset House in a very *early* state, and probably but little altered from the style in which it had been built by its founder, Edward Duke of Somerset. The numerous other views of this mansion only preserve its appearance subsequent to the alterations made by Inigo Jones. The continuation of objects on the Thames side, has been given in detail in the other part of this publication ; viz. Worcester House, Durham House, Suffolk House, &c. In the distance are Westminster Hall, the House of Commons, and Lambeth Palace ; and, immediately behind the Savoy, which adjoins Somerset House, is the view of Exeter House, which originally occupied the site of the present "Exeter 'Change."

This stately palace was erected by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, and uncle to King Edward VI., from whom it received its name. Stow informs us, that it was built on the site of a mansion called "Chester Inn," which had been once the town residence of the bishops of that see, and afterwards an inn for lawyers ; and in the place of some other smaller tenements ; and that the Duke, in order to supply the materials, demolished the neighbouring church of St. Mary le Strand, the magnificent cloister of St. Paul's, and great part of the fine church belonging to the monastery of St. John of Jerusalem ; acts of sacrilege for which he was then, and has been since, justly censured. By his subsequent attainder, this property became forfeited to the crown.

In the reign of James I. Somerset House changed its name to "Denmark House," in compliment to Anne of Denmark, the queen of that monarch, to whom it was given as a residence. On this occasion, the whole underwent a thorough repair, and the alterations and additions we have before noticed, were made by Inigo Jones, which completely changed its appearance, as given in the plate.

Henrietta-Maria, the queen of Charles I. succeeded in the occupancy of Denmark House, which now again resumed its original name of Somerset House, which it has ever since retained. Here she was allowed to keep up her religious establishment ; here also were produced many of those magnificent masques, which constituted great part of the courtly amusement of that day.

From this period, for many years, Somerset House continued to be equally distinguished by the rank of its inhabitants, and even the events of which it was occasionally the scene. Here the funeral obsequies of Oliver Cromwell were solemnized with more than regal magnificence, and a final period was put to all his ambition by the removal of his body for interment to Westminster Abbey.

It became again the scene of royal splendour in the reign of Charles II. when it was occupied by his queen, Catherine of Portugal and her household. The mysterious murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, a transaction, the particulars of which never yet have been satisfactorily elucidated, is said to have been perpetrated within its limits. It was afterwards, until it was lately rebuilt, appropriated to various purposes.

The present elegant pile is the production of Sir William Chambers, and must be confessed, in point of architectural beauty, far to excel the original structure. It is still, however, in an unfinished state, though it contains at present many of those offices, in which are transacted the various important concerns of the British Empire.

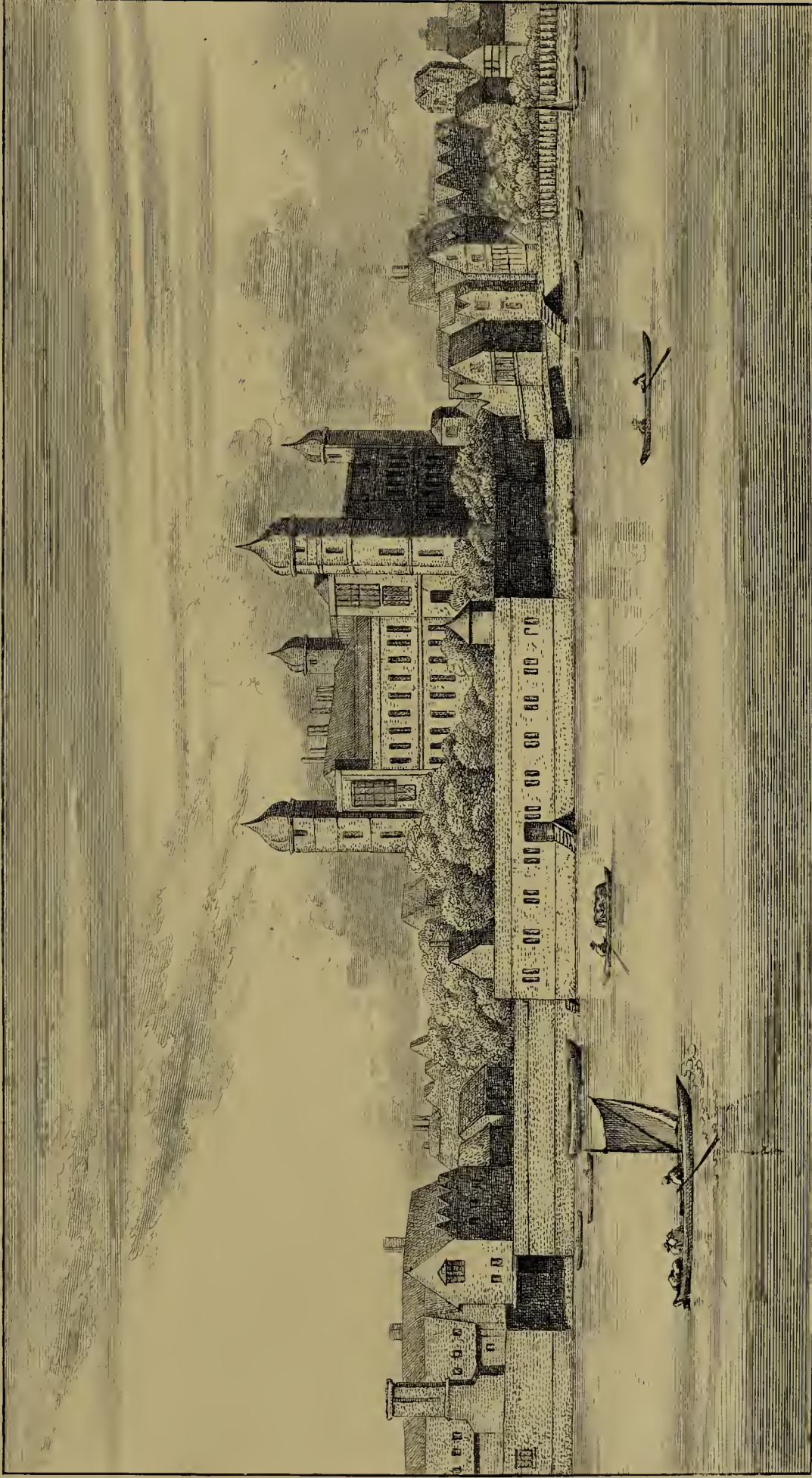
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The Publisher begs to return his grateful thanks to the Warden and Fellows of Dulwich College, for their liberal permission to make the engraving for this work from their valuable picture.









From a Drawing by Hollar

SUFFOLK HOUSE, originally called NORTHAMPTON HOUSE, was erected in the reign of James I. by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, on the site of the dissolved hospital of **S<sup>T</sup> MARY ROUCIVAL**. It afterwards belonged to Thomas Earl of Suffolk, and was called **SUFFOLK HOUSE, or PLACE**, until the marriage of that nobleman's daughter with Percy, Earl of Northumberland, when, after undergoing various alterations, it assumed its present name of **NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE**. The above curious view represents it as it appeared in the early part of the reign of Charles the first.

CHARING CROSS.

in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge



Published 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 1798, by W<sup>m</sup> Herbert, Lambeth,

and Rob<sup>t</sup> Wilkinson N<sup>o</sup> 38 Cornhill, London.

**Northampton**









From a Drawing by J. J. J.

# YORK

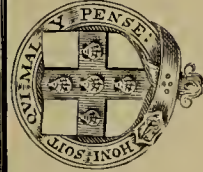
*This mansion was antiently the town inn, or residence of the bishops of Mary, when Abp. Heath purchased it for the use of that see. In the reign of Duke of Buckingham who rebuilt it in the magnificent manner above re- in several streets, bearing the names and titles of the former owners,*

*Published, Dec. 1. 1808, by Wm. Herbert, Lambeth.*

# HOUSE

*Norwich, and changed its name to YORK HOUSE in the reign of Queen James I. being exchanged with the crown it was granted to George Villiers presented. After the restoration it was destroyed and the site laid out YORKSTAIRS still remain and are universally admired.*

*and Robt. Wilkenson No. 58. Cornhill, London.*



*in the Papyrus Library at Cambridge.*









From a Drawing by Hollar

**DURHAM HOUSE**  
The three Houses  
erected by Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, in the reign of James I. and covered  
ally belonged to the See of Carlisle. It afterwards came into the possession of  
son Hen.<sup>y</sup> being created, Duke of Beaufort, it was called **BEAUFORT HOUSE**, and the Site is now called **BEAUFORT BUILDINGS**. The above View was taken about the year 1630.

**SALISBURY HOUSE**  
above represented, stood on the banks of the Thames  
*DURHAM YARD*, now the *ADELPHI*, and was built by Ant.<sup>y</sup> Bee, Bish.<sup>p</sup>  
of Durham, as a town residence for the Bishops of that See. *SALISBURY HOUSE* was  
the site of the present *Salisbury* and *Cecil Streets*. **WORCESTER HOUSE**, origin-  
ally belonged to the See of Worcester, Edm.<sup>d</sup> the last Earl of Worcester died here in 1627,  
the above View was taken about the year 1630.

**WORCESTER HOUSE.**  
In the Pepysian Library at Cambridge  
in the Plate, occu-  
rred the site of the present *Salisbury* and *Cecil Streets*. **WORCESTER HOUSE**, origin-  
ally belonged to the See of Worcester, Edm.<sup>d</sup> the last Earl of Worcester died here in 1627,  
the above View was taken about the year 1630.







## Suffolk House.

THIS print is the first of a series intended to be engraved for the present work. The originals are by Hollar, and are preserved in the Pepysian collection at Cambridge. They are chiefly outlines, made with a pen and ink, and slightly shaded, and appear to have been executed in the early part of the reign of Charles the First.

Suffolk House was built on the site of the hospital of St. Mary Rouncival by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, who died there in 1614. From him it descended to the Earl of Suffolk, whose daughter afterwards intermarrying with Piercy Earl of Northumberland, it came into the possession of that peer, and has ever since remained in his family.\* Many additions and alterations have been made of late years.

It appears, from the view here given, to have been, in its original state, a very large and magnificent mansion, built in the mixed style of architecture which prevailed in the early part of the seventeenth century. The state part of the structure, as now, was quadrangular, the four sides enclosing a small court-yard, and having towers at the angles in the Dutch taste. The domestic offices were detached from the main building, and reached to the water-side, in the manner of some of the noble residences still standing on the banks of the Thames. The space between, shaded by tall trees, was laid out in walks and gardens.

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## York House.

THIS mansion acquired the above name from having been the town residence of the Archbishops of York, it had been anciently the Bishop of Norwich's Inn; but was exchanged in 1535 for the Abbey of St. Bennet Hohm, in Norfolk. The next possessor, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, had it in exchange for his house, called Southwark Palace. In the reign of Queen Mary it was purchased by Dr. Heath, Archbishop of York, and called York House. Archbishop Matthew, in the reign of James the First, exchanged it with the Crown, and had several manors in lieu of it. It was next the residence of Lord Chancellors Egerton and Bacon; after which it was granted to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who rebuilt it most magnificently. In 1648 the Parliament bestowed it on General Fairfax, whose daughter and heir marrying George Villiers the second Duke of Buckingham, the house reverted to its true owner, who resided here for several years subsequent to the Restoration. It was disposed of by him, and several streets laid out on the site, which go under his names and titles, "George Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Alley, and Buckingham Street."

Some idea of the magnificence of York House may be formed from the accompanying plate. It appears to have been of very considerable extent, and most probably contained numerous splendid apartments. The celebrated stairs, which still remain at the bottom of Buckingham Street, have been long deservedly admired, and form unquestionably the most perfect piece of building that does honour to his name of Inigo Jones; who, it is not unlikely, was the architect of York House itself.

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## Durham, Salisbury, and Worcester Houses.

### DURHAM HOUSE.

THE first in the plate, stood on the site of the present Durham Yard, and occupied that space of ground now covered by the buildings of the *Adelphi*. It was for many ages the town residence of the Bishops of Durham, and was erected, according to Stowe, by Thomas de Hatfield, who was made Bishop of that see in 1345.† Mr. Pennant says, it was originally built by the famous Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham in the reign of Edward I. and that Bishop Hatfield was only a refounder.‡

Spelman (*Reliquiæ Spelmanianæ*) informs us, that Bishop Tonsal, in 26 Henry VIII. exchanged this mansion with the King for the building called "Coldharbrough," in Thames Street, and other premises in London, and converted it into a royal palace. Edward VI. gave it to his sister Elizabeth as a temporary residence: and the see of Durham being soon afterwards dissolved by a smuggled act, which gave its rich possessions to the Crown, the same monarch bestowed Coldharbour on the Earl of Shrewsbury: Queen Mary, who considered the gift as sacrilege, permitted the Earl to retain Coldharbour; but to compensate the see of Durham for that loss, gave her reversion of Durham House to the Bishop next in succession, when Elizabeth's life-interest expired. In consequence of this grant, Sir Walter Raleigh (to whom the Queen had given the use of it during her life) was in the next reign obliged to resign the possession to the then Bishop of Durham, Toby Matthew, afterwards Archbishop of York.§

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\* It acquired its name of Suffolk House while it was inhabited by Thomas Howard of Walden, Earl of Suffolk, and his son Theophilus, Lord Howard; previous to which it had been called "Northampton House." It changed its name to Northumberland House, when it came to be inhabited by the above-mentioned Piercy Earl of Northumberland.

† So Strype, who quotes the following entry, MS. Will. de Chambre, Bodl. Lib. Oxon. "*Manerium sive Hospitium Episcopale LONDONIÆ, cum capella et cameris sumptuosissime construxit.*" This Bishop died May 8, 1381, at his manor near London, called Alford, now Oldford, near Stratford-le-Bow. Strype's Stowe, v. ii. p. 2. b. vi.

‡ London ed. 1805, p. 120.

§ Bishop of Durham's Case.



In 1608 a new Exchange was built by the Earl of Salisbury, on the site of the stables of this house which fronted the Strand, and which were hovels of too mean a description for so public a situation.\* The mansion itself was soon afterwards forsaken, and was in 1640 purchased and built on by Philip Earl of Pembroke. The Exchange flourished longer, but at length the shops, says Maitland, being deserted by the mercers, were in the year 1737 pulled down, and the spot covered with houses. Mr. Smith (*Antiq. Westminster*, p. 5) has given the view of a fragment of the front of this Exchange, destroyed in the year 1790, and then called Durham House. A small portion of ancient stone wall still remains at the corner of Durham Yard.

### SALISBURY HOUSE

Was a noble turretted mansion, built by the famous Secretary Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, and Lord Treasurer to James I.; evidently in the style of architecture which prevailed at that period. After the founder's death, being thought too extensive for the residence of the then Earl, it was divided into two mansions, the lesser of which, itself a large house, was let to persons of quality: some years afterwards it was divided into various tenements, till at length it was purchased by builders, and "Salisbury Street" erected on the site. Another part, adjoining "Great Salisbury House," and over the long gallery, was converted into an Exchange, and called the Middle Exchange, which consisted of a very long and large room, with shops on both sides, having a passage from the Strand down to the water side, at the bottom of which was a handsome flight of stairs to take boat at; but it had, says Strype, the bad luck to be nicknamed "Whore's Nest;" whereby, with the ill fate that attended it, few or no people took shops there, and those that did were soon weary and left them; insomuch that it lay useless, except three or four shops towards the Strand; and coming into the Earl's hands, this Exchange, with Great Salisbury House, and the houses fronting the street, were pulled down, and converted into a fair street, called Cecil Street."†

### WORCESTER HOUSE‡

Occupied the space of ground now covered by "Beaufort Buildings." It was a very large house, with gardens to the water-side, and had several possessors. In the reign of Henry VIII. it belonged to the see of Carlisle.§ It was afterwards inhabited by the Earls of Bedford, and known by the names of Bedford House and Russel House.|| From them it came to the Earls of Worcester, when it assumed the name of "Worcester House." Edward, the last Earl of Worcester; temp. Charles I. lived and died in this house.¶ From him it descended to his eldest son, Henry, afterwards created Duke of Beaufort. Worcester House changed its name with this new dignity to that of "Beaufort House,"\*\* but does not appear to have been much liked by its noble landlord, "who, finding it to be crazy, and by its antiquity grown ruinous, and although large, yet not after the modern way of building, thought it better to let out the ground to undertakers than to build a new house thereon, the steepness of the descent to the Thames rendered it not proper or easy for coaches, if the house were built at such a distance from the street as would have been requisite; but the said Duke caused a lesser house to be built on part of the site for the conveniency of transacting business when he came to town." This latter house being afterwards burnt down through the carelessness of a servant, Beaufort Buildings were erected on the site.

Concerning building the old house, says Strype, (he must mean *enlarging* it,) there goes this story: That there being a very large walnut-tree growing in the garden, which much obstructed the eastern prospect of Salisbury House near adjoining, it was proposed to the Earl of Worcester's gardener by the Earl of Salisbury, or his agent, that if he could prevail with his lord to cut down the said tree, he should have £100.; which offer was told to the Earl of Worcester, who ordered him to do it, and take the £100.; both which were performed to the great satisfaction of the Earl of Salisbury, as he thought; but there being no great kindness betwixt the two Earls, the Earl of Worcester soon caused to be built, in the place of the walnut tree, a large brick house, which then took away the whole east prospect.

Mr. Pennant informs us, that the great Earl of Clarendon lived in this house before his own was built, and paid for it the extravagant rent of £500. a year.††

\* For an account of this Exchange, and likewise the great feasts held at Durham House by Henry VIII. &c. see Strype and Maitland.

† Strype's *Stowe*, v. ii. p. 120, ed. 1720.

‡ The *Bishops* of Worcester had a town house or inn in the *Strand*, which was pulled down, together with that of the Bishop of Chester, by the Protector Somerset, to make way for the erection of Somerset House. This mansion was, however, totally distinct from the above. See *Stowe*.

§ Fuller's *Church Hist.* b. iii. p. 63.

¶ Edward, Earl of Worcester, died at his house in the *Strand*, 3 Martii 1627, and was buried in St. Mary's chapel, within St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Collins's *Peerage*, v. i. p. 71.

|| It is called "Russel House" in Norden's Plan of Middlesex, 1595.

\*\* New View of Lond. v. ii. p. 263.

†† Tour of Lond. ed. 1805, p. 123.



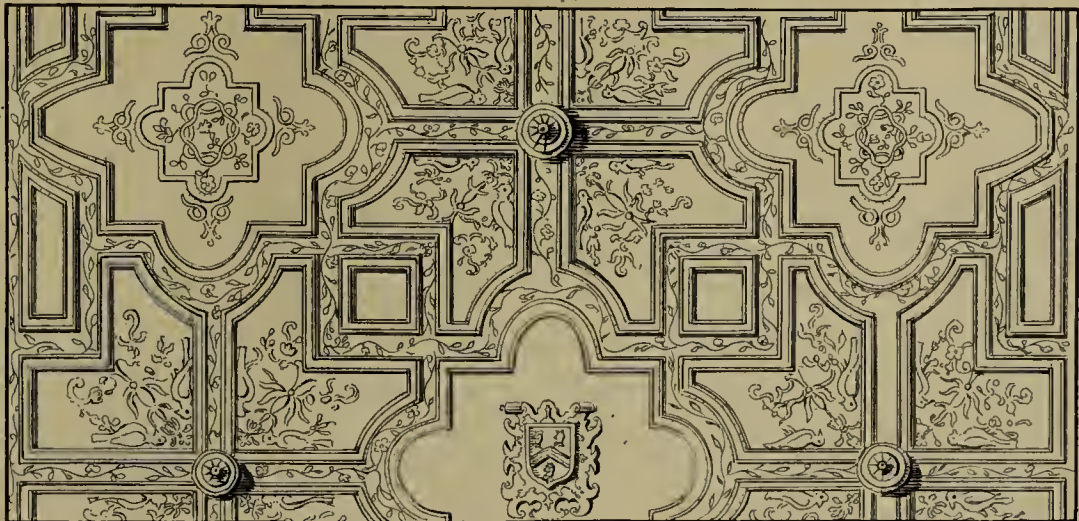


Shepherd Del.

Sawyer Sculp.

VIEW OF THE FRONT OF SIR PAUL PINDAR'S HOUSE ON THE WEST SIDE OF BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.

This was formerly the Residence  
London Merchant; Consul to Aleppo;  
a public Benefactor during the  
The Vignette exhibits part



of Sir Paul Pindar, an eminent  
Ambassador to Constantinople; and  
reign of King James the first.  
of the First Floor Ceiling.

London, Published 8 May 1812, by

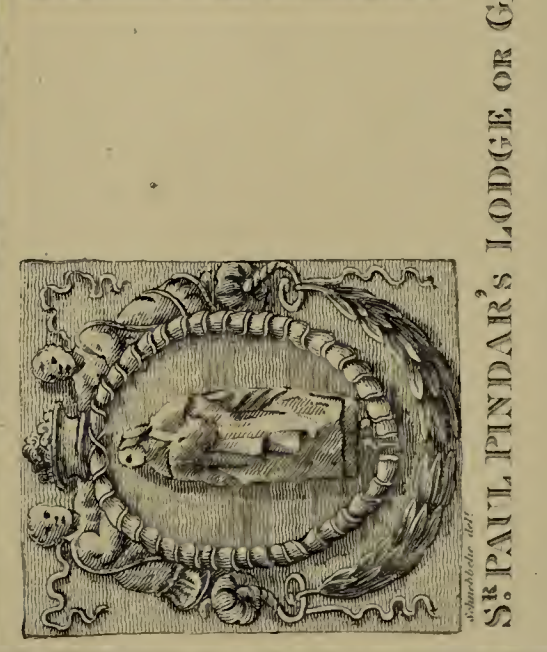
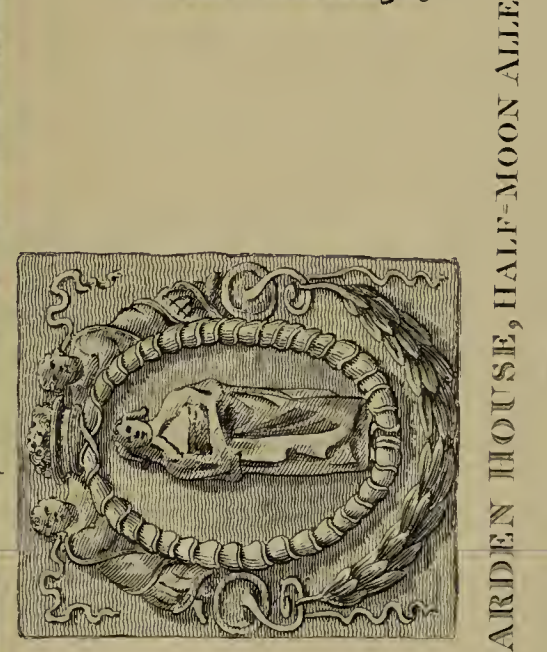
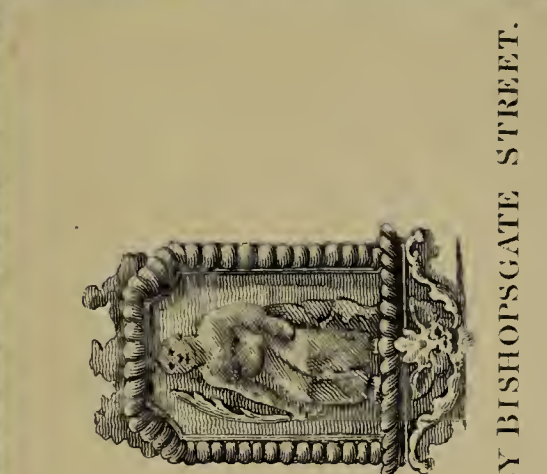
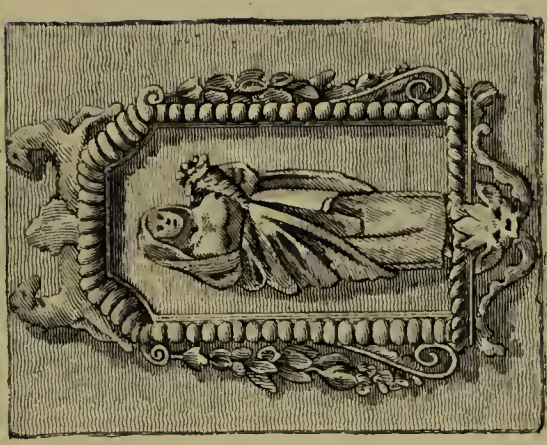
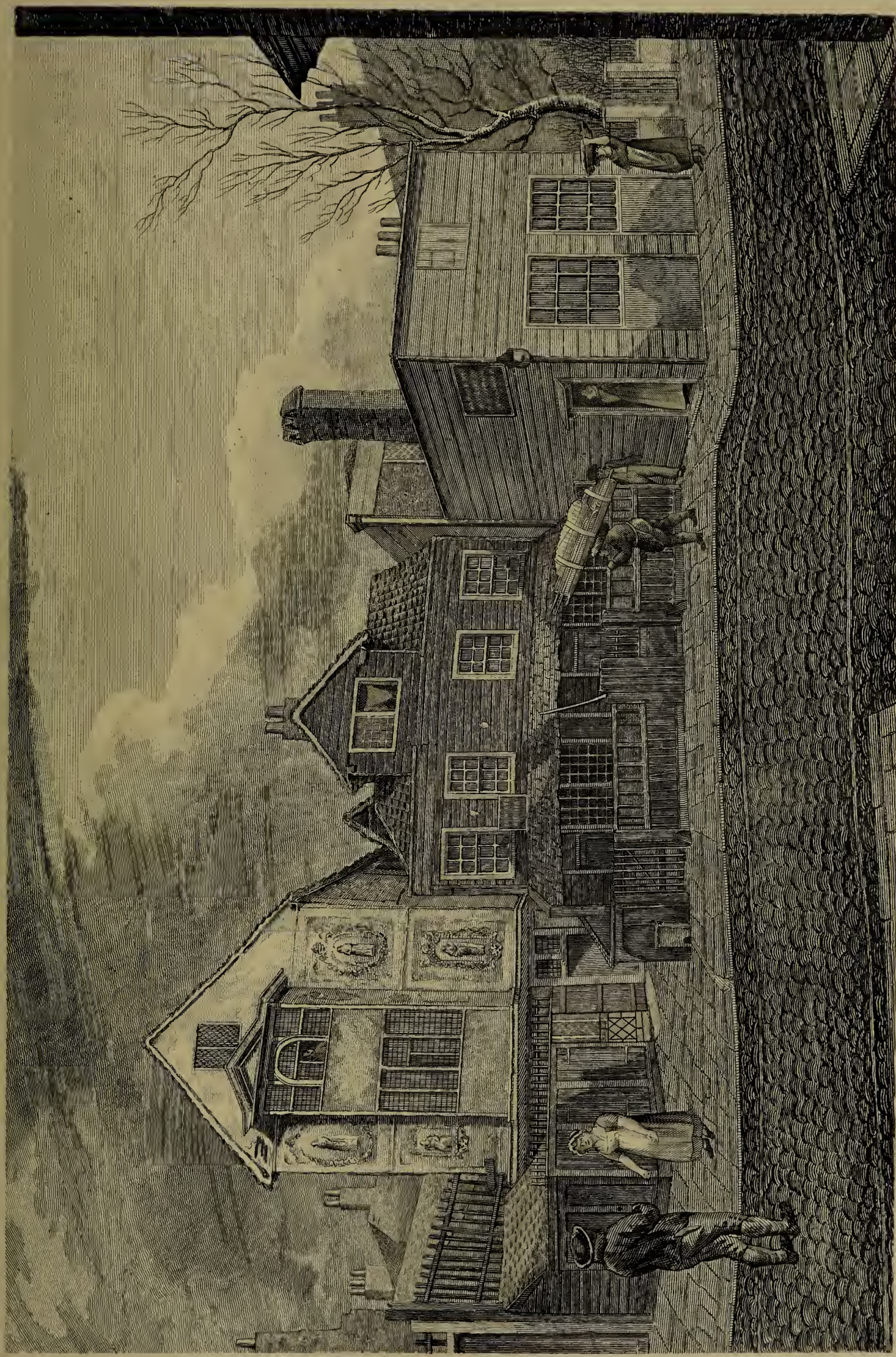
Robert Wilkinson, N° 58, Cornhill.

*Peru by Consol. the 25. Marche 1611. Paul Pindar*









S<sup>R</sup> PAUL PINDAR'S LODGE OR GARDEN HOUSE, HALF-MOON ALLEY BISHOPSGATE STREET.







## Sir Paul Pindar's House, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.

THE once magnificent mansion of the celebrated Sir Paul Pindar, of which a very small portion remains, at present designated by the name of the Paul Pindar Wine Vaults, on the west side of Bishopsgate Street Without, was, in its original state, equal, if not superior, in splendour and extent to any structure, not only within its immediate vicinity, but probably to any in, or surrounding, the metropolis. His immense wealth and princely endowments, both as a merchant and ambassador, required an establishment that might vie with any subject of his time, and on more occasions than one, majesty itself was beholden to his purse and interest for supplies. History furnishes us with accounts of the sumptuous manner in which our early citizens lived; and the ever-memorable feast of Henry Picard, Vintner and Lord Mayor in 1356, proves the superior wealth and power of a British merchant throughout the world. Sir Paul Pindar, in means and liberality, appears to have been nothing behind Picard, and in his charities greatly exceeded him. He expended 19,000*l.* in the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral, and was esteemed at one time worth 236,000*l.*, exclusive of bad debts. Such a person would naturally emulate the most wealthy of his brother-citizens, and require a larger domestic establishment than the extent of a modern public-house.

The front of Sir Paul Pindar's mansion probably extended from the entrance of Half Moon Alley to the One Swan Yard in Bishopsgate Street, and in depth reached to the Broadway leading into Long Alley.

The space immediately behind the entrance to the London Workhouse is occupied by a brick structure above 400 feet in length, and consists of workrooms and apartments for the inmates of that establishment. At the extremity of the building was a Chapel, almost wholly pulled down within the last three years; descending from which, by a flight of eleven steps, are the remains of an old building used as a prison for the Ludgate debtors on the demolishing Ludgate Prison, Ludgate Hill, in 1760, and which continued to be so used until the Compter in Giltspur Street was made ready for their reception in 1794, whence they were finally removed to Whitecross Street Prison in December, 1815. The entrance to the part which contained the Ludgate prisoners was from Green Dragon Yard, in Half Moon Alley, where a direction-board is still remaining, on which is painted, "The back-way to the *Green Draggon* and to Ludgate." The Chapel (which was once adorned with a cupola and clock) separated the Prison from the Workhouse; the whole site of which, with that of the adjoining buildings, constituted formerly the site of Sir Paul Pindar's house and grounds.

The apartments over the arched entrance to Half Moon Alley, from Bishopsgate Street, were occupied at the time our drawing was made by a veterinary surgeon, who had symbolically nailed up a horse-shoe, appropriate to his other vocation, a farrier.

On the north side of the Chancel of St. Botolph Bishopsgate Church, fronting south on a spacious white marble monument, is inscribed in large black letters, "Sir Paul Pindar, Knight, his Majesty's Ambassador to the Turkish Emperor, Anno Dom. 1611, and nine years' resident. Faithful in negotiations foreign and domestic; eminent for piety, charity, loyalty, and prudence. An inhabitant twenty-six years, and bountiful benefactor to this parish. He died the 22d of August, 1650, aged 84 years."\* Sir Paul's gift to the parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate was 60*l.*, for which by order of vestry, 1749, is allowed 4*l.* per cent. per annum for ever, amounting to the sum of 2*l.* 8*s.*, which is given to the poor of this parish weekly in bread.

Sir Paul Pindar was born in the year 1566, at Wellingborough, in the county of Northampton, of honest parents, where the family had continued with a competent estate for some centuries together. His father had bred him at school in a way to fit him for the University; but the son rather inclining to be a tradesman, he sent him to London, where he was bound an apprentice at the age of seventeen years, to Mr. John Porvish, an Italian merchant, who sent him, after he had served half his time, to be his factor at Venice, where he served out the rest; and then, having great commissions, both from his master and divers others of the most trading kingdoms, he continued in Italy and parts adjacent for the space of fifteen years, or thereabouts, trading upon his own account and commissions, where he got a very plentiful estate; then returned into England, where, after he had traded five years longer, and appearing the most eminent merchant upon the Exchange, both for experience, estate, person, and languages, the Turkey Company, in the year 1611, importuned King James to send him Ambassador to the Grand Seignior at Constantinople; which employment, after much solicitation, he embraced, to the great satisfaction of the King and the Turkey Company, in whose service he continued nine years, and by his good conduct much improved the Levant trade and manufactures of England, which had been undermined by the French and Dutch. After his return from the embassy, in the year 1620, upon the persuasion of Sir William Cockayne and Sir Arthur Ingram, he was brought to be one of the Farmers of the Customs, and to advance monies for supplies of the late King's (Charles I.) necessary occasions, and to furnish the Crown with jewels, to his infinite loss and prejudice. Nevertheless, he manifested his loyalty to that degree towards the preservation of the royal family, that he sent several considerable sums of money, in gold, to King Charles I. at Oxford by Madam Jane Whorewood, in the years 1643 and 1644, for transportation (the King's own phraseology) of the Queen and her children, for safety, out of the kingdom.

King James having knighted him, offered as a reward for his services, to make him his Lieutenant of the Tower; but this honour Sir Paul humbly refused, and the rather, in regard his Majesty desired to purchase Sir Paul's diamond jewel of 30,000*l.* value, upon credit. Sir Paul brought home this diamond from Turkey, and lent it to King James to

\* The Vignette shows part of the ornamented ceiling of the first floor, in the centre of which are Sir Paul Pindar's arms, azure, a chevron between three lions' heads erased argent, each crowned with a ducal coronet or.



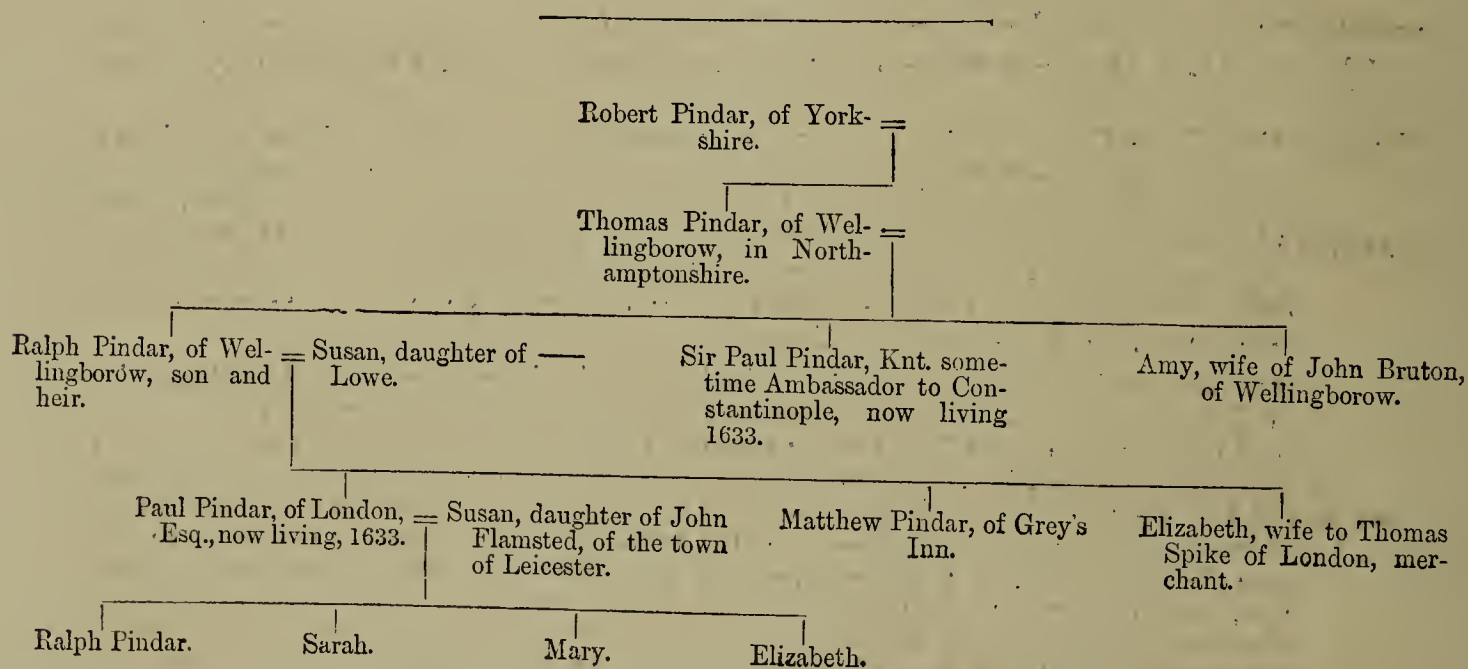
wear at divers times on days of great solemnity, at opening parliaments and when audiences were given to foreign ambassadors. It was afterwards sold to King Charles I.\*

Howell, in one of his Familiar Letters, addressed to Sir Paul Pindar, notices him as one eminently distinguished for pious works of charity already done, and daily doing; and that in such a manner, that the left hand knows not what the right doth.

James Forbes, Esq. of Stanmore Hill, whose lady is descended from Sir Paul Pindar's family, is in possession of two very curious pictures of Sir Paul and his brother, painted in miniature during their residence at Constantinople. That of the brother was painted first, being inscribed, "Pindar, Æt. 31, Constantinopolj; Anno 1613." Its companion "Sir Paul Pindar, Anno 1614, Constantinopolj." They are evidently the work of an English artist (probably taken out by Sir Paul purposely), the Turks to the present day holding it a sin against their religion to copy or delineate any living thing. This brother, of whose personal history little is known, it is likely assisted Sir Paul in quality of Secretary, and died long before him (Sir Paul living to the great age of 84), leaving his affairs in such a perplexed state, that his executor, William Toomes, unable to bear the disappointment, destroyed himself. The pictures of Sir Paul and his brother have been very neatly engraved by T. Trotter.

Nearly at the extremity of Half Moon Alley is still remaining an ancient house, traditionally said among the neighbourhood to have been occupied by Sir Paul Pindar's gardener, but more probably it might have been the lodge or garden entrance to the grounds appertaining to the principal dwelling. The architecture is of the same antiquity as the remains of the front in Bishopsgate Street; and though not so richly ornamented and adorned, had four large basso relievos in front, one on each side of the first and second floor windows. In the accompanying View these basso relievos have been engraved on a larger scale, on the same plate, for the purpose of making out the figures and ornamented borders, which could not have been sufficiently explained in the confined space of the general view.

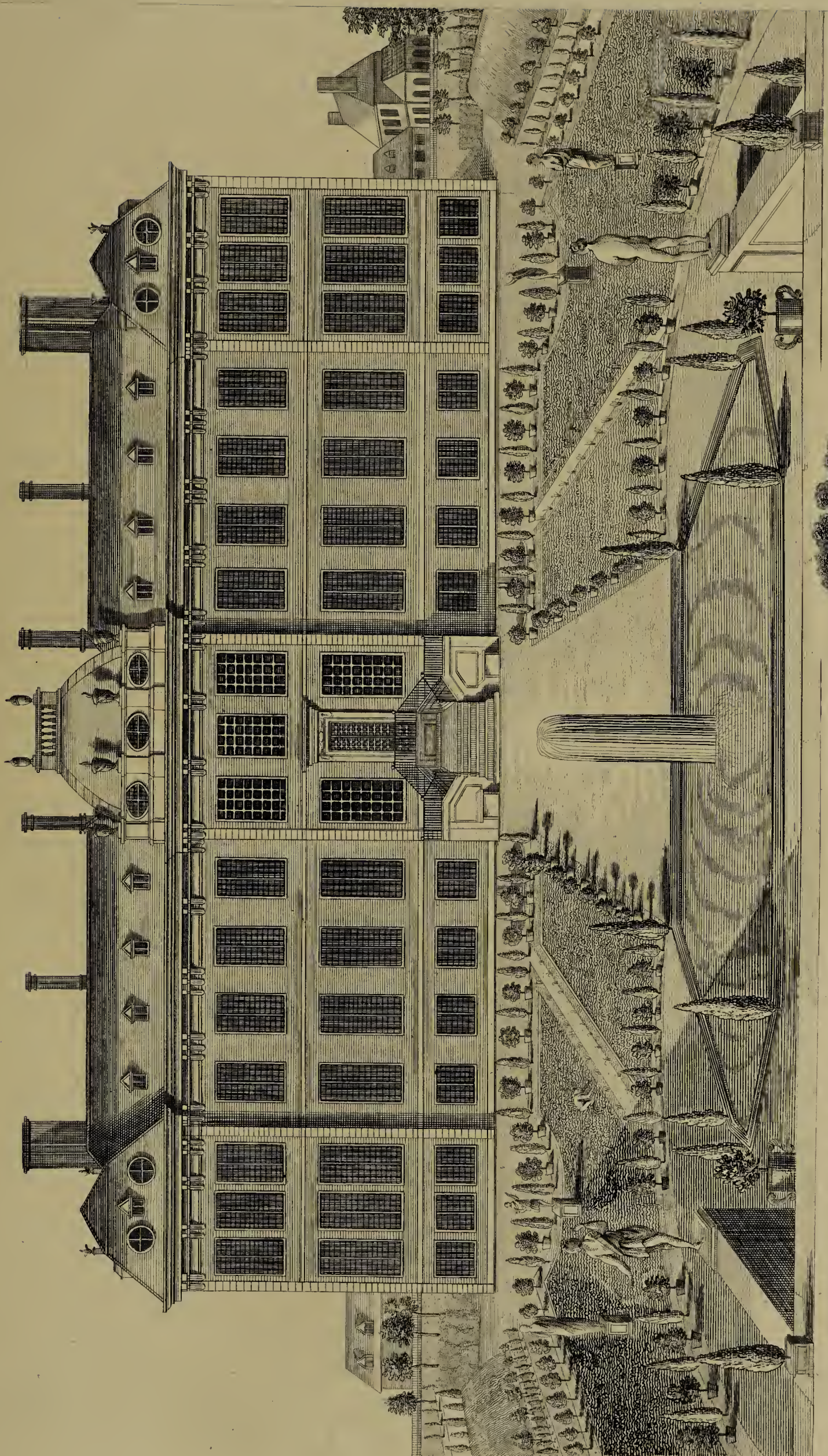
In Half Moon Alley, adjoining the remains of Sir Paul Pindar's house, is a continuation of the ancient brick-work of this once extensive mansion, at present converted into four private dwelling-houses, as separate tenements from the public-house, now kept by Mr. Wheeler. The extent of the house and grounds formerly embraced all the space now occupied by the London Workhouse. The detached premises in Half Moon Alley, and the adjoining house in Bishopsgate Street, late in the occupation of Mr. Viven,† were sold by public auction, Nov. 25th, 1817, on a lease, seven years of which were then unexpired.



\* King Charles the First, in his troubles, previous to his quitting London, had almost stripped the Jewel Office of its richest gems. It is well ascertained that the great pearl in the Imperial Crown was pledged to the Dutch for a considerable sum to furnish arms, through the agency of his Queen, Henrietta Maria: and it is asserted, that, prior to the year 1634, he had pawned one jewel to the Queen of Bohemia for *thirty thousand pounds*. That he pawned such a jewel is very likely, but very improbable to the Queen of Bohemia; that Princess, after expulsion from her titular kingdom, being in great distress, after the decease of her husband Frederic, who died Nov. 29, 1632. It is every way more reasonable to conjecture, the money raised by her brother King Charles, was appropriated to the support of herself and numerous offspring, all of whom were entirely dependent on the bounty of their royal uncle. King Charles the Second, after the Restoration, wrote a letter to one of the Sidney family, soliciting assistance for his aunt, the Queen of Bohemia; the original letter is in the Bindley Collection.

† The name as it stands in our Plate was correct, through afterwards altered to Vivian.





*New British Museum*  
**MONTAGUE**  
**NEW BUILDING**  
TAKEN FROM THE GARDEN

**HOUSE,**  
BUILT ABOUT 1680, IN ITS ORIGINAL STATE,  
WITH A VIGNETTE OF THE  
at the Museum, ERRECTED 1804.







## Montagu House.

GREAT RUSSEL STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

THE noble family whence this stately mansion took its first name, traces its descent from the ancient family of Montacute (in Latin, De Monte Aucto), or more properly, Montagu in Normandy, which had an increase of honour by a matrimonial alliance with Ralph de Monthermer, who having married the Princess Joan de Acres, second daughter of Edward I. King of England, without her father's consent, was committed prisoner to the castle of Bristol, where he remained, till, by the intercession of Anthony de Bec, Bishop of Durham, he was not only reinstated in the King's favour, but restored to all his former possessions, which were increased; besides being summoned to parliament by the Title of Earl of Gloucester and Hereford.

The descendant, in a right line, from the above most honourable alliance, was Ralph, Lord Montagu, who succeeded his father, as Lord Montagu, in 1683.

This nobleman had received his education in Westminster school, where he wrote a Latin elegy, under the title of *Lachrymæ Musarum*, in memory of Henry, Lord Hastings, eldest son of Ferdinando, Earl of Huntingdon, which was published in 1650. In 1669 he was sent ambassador extraordinary to the French king, and made his public entry into Paris, on the 24th of April, in a splendid and magnificent manner, having seventy-four pages, and their footmen in rich liveries; twelve led horses, with their furniture; twenty-four gentlemen on horseback; with eighteen English noblemen and gentlemen of quality, in four rich coaches, each drawn by eight horses, and two stately chariots, made as beautiful and costly as art and workmanship could contrive, each drawn by six horses. The ambassador himself was conducted to his audience in the French king's coach of state. In France he formed his ideas of building and gardening; and his house at Boughton, in Northamptonshire, as well as that we are about to describe, the models of which were taken from the royal palace of Versailles, amply indicate his taste for magnificence.

On the site of Montagu House, in Bloomsbury, had stood a very stately mansion; and, during Lord Montagu's retirement into France, at the latter end of the reign of Charles II. and the commencement of that of James II. for whose Bill of Exclusion his Lordship had been very active, Lord Montagu had lent that mansion to the Earl of Devonshire, reserving some rooms for his own use; unfortunately the whole was consumed by an accidental fire, Jan. 20, 1685-6, by which his Lordship sustained a loss of £30,000;\* and, to complete his misfortune, James II. meanly bestowed his Lordship's place, of Master of the great Wardrobe, on his favourite, Lord Preston, though Lord Montagu had purchased it of the Earl of Sandwich, and had a patent for it for life. During the remainder of that inauspicious reign, Lord Montagu was indefatigable in rebuilding the mansion as it now stands, and "it was observable that little or no alteration could be made to advantage from the original model."

In April 1689, having been reinstated in his place of Master of the great Wardrobe, which had been wrested from him, he was by King William and Queen Mary, for his eminent services and great abilities, advanced to higher honours, by being created Viscount Mounthermer and Earl of Montagu. Queen Anne increased these honours, in the fourth year of her reign, by raising his Lordship to the highest dignity of nobility, by the titles of Marquis of Mounthermer and Duke of Montagu; which dignities he maintained with a spirit equal to his high titles and vast fortune, and lived in as great splendour and magnificence as any person in Great Britain; and when he deceased, at Montagu House, Bloomsbury, on the 9th of March 1708-9, he left a princely estate and fortune to his son, John, Duke of Montagu, who died July 16, 1749, without male issue, by which the titles of Duke, Earl, and Viscount became for that period extinct.

George Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan, having married Lady Mary, youngest daughter of the late Duke, assumed the name and arms of Montagu, and was created, Nov. 5, 1766, Marquis of Monthermer, and Duke of Montagu, and deceased May 28, 1790; dying without male issue, the titles of Duke and Marquis again became extinct. This, with those of Northumberland and Wellington, were the only ducal dignities conferred during the present reign.

Having traced the history of this noble family, and given some anecdotes of their stately mansion, as Montagu House, we will endeavour to continue its history, and give a concise account of its valuable contents as

\* The circumstance is thus related by Collins, in his Peerage, vol. i. p. 339, edit. 1749: "But my Lord Montagu, not liking the measures of the Court, retired to France, where he resided till a sad accident brought him to England. He had lent his noble house in Bloomsbury to the Earl of Devonshire; but reserving some of the rooms for his own use, in airing of them a fire broke out, Jan. 20, 1685-6, which burnt it to the ground, and the loss was computed at upwards of £30,000."



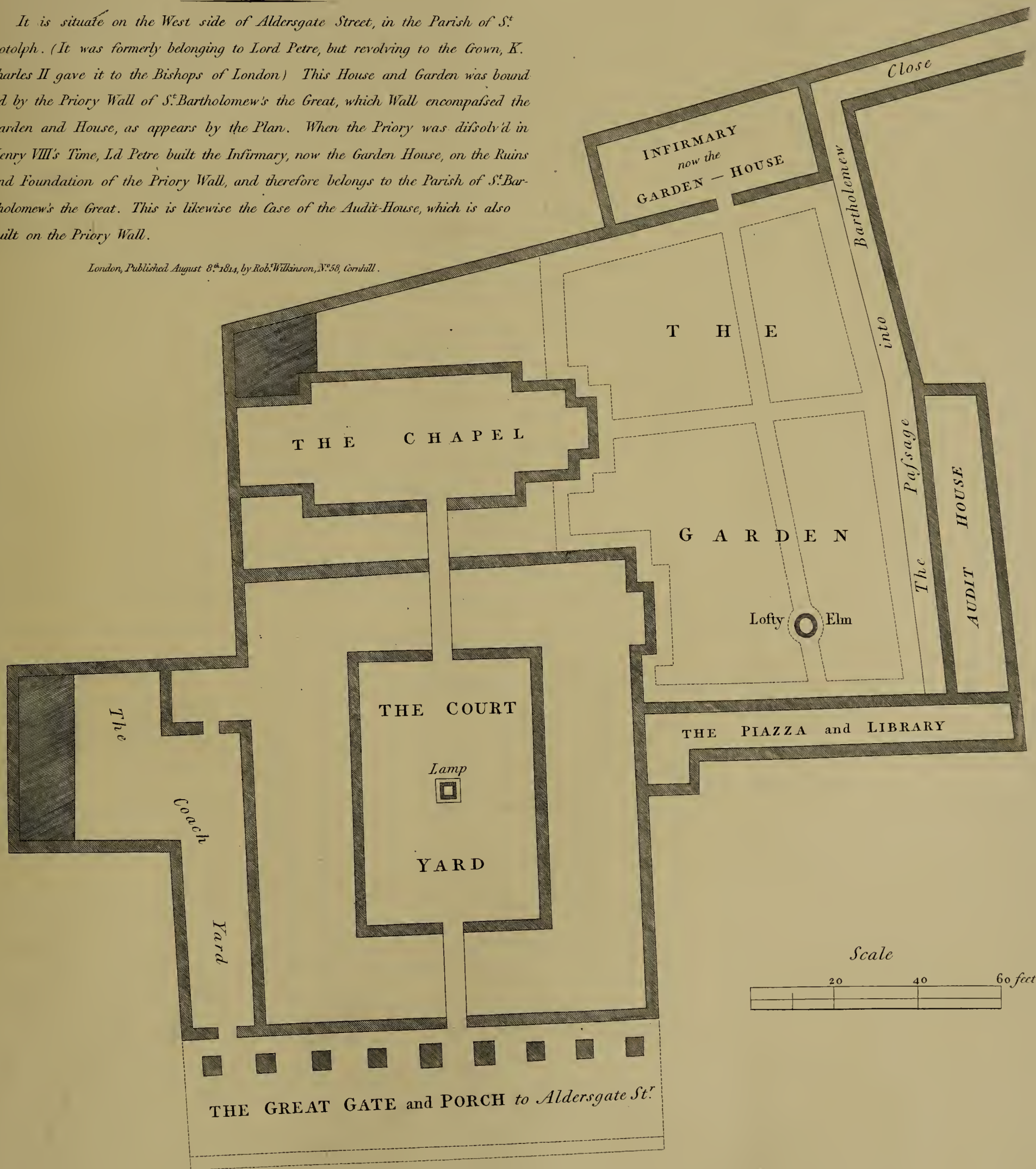




# A PLAN of LONDON HOUSE, Now in the Possession of M<sup>r</sup>. Jacob Ilive Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1747.

It is situate on the West side of Aldersgate Street, in the Parish of S<sup>t</sup>. Botolph. (It was formerly belonging to Lord Petre, but revolving to the Crown, K. Charles II gave it to the Bishops of London.) This House and Garden was bound-  
ed by the Priory Wall of S<sup>t</sup>. Bartholomew's the Great, which Wall encompassed the Garden and House, as appears by the Plan. When the Priory was dissolv'd in Henry VIII's Time, Ld Petre built the Infirmary, now the Garden House, on the Ruins and Foundation of the Priory Wall, and therefore belongs to the Parish of S<sup>t</sup>. Bartholomew's the Great. This is likewise the Case of the Audit-House, which is also built on the Priory Wall.

London, Published August 8<sup>th</sup> 1814, by Rob<sup>t</sup>. Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup>. 58, Cornhill.



Printed, in Order to determine what Part of this House is in the Ward of Aldersgate, Parish of S<sup>t</sup>. Botolph, and what Part is in the Ward of Faringdon Without, Parish of S<sup>t</sup>. Bartholomew's the Great; It stands on near two Acres, or 14256 Feet Square.







## The British Museum.

THE very eminent and valuable collection made by Sir Robert Cotton Bruce and his son, Sir Thomas Cotton; the Lord Treasurer Harley, Earl of Oxford, and his son, Edward, Earl of Oxford; Sir Hans Sloane, and other learned and scientific persons, being in a scattered state, and therefore of little public utility, it became an object of parliamentary consideration to embody the whole as a public repository, so that it might form a grand national museum.

For this purpose, after various considerable purchases, from the several families, of such inestimable documents, it was thought requisite by Parliament, "in order to defray the expenses necessarily implied by these purchases, and to provide a proper repository for the preservation of them, as well as a fund for the permanent support of the establishment, to raise the sum of £100,000, by way of lottery; which having been drawn according to the provisions laid down in the act, netted the sum of £95,194. 8s. 6d. This sum, together with the several collections purchased and granted, Parliament vested in an incorporate body of Trustees, consisting of the first characters in the kingdom for rank, station, and literary fame; at the same time conferring on them ample powers to take such measures as they should deem expedient for the disposal, preservation, and management of the institution, which it was now determined should bear the name of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

The first act of these Trustees was to provide a proper house for the reception of the ample collections confided to their care; and after various proposals, they at length fixed on the noble mansion we are about to describe. This palace, together with its garden and appurtenances, occupying in the whole an area of seven acres and twenty perches of land, was ceded by the representatives of the Montagu family for the moderate sum of ten thousand pounds.

The necessary repairs (which, the house having stood long empty, proved very expensive) were immediately proceeded upon, and the proper bookcases and cabinets having been completed, and the collections removed thither, and properly distributed and arranged, the Museum was at length opened for study and public inspection, January 15, 1759.

The entrance to this magnificent structure is under a stately arched gateway, over which is a glazed dome, and a clock. On each side within the gate is a handsome colonnade of the Ionic order; which with the other three sides, form a spacious quadrangle, the east and west sides being allotted for the residence of the principal and other librarians.

The Museum itself consists of a building 216 feet in length, and 57 in height to the top of the cornice, and is constructed from the plans of M. Peter Puget, a native of Marseilles, and an architect of the first eminence in France, who had been sent from Paris by Ralph, Duke of Montagu, to erect the structure which was afterwards consumed by fire, and most probably was retained to give his assistance in forming the present splendid mansion as it now stands.

The ascent to the house is by three handsome flights of stone steps, with iron railing, the centre of which leads to the Hall, of the Ionic order, and decorated with pilasters in pairs, the entablatures of which support a plain horizontal ceiling. The entrance to the Vestibule on the west side is under tall arches, ornamented with fanciful iron-work.

The paintings on the side of the staircase represent Cæsar and his military retinue, the chiefs of the provinces he had in part subdued attending on him, and others on their knees, imploring his protection and assistance.

In a compartment are the feasts and sacrifices of Bacchus.

In another, the rivers Nile and Tiber are represented by gigantic figures emblematically ornamented; and there are emblematical landscapes at a distance, and several fine pieces of architecture.

On the ceiling is represented the story of Phaeton: the gods are assembled, and a youth appears asking Phœbus to permit him to drive his chariot for a day; he consents, and in another part is seen conducting him to his chariot: Diana is near them, and Juno, attended by Iris.

Farther on, Phaeton, with all the ardour of youth, is driving the sun's chariot, accompanied by the Hours, in the form of women. Time is represented by Saturn; Eternity by a woman holding a serpent, and Cybele, or the goddess of the earth.

The landscapes and architectural decorations are by James Rousseau.

The Ground Floor consists of twelve rooms, which contain the Library of printed Books. Strangers are not conducted through these apartments.

The companies, on being admitted according to the regulations, are immediately conducted up the great staircase, the decorations of which have been lately restored.

From the great staircase visitors are conducted into the First Room of the Upper Story, containing a miscellaneous collection of modern works of art, from all parts of the world. The ceiling of this room, representing the fall of Phaeton, was painted by La Fosse. The contents are arranged geographically, as follows: Europe, Cases I. to IV. Asia, V. to VII. Africa, VIII. South America, IX. East Coast of North America, X. West Coast of North America, XI. to XIV. Otaheite, XV. to XVIII. Sandwich Islands and Marquesas, XIX. to XXII. Friendly Islands, XXIII. and XXIV. New Zealand, XXV. and XXVI. Various small



articles, in two tables. This collection, the greatest part of which consists of donations, not being strictly of a scientific nature, no further detail is here given of its contents.

The Second Room.—This and the next rooms are appropriated for the use of the readers and other scientific persons.

Third Room.—Lansdown Library of Manuscripts. This library consists of 1352 volumes; of which 114 contain an ample collection of Lord Burleigh's State Papers; 46 volumes of Sir Julius Cæsar's papers; 108 volumes of historical collections of Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough; a considerable number of original royal and noble letters and papers; and a great store of historical, juridical, biographical, heraldical, and miscellaneous collections.

The Fourth Room contains a collection of MSS. bequeathed by the late Dr. Birch, consisting of 337 volumes. Sir Hans Sloane's library of MSS. consisting of 4100 volumes. Kæmpfer's MSS. Several journals of voyages; and some oriental MSS. Mr. Halhed's and some other collections of oriental MSS. MSS. and rolls relating to Kent, purchased by Mr. Hasted. Over the chimney is a drawing, presented by the Hon. Percy Wyndham, of the palace of Colomna, near Moscow, now demolished.

Fifth and Sixth Rooms.—The Harleian Library of Manuscripts is deposited in these rooms. Also fifty-seven volumes, containing a series of public acts relating to the history and government of England, from the year 1195 to 1603, collected by Thomas Rymer, but not printed in his *Fœdera*; and sixty-four volumes of rolls of Parliament: the whole ordered to be deposited in the Museum by the House of Lords. Dean Milles's collection, in forty-seven volumes, relating to the history of Ireland. Forty-three volumes of Icelandic Manuscripts; presented by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. Mr. Thomas Cowper's collection; containing the decisions of the commissioners for settling the city estates after the fire of London. Sir John Hawkins's collection, relating to the history of music. Twenty-seven volumes of music, by old composers, bequeathed by James Mathias, Esq. Sir William Burrell's Manuscripts and Drawings; being a copious collection towards a topography and history of the county of Sussex. Sir William Musgrave's MSS. and Library. The Rev. Wm. Cole's collection of MSS. for the county and University of Cambridge. Two rolls of the Pentateuch on vellum; the former of considerable antiquity, and the latter much more recent: besides other Hebrew MSS. and printed books, presented by Solomon da Costa, Esq. Specimens of minute writing, forming the portraits of Queen Anne, Prince George of Denmark, and the Duke of Gloucester, their son. An original deed in Latin, written on papyrus, being a conveyance of some land to a monastery, dated Ravenna, Ao. 572, bought at the sale of the Pinelli library. Opposite to it is a large specimen of the Cyperus Papyrus, of which that kind of paper is made; and an Italian note to Sir. Wm. Hamilton, written on modern papyrus, explaining the mode of preparing it.

Seventh Room.—The Royal Library of Manuscripts, deposited in thirty-three presses. The Cottonian Library of Manuscripts, deposited in twenty-one presses. The original Magna Charta, belonging to the Cottonian Library; and a fac-simile engraving of it, by Pine: also the original of the Articles preparatory to the signing of the Great Charter, perfect, with the seal.

Saloon.—The dome of this grand apartment was painted by La Fosse. It has generally been described as representing the apotheosis of Iris; but the most probable conjecture is, that the painter meant to exhibit the birth of Minerva. The landscapes and architectural decorations are by Rousseau; the garlands of flowers by John Baptist Monoyer. Over the chimney a full-length portrait of King George II. by Shackleton.

Eighth Room.—Minerals. The valuable donation of Mr. Cracherode, disposed in two tables, nearly in the Linnæan order: and a much more extensive series, arranged according to Werner's system of mineralogy, in 210 drawers in the impost round the room. A collection of specimens of rocks, arranged partly according to their natural affinities. Meteoric stones: one of those that were seen to fall from the atmosphere, with many others, at Aigle, in France; a fragment of one that fell at Siena; of another that fell at Wold Cottage, in Yorkshire, weighing 56 pounds; and a fragment of one that was seen falling in the East Indies. Volcanic productions. A collection of volcanic products, from Mounts Vesuvius, Somma, and Ætna. Miscellaneous large specimens of minerals. Derbyshire minerals. Siberian minerals.

Ninth Room.—Petrification and Shells. Cracherodean collection of shells. In this room is deposited Mr. Cracherode's valuable collection.

Tenth Room.—Vegetables. Zoophytes. A large series of the insect tribe (among which are the more select specimens) is, in order to prevent their receiving further injury by constant exposure to light, deposited in a large cabinet, and four smaller ones. In a small separate case is contained a specimen of that curious and brilliant insect, the *curculio imperialis*, commonly termed the diamond beetle. In the impost round this room runs a series of drawers, containing a very numerous collection of seeds, fruits, and other vegetable articles.

Eleventh Room. Birds. The birds in this room are disposed, so far as convenience would admit, according to the Linnæan mode of arrangement.

Twelfth Room.—Fishes, serpents, tortoises, lizards, frogs, &c. and many specimens of quadrupeds, preserved in spirits. In the glass case in the middle of this room, are contained many specimens of dried fishes, &c. The most remarkable are the foliated pipe-fish, from New Holland; and the southern *trachichthys*; also a *chamæleon*. dried.



First Room.—Terracottas. Most of the articles belonged to the collection of the late Chas. Towneley, Esq.

Second Room.—Greek and Roman Sculptures.

Third Room.—Greek and Roman Sculptures.

Fourth Room.—Greek and Roman Sculptures.

Fifth Room.—Roman Sepulchral Antiquities.

Sixth Room.—Greek and Roman Sculptures.

Seventh Room.—Roman Antiquities.

Eighth Room.—Egyptian Antiquities.

Ninth Room.—Egyptian Sculptures. The articles contained in this room are principally those which were collected by the French in different parts of Egypt, and came into possession of the English army in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, in the month of September 1801. They were brought to England in February 1802, under the care of Col. Turner, and were sent, by order of His Majesty, to the British Museum.

Tenth Room.—Greek and Roman Sculptures.

Eleventh Room.—Coins and Medals. This collection, the basis of which was formed by the cabinets of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Robert Cotton, has been from time to time enlarged by many valuable purchases and donations, but principally by the munificent bequest of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. It is comprehended under the three following heads: 1. Ancient Coins. 2. Modern Coins. 3. Medals.

Ante-Room.—In the centre of the Ante-Room, at the head of the stairs, is placed the celebrated vase, which was for more than two centuries the principal ornament of the Barberini collection. This superb specimen of Greek art was deposited in the British Museum, in 1810, by His Grace the Duke of Portland.

Twelfth Room.—Collection of Sir William Hamilton. The intermediate and subsequent cases of this room are appropriated to the reception of the Greek vases, mostly found in sepulchres, within those parts of Naples denominated *Magna Græcia*. They are ornamented with paintings, elegantly representing chiefly mythological subjects.

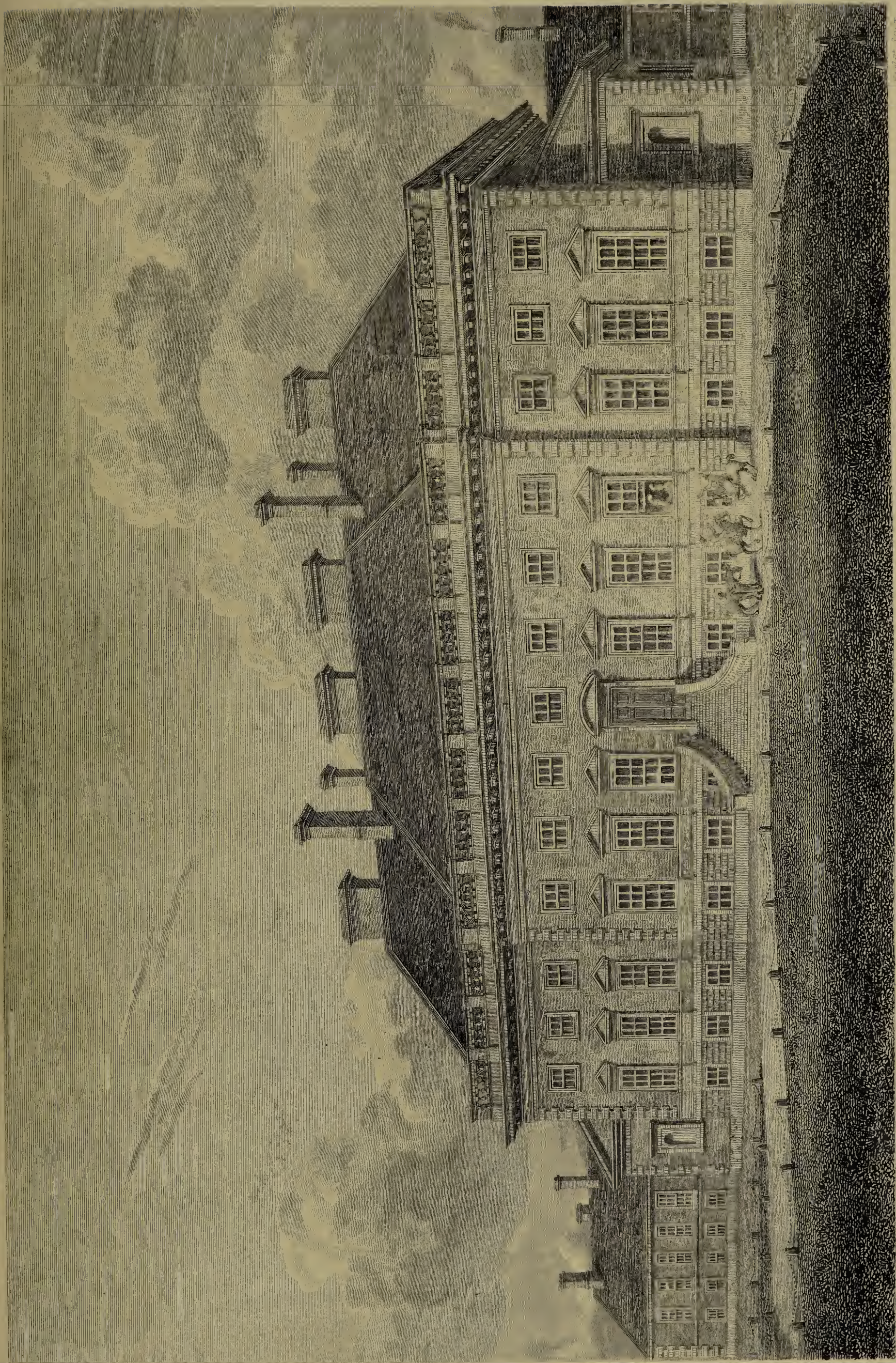
Thirteenth Room.—Prints and Drawings, bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. The contents of this room, as well as those of the coins and medals, can be seen only by a few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

From the circumscribed limits to which this work is restricted, it would be impossible to give a detailed account of the many valuable curiosities contained in the British Museum, more especially as a very satisfactory and copious Synopsis has been published by order of the Trustees, to which the reader is referred. Suffice it generally to conclude, that a more excellent arrangement of valuable mementoes, preserved in so spacious and elegant a repository, under appropriate regulations for public benefit and inspection, is not easily to be found.









NORTH FRONT OF BEDFORD

*This MANSION which for more than a Century, was the Town Residence of the noble Family Archibut Inigo Jones on the Site of an ancient Mansion called SOTTUMPTON HOUSE conveyed the Estate including the ground on which Montague House now the British and upon the Site of the Mansion House and Gardens a number of large Houses*



HOUSE, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.

*of Russell. Earls and Dukes of BEDFORD: was built under the direction of the celebrated belonging in 1667 to Lady Rachel Vaughan, who married W<sup>m</sup> Lord Russell and by this Union Museum was built to the Russell Family. In the year 1800 Bedford House was taken down, called Bedford Place, and Montague Street were erected by Francis the late Duke of Bedford.*







## Bedford House,

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.

THIS spacious mansion occupied the north side of Bloomsbury Square, and for more than a century was the town residence of the noble family of Russell, Earls and Dukes of Bedford. It was built under the direction of Inigo Jones, on the site of an ancient mansion called Southampton House, belonging to Thomas Wriothesley\*, Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer to Charles II. This nobleman's second daughter, Rachael, and at length sole heiress, was first married to Francis, Lord Vaughan, eldest son of Richard, Earl of Carberry; but early becoming a widow, she took to her second husband the illustrious but unfortunate William, Lord Russell, and by this union, on the death of her father, May 16, 1667, conveyed the estate (including the ground on which Montagu House, now the British Museum, was built) to the Russell family, in which it still remains.

In the year 1800 Bedford House was taken down, and upon the site of the house, court, and gardens, a number of large houses called Bedford Place, Montagu Street, and west side of Southampton Row, with those on the north side of Bloomsbury Square and south side of Russell Square, were erected by order of the late Duke of Bedford, who died 1802. And a noble statue of him in Russell Square, opposite Bedford Place, has the following inscription on the pedestal: Francis, Duke of Bedford, erected MDCCCIX.

In this house the patriot Lord Russell and his lady passed the happiest of their days; but his lordship's zeal for the Protestant religion induced his publicly going to Westminster Hall, and there, at the King's Bench, presenting the Duke of York as a recusant. And the active part he took in the Bill for the exclusion of the Duke from the crown, which he carried up to the House of Lords, Nov. 15, 1680, at the head of more than two Hundred of the House of Commons, cost him his life. Sir William Temple writes, that his setting himself at the head of these affairs, had a great influence on the House, being a person in general repute for an honest worthy gentleman, without tricks or private ambition, and who was known to venture as great a stake as any subject of England.

Lord Russell was accused of being concerned in the Rye House Plot; and though he knew of a messenger being sent for him, before he was apprehended, and might have escaped, he suspected that would give the court too great an advantage, and like confessing of guilt, which he was not conscious of, having no thought of the discourse that had passed at Shepherd's where he was tasting of wines. It is reported he had just sat down to dinner with his lady, at the time of his apprehension, and that from that period to the time of her ladyship's death, that apartment was closed, and not an article in it disturbed.

He was brought to his trial at the Old Bailey, July 13, 1683; and the most that was proved against him was, his being present where treasonable matter was discoursed, without bearing a part in that discourse, or giving any assent by words or otherwise to what was so discoursed, which amounted but to misprision or concealment of treason. He was a man of so much candour, that he spoke little as to the fact; for being advised not to tell the whole truth, he said he could not speak against that he knew to be true, though in some particulars it had been carried beyond the truth against him, and he was not allowed to make the difference; so he left it wholly with the jury, who brought in their verdict against him for high treason, upon which he received sentence of death.

He had the fortitude afterward, when Lord Cavendish offered to change clothes with him in the prison, and remain there while he made his escape, to reject the request, and not suffer his friend to expose himself to so much danger. Lord Russell bore his misfortunes with magnanimity, and only in two instances appeared to be moved with any apparent weakness. After the last tender parting with his lady was over, he ejaculated with uncommon emphasis, Now the bitterness of death is over! And when he passed in sight of his house (the late Bedford House in Bloomsbury Square) then called Southampton House from its former owners, in the way to the place of execution in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the tears started in his eyes, on the recollection of the happy domestic hours he had there spent. He was beheaded July 21, 1683, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Lady Russell endured the separation from her husband, and his untimely death, with, if possible, more than Roman fortitude, and the patience of a devout Christian; but neither the tears of England, nor the parliamentary abolition of the attainder nor the ducal honours conferred on her family, could make her cease to mourn the violent death of her lord. While Archbishop Tillotson lived, he was her comforter and counsellor; nor did he think it lessened his reputation to ask advice of so much worth and knowledge. Constant weeping impaired her sight; she was couched, but blindness ensued; and she died, Sept. 29, 1723, at the age of eighty-seven; surviving the death of Lord Russell forty years, two months, and eight days.

On the advancement of the Prince and Princess of Orange to the throne, the nation entertained such a sense of Lord Russell's innocence and great merit, that on the 16th of March 1688-9, an Act was passed for annulling and making void the attainder of William Russell, Esq. commonly called Lord Russell. And on the 11th of May 1694, his father, the aged Earl of Bedford, was created Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford, by letters patent of King William and Queen Mary.

Among other reasons for bestowing these honours, it is set forth: "That this was not the least, that he was father to the Lord Russell, the ornament of his age, whose great merits it was not enough to transmit to posterity, but they were willing to record them in the royal patent, to remain in the family, as a monument consecrated to his consummate virtue, whose name could never be forgot, so long as men preserved any esteem for sanctity of manners, greatness of mind, and a love to their country, constant even to death. Therefore to solace his excellent father for so great a loss, to celebrate the memory of so noble a son, and to excite his worthy grandson, the heir of such mighty hopes, more cheerfully to emulate and follow the example of his illustrious father, they intailed this high dignity upon the Earl and his posterity."

The Earls of Bedford, previous to the occupation of this house, had their town residence on the north side of the Strand, when Edward VI, in the year 1552, had no sooner granted the precinct of Covent Garden, with its appurtenances, to John of Earl of Bedford, than he erected a house therein for the use of himself and family. This house, which stood till the year 1794, occupied the lower end of the present Southampton Street, and was called Bedford House. It was a mean wooden building, shut up from the street by an ordinary brick wall, with a garden on the north, whose northern boundary ran along where the front of the southern row of buildings of Covent Garden is at present situate; without which, where the street now is, the market was kept. But Southampton and Tavistock Streets, with Southampton Passage, being erected on the site and gardens of Bedford House, the market was removed further into the square, where it has ever since continued.

The first of the Bedford family that resided in Bedford House, Bloomsbury Square, after Lord William Russell, was his son Wriothesley, the second Duke, who had his Christian name from his maternal grandfather the last Earl of that family.

Beside the mansion in Bloomsbury Square, the Earls of Southampton had a spacious house in Holborn, formerly called Lincoln Place, on the site of which is formed the present Southampton buildings. The only part of the ancient building that remains is the chapel, which was rented by the late Mr. Lockyer Davis as a warehouse for books.

\* There is a unique print purchased by Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. which forms one of the principal features of his very extensive and valuable collection of engraved English Portraits, of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton (the friend of the favourite Essex and patron of Shakspeare), on horseback, accompanied by his gallant companion in arms, Henry Vere, Earl of Oxford, a fac-simile of which has been made by the publisher of this work.



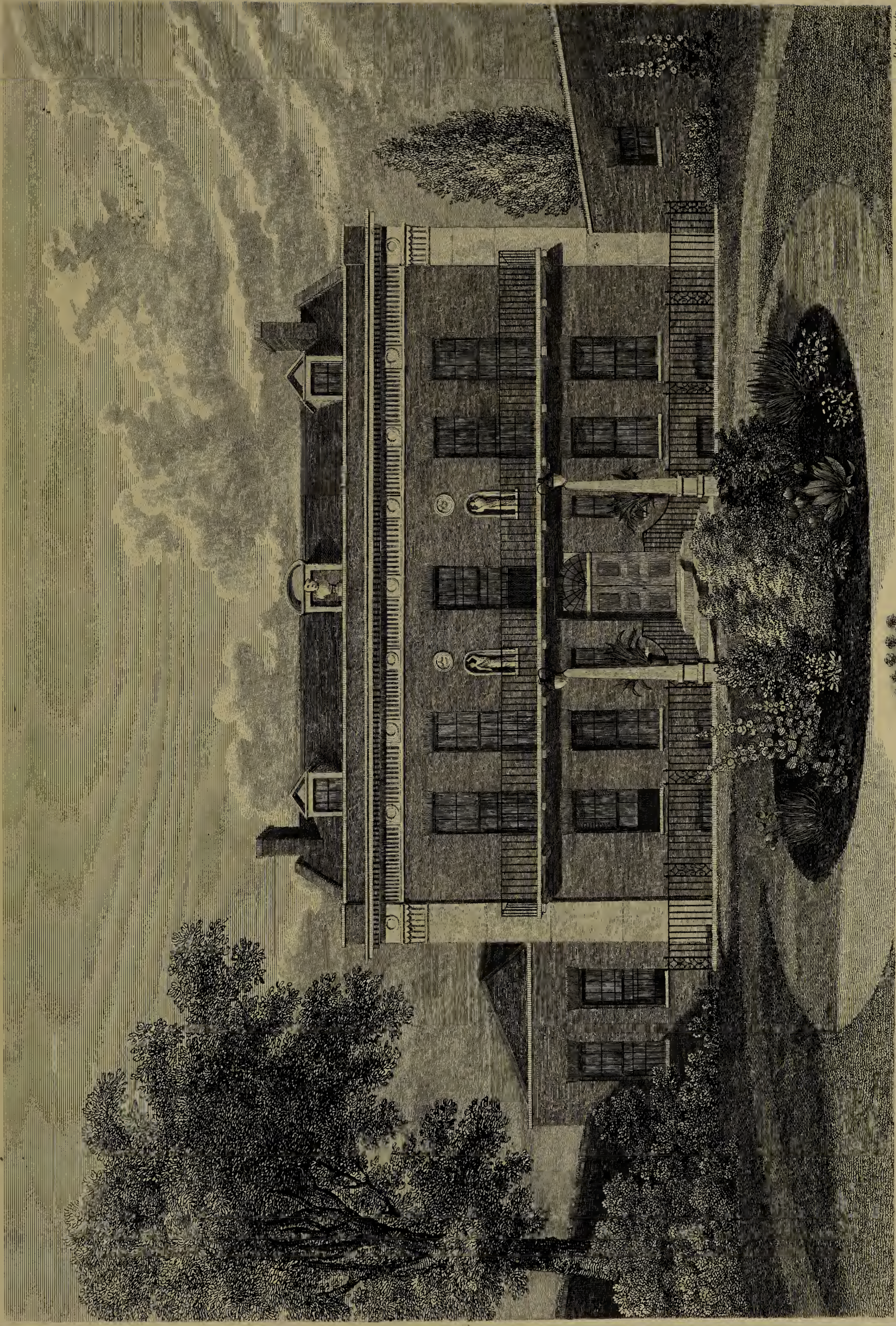
It was not the sight of the house in Holborn that excited the feeling of Lord Russell in his way to the place of execution, but the view of the house in Bloomsbury, which then was not obscured by the numerous houses and streets that have since sprung up on the site of what was then open fields. Of the old Southampton House there is a small view to be seen in Aggas' Plan of London, published in the year 1560, in which it appears to centre in a park, without any house or other building in its neighbourhood, except the old church of St. Pancras in the distance; but the ground has since been covered by squares and streets to the very extremity of Kentish Town.

Bedford House and offices occupied the whole north side of Bloomsbury Square: this mansion, exclusive of the basement, was only of one story in height, but the apartments were spacious and magnificent.

Lady Rachael Russell, in a letter to Dr. Fitzwilliam, dated January 22, 1685-6 (two years and a half after the death of Lord Russell) gives an interesting account of the destruction of the neighbouring Montagu House by fire, in which it will be perceived, that her own was in danger of participating the same fate. The passage runs thus: "If you have heard of the dismal accident in this neighbourhood, you will easily believe Tuesday night was not a very quiet one with us. About one o'clock in the night I heard a great noise in the square, so little ordinary, I called up a servant, and sent her down to learn the occasion. She brought up a very sad one, that Montagu House was on fire, and it was so indeed: it burnt with so great violence, the whole house was consumed by five o'clock. The wind blew strong this way, so that we lay under fire a great part of the time, the sparks and flames continually covering the house, and filling the court. My boy awaked, and said he was almost stifled with smoke, but being told the reason, would see it, and so was satisfied without fear: took a strange bedfellow\* very willingly, Lady Devonshire's youngest boy, whom his nurse had brought wrapped up in a blanket. Lady Devonshire came towards morning and lay here, and had done so still, but for a second ill accident. Her brother, Lord Arran, who has been ill of a fever twelve days, was despaired of yesterday morning, and spots appeared; so she resolved to see him, and not her return hither, but to Somerset House, where the Queen offered her lodgings. He is said to be dead, and I hear this morning it is a great blow to the family; and that he was a most dutiful son and kind friend to all his family. Thus we see what a day brings forth! and how momentary the things we set our hearts upon! O! I could heartily cry out, When will longed-for eternity come! but our duty is to possess our souls with patience."—See LONDINA ILLUSTRATA, *Article, Montagu House.*

These juvenile bedfellows were her son Wriothesley (afterward second Duke of Bedford) and Lord James Cavendish, third son of the Earl of Devonshire.





THE HOUSE OF EARL GROSVENOR

ON THE BANKSIDE WESTMINSTER.

*Overlaid by the present Earl till 1809 when it was taken down, &c*

J. Shepherd del.

Dale sculp







## Peterborough House, afterward Grosvenor House,

MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER.

THIS mansion, considered for nearly two centuries as the last habitable house in Westminster, was erected by John Mordaunt, first Earl of Peterborough, who was advanced to that dignity by Letters Patent, March 9, 1628, 3 Cha. I. He was brought up (as were most of his family) in the Romish religion, but was converted by a disputation at his house between the learned Bishop Usher and a papist; the latter confessing himself silenced by the just hand of God on him, for presuming, without leave of his superiors, to dispute with the Bishop, who was then only Dr. Usher.

The Mordaunt family were previous to this time bigoted Catholics, and Henry, Lord Mordaunt, in the fourth of King James the First, being suspected to have knowledge of the gunpowder treason plot, was, with Edward, Lord Stourton, and the Earl of Northumberland, committed to the Tower, where, after some imprisonment, he and Lord Stourton being fined in the Star Chamber, June 3, 1606, were released; but the Earl of Northumberland continued a prisoner for fifteen years after. This Lord Mordaunt had to wife Margaret, daughter of Henry, Lord Compton, by whom he had issue John, who succeeded him; and became the founder of this house.

Peterborough House was situate on Millbank, which took its name from a windmill, on the site of which this house was built. Millbank was a very long place; it began by Lindsey House, or rather by the Old Palace Yard, and ran up to Peterborough House, which was the furthest house on the bank. The part from against College Street unto the Horse Ferry, had a good row of buildings on the East side next the Thames, which was mostly taken up with woodmongers' yards and brewhouses; and here was a water-house, which served this end of the town. The north side was but ordinary, except one or two houses by the end of College Street; and that part beyond the Horse Ferry had a very good row of houses, much inhabited by gentry, on account of the pleasant situation and prospect of the Thames. Peterborough House had a court yard before it, fronting the river, and a fine garden behind it; but its situation was extremely bleak and exposed in the winter, and not over healthful, being so near the low meadows on the south and west parts.

This house continued the property of the Peterborough family, until the demise of Charles Mordaunt, the third Earl, which took place at Lisbon, October 25, 1735. It then passed by purchase to Alexander Davis of Ebury, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, whose sole daughter and heiress, Mary, marrying Sir Thomas Grosvenor, bart., in 1676, became mother of the late Sir Robert Grosvenor, who inherited this house, and all the rest of his vast property about London, in right of his said mother. It has been erroneously stated, that this house was erected by Alexander Davis, in 1660; but Mr. Pennant informs us, that here, in his boyish days, he had often experienced the hospitality of Sir Robert Grosvenor, and that this house came by purchase of one of his family (doubtless his maternal grandfather) from the Mordaunts, Earls of Peterborough. And in Hollar's four-sheet view of London and Westminster, published in 1666, this edifice is clearly made out, with the name of Peterborough House under it; a distinction not very likely to be given, had the Earl of Peterborough only been tenant to the Davis family, and not the ostensible proprietor himself.

The last Earl of Peterborough that resided here, was a strange compound of courage, gallantry, and stratagem. On leaving the naval service, he charmed a listening senate with his oratory. Disgusted with James the Second's government, he went to command part of the Dutch fleet, and came back, with William III., to his native land; became a military officer, and greatly distinguished himself under Queen Anne, for whom he fought and conquered. This quarter of the globe seemed to him too confined for his pastimes. He asked a commission, as captain-general of our forces in North America; but his enemy and rival Marlborough prevented his gaining it. Under George I and II, he became a conspicuous Whig; and was continued by those monarchs Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and made general of the marine forces of Great Britain; but in these reigns he employed his time more as a wit than a politician. He was the correspondent of Pope and Swift, and gifted in all that learning and genius could bestow; yet he delighted to hear himself declaim in a coffee-house, where the stupid stare of astonishment was all his reward; but they who blamed could not help admiring him: even the cynic Swift remarks, that, "though his Lordship was at least sixty, he had more spirits than any young fellow he knew in England;" and adds, "I love the hang-dog dearly."

The Earls of Peterborough had another house, noticed by Maitland, as situate in Little Britain, anciently called Britain Street, from the city mansion of the Duke of Bretagne, near to the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate. This second Peterborough house is styled by the above writer, a palace, and stated to have graced the south-west corner of Little Britain, on the spot where the south part of St. Bartholomew Hospital now stands.

It appears by no means a modern practice for our nobility and gentry occasionally to let out their town as well as country-houses. In Hatton's New View of London, printed in the year 1708, Peterborough House, Millbank, is noticed then as in the possession of Mr. Bull, a merchant: at this period the Earl of Peterborough was serving his country in Spain, and in the year 1710 and 1711 was employed on an embassy to Turin, and other Italian courts; these engagements rendered an expensive establishment at home to him quite unnecessary.

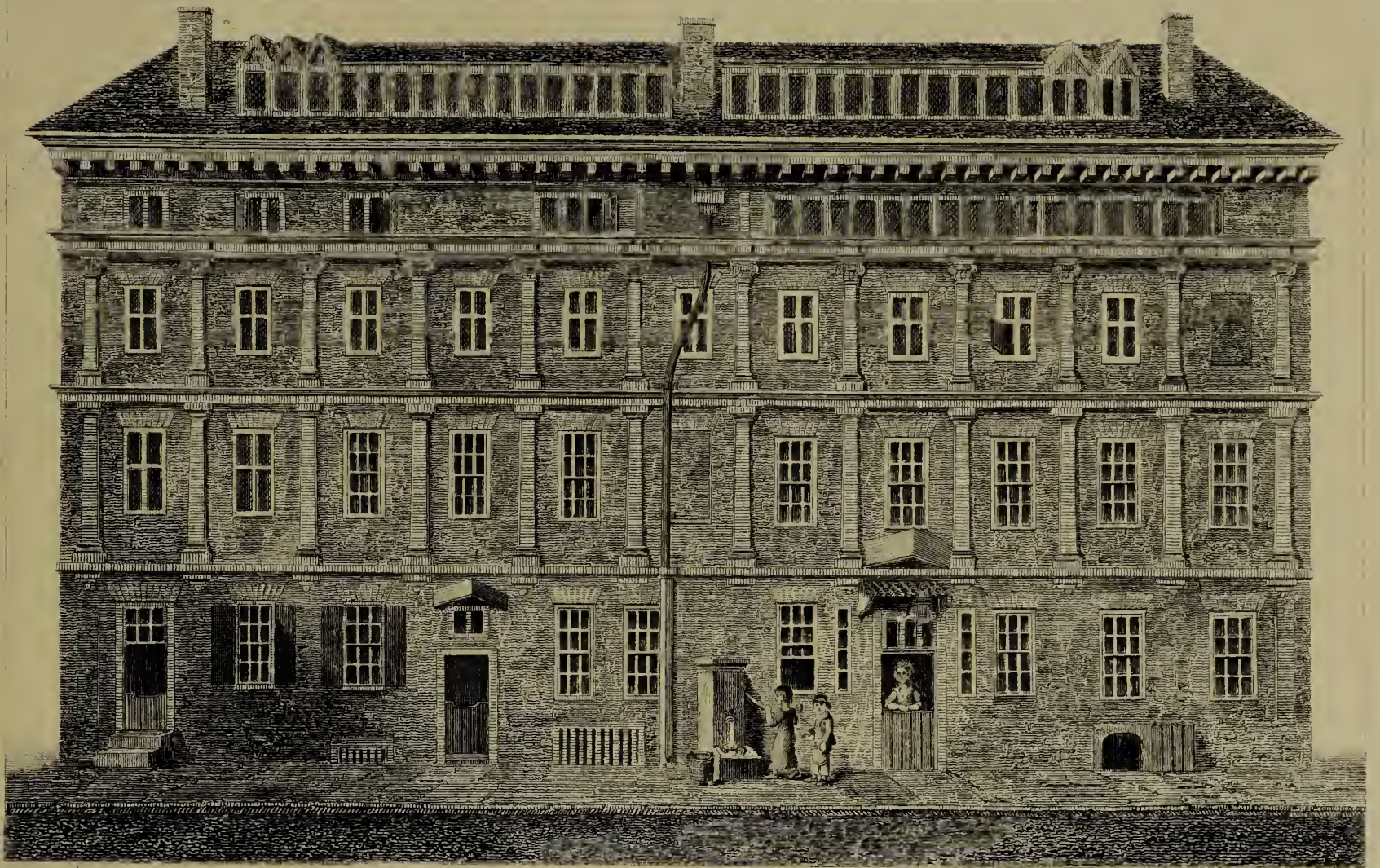
The present Earl Grosvenor's grandfather resided in this house till 1755; and it was afterwards inhabited by Lord Delaval and Mr. Symmons. His Lordship then had it in his own occupation, and occasionally lived in it for nearly twenty years, until 1809, when it was taken down, to facilitate the great improvements that have since been made in this neighbourhood.

This part of the estate of Earl Grosvenor, containing about seven acres, is bounded on the east by the river Thames, south by the estate, late the Marquis of Salisbury's, now in the hands of government; west by the estate of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, called Tothil Fields, now let on building leases; and north by the Horseferry Road, leading from the fields to the ferry to Lambeth. It is now (1822) leased to Mr. John Johnson, who is considerably improving this quarter of the metropolis, by forming new streets, &c.









THE QUEEN OF BOHEMIA'S PALACE OR CRAVEN HOUSE, IN DRURY LANE; AS IT APPEARED IN THE YEAR 1800.



Ravenhill del.

B. Howlett sc.

View of Part of Craven House in Wych Street. The Site of the Olympic Theatre.









THE site on which Craven House stood, was occupied previously by a mansion erected by Sir William Drury, a great commander in the Irish wars, but who unfortunately lost his life in a duel with Sir John Boroughs, in a quarrel about precedence. Sir Robert Drury, his son, succeeded him in the possession of the house, and was a distinguished patron of the celebrated Dr. Donne, who had apartments assigned to him here. During the time of the discontent and troubles of the favourite Essex, Drury House was the place where Sir Robert held frequent councils with his imprudent advisers, which terminated with confusion on his adherents, and the loss of his own head.

Whose possession it came into immediately after the Drurys does not appear; but soon after the restoration, the old house being taken down, it was rebuilt from the ground by the gallant William, Earl Craven, from whom it was ever after called Craven House, the name of Drury only being remembered in that of the lane, in which this house until of late years stood.

Earl Craven was descended from a family anciently seated at Appletreewick, in Craven, in the county of York. His ancestor John Craven, who lived in the reigns of Henry VII and VIII, had three sons; Henry, William, and Anthony. The second son, William Craven, by Beatrix his wife, daughter of John Hunter, was the father of Sir William Craven, knight, sheriff of London, in the 42nd year of Queen Elizabeth, and lord mayor in the year 1611; he died in July 18, 1618, and was buried in the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall Street, without any monument to his memory. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Whitmore, Esq. of London, and left issue three sons and two daughters, viz. William, his son and heir; John, who was held in such esteem by Charles I, that by Letters Patent, bearing date at Oxford in the 18th year of his reign, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Craven of Ryton, in the county of Salop; he married Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Spencer, but died without issue; and Thomas, the third son, died unmarried. The two daughters were, Mary, married to Thomas, Lord Coventry; and Elizabeth, to Percy Herbert, Lord Powis, father of William, Earl of Powis.

William Craven, the eldest son of the knight, was much affected with military exercises from his youth, and signalized himself in Germany and the Netherlands, under Henry, Prince of Orange; in which valiant adventures he gained such honour, that, on his return, he was first knighted at Newmarket, March 4, 1626, and in the same month raised to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Craven, of Hamstead Marshal, in the county of Berks, March 12, 2 Cha. 1; with remainder, for want of issue male of his own body, to John Craven and Thomas Craven his brothers successively, and the heirs male of their bodies.

In 1631, he was one of the commanders of those forces sent to the assistance of that great hero Gustavus, King of Sweden, then in arms in Germany, for the defence of the Protestants; and when that monarch, with the King of Bohemia, marched against Creutznach, the English volunteers, by their bravery in three assaults, obliged the garrison to surrender; and the capitulation was signed by William Lord Craven, and Colonel Boulin, Quarter-master General of the King of Sweden's army. Lord Craven was wounded in the assaults, and, on his coming into the King of Sweden's presence, was told by him, he adventured so desperately, he bid his younger brother fair play for his estate.

He afterward went to the assistance of the Elector Palatine, who having besieged Limoges, in the year 1637, a battle ensued, in which the emperor's army being victorious, the Elector with difficulty escaped by flight, but his brother, Prince Rupert, and Lord Craven, were taken prisoners. As soon as his lordship obtained his liberty, he went into the service of the States of Holland, under the Prince of Orange; and here he resided without coming to England for above twenty years, till the restoration of Charles II.

Though Lord Craven did not personally serve Charles I, against his rebellious subjects, yet he manifested his loyalty by sending him considerable supplies; as also to Charles II, in his greatest necessities, as the King himself acknowledged after his restoration, when by his Letters Patent bearing date Mar. 6, 16 Cha. II, he advanced him to the titles of Viscount Craven, of Uffington, in the county of Berks, and Earl Craven, of Craven, in the county of York.

And by reason that both his brothers were then dead without issue, the title of Lord Craven of Hamstead Marshal was then limited, for want of male issue of his own body lawfully begotten, to Sir William Craven, of Leuchwike, in the county of Worcester, knight, and to the heirs male of his body; and for default of such issue, to Sir Anthony Craven, knight, brother to the same Sir William, and to the issue male of his body.

How great a sufferer Lord Craven was for his adherence to Charles II, is evident from a printed case in those times, setting forth the injustice done by the Parliament of England, in confiscating his estate. By which it appears, that in the year 1650, one Falconer deposed, that Lord Craven did promote a petition, in which several persons "did desire to be entertained to serve the King of Scots against the Parliament of England, by the name of barbarous and inhuman rebels." And Col. Hugh Reyly deposed, Feb. 10, 1650, "That during the late treaty at Breda, this informant did oftentimes see Lord Craven with the now King of Scots, in his bed-chamber, and also walking abroad with him, there being no man more conversant with the King than he. That the said Lord Craven, during the said treaty, did twice go to Rotterdam and Dunhagh, and back again, being employed as was commonly reported at court there, by the said King. That the said Lord Craven had a charge from the King to look to one Mrs. Barlow, who, (as is reported and he believes to be true) had a child by the King of Scots, born at Rotterdam, which he did; and after the King was gone for Scotland, the said Lord Craven, took the child from her; for which she went to law with him, and recovered the child back again as is reported." Also Capt. Thomas Kitchingman deposed, Feb. 20, 1650, "That this informant, in April and May 1649, saw Lord Craven several times with the King of Scots at Breda, and waiting upon the said King several times at his table at Breda. This informant also saw the Earl of Oxford at the same time with the King of Scots at Breda, waiting upon the said King at his table; and saw Lord Craven, and the Earl of Oxford, many times go into the withdrawing-rooms after the said King. This informant also saw Lord Craven and the Earl of Oxford, in the Bowling Alley in Breda Castle, with the said King."

Whereupon, March 16, 1650, it was resolved by the Parliament, that Lord Craven is an offender against the Commonwealth of England, within the declaration of the 24th of August 1649, entitled, A Declaration of the Commons assembled in Parliament, declaring all persons who have served the Parliament of England in Ireland, and have betrayed their trust, or have or shall adhere to, or assist, Charles Stewart, son to the late King, to be traitors and rebels.

Resolved, by the Parliament, that the estate of Lord Craven be confiscated accordingly.

Resolved, that the commissioners for compounding be empowered and required to seize and sequester all the estate, real and personal, of the said Lord Craven, and to receive the rents, issues, and profits thereof, to the use of the Commonwealth.

Accordingly his personal estate throughout all England (which was of no small value) was seized upon as confiscate, and sold, and much of it bought by members of that Parliament, who condemned him unheard, and who probably had then in their eye the purchase of his estate; for some of them, ever after that vote of confiscation, violently pressed on the sale of his estate, procuring an act for it, which passed August 3, 1652, and bought large portions thereof at easy pennyworths.

The Elector Palatine and the States General interceded with the Parliament to rescind their act for the confiscation of these estates; but all the interest Lord Craven could make, and the precedents and witnesses produced by his council, could not bring the Parliament to reverse their judgment; whereby he was kept out of his estate till the restoration of Charles II, when he claimed and recovered the whole. It was offered to the Parliament to prove Falconer's perjury; but on the refusal to be judges thereof, he was afterward convicted for it in the Court of Upper Bench (as it was then called) when it



was proved by three witnesses, who read and signed the petition he swore to, and that there were no such words in it as "barbarous and inhuman rebels," though Falconer himself often pressed those words might be put in, having without doubt his design on Lord Craven; and the original draught of that petition was produced in court, all of Falconer's handwriting, which he could not deny, wherein there was not the least mention of those words. Yet, on his single testimony, Lord Craven lost his estate; for what Reyly and Kitchingman deposed, carried not treason, or cause of confiscation, along with it. However, these proceedings and sale of Lord Craven's estate never passed with the clear judgment of the Parliament, but met with great and high opposition, dividing four times; when, on the first it was carried only by a single vote, the second by two, the third by three, and the fourth time by four votes. And when the act for the sale of his estate was put to the question, on the division of the House, there were 20 in the negative and only 23 members in the affirmative, of whom nine contracted for near £5000 per annum of the estate, as appeared by the books of Drury House; beside what was bought in other men's names, for the use of the members of that parliament, and those who were of the former parliament, which voted the confiscation of his estate.

From the circumstance of these entries in the books concerning his lordship's estate, being denominated as the books of Drury House, it is most likely the Drury estate came into his possession on the death of Sir Robert Drury, the only son of the builder of Drury House, Sir William; of the descendants of whom in the female line, the particulars were recorded on a monument that was preserved in the old Church of St. James Clerkenwell, until its demolition.\* It stood at the east end of the south aisle, and was a very curious black and white marble tomb with arms, mantling, and coronet carved, and the following inscription: Here lyeth interred Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exeter, daughter of Sir William Drury, of Hamstead in the county of Suffolk, knight, and coheir with Sir Robert Drury, her brother. She was married to William Cecil, knight of the noble order of the garter, Lord Burleigh, Earl of Exeter, son of Thomas, Lord Burleigh, Earl of Exeter, and grandchild of the illustrious William, Lord Burleigh, lord treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. By the said Earl she had three daughter, and co-heirs: Elizabeth married to Thomas Howard, Viscount Andover, Earl of Berkshire; Dinah, married first to Henry, Lord Vere, Earl of Oxford, and after his death to Thomas, Lord Bruce, Baron of Wharleton, Earl of Eglyn; Ann, married to Henry, Lord Gray, of Grooby, Earl of Stamford. She died at her house called St. John's, the 26th day of February 1653, aged 80 years; leaving behind her an example for piety, wisdom, bounty, charity, and all goodness, fit for imitation of all ladies of honour and virtue. And close by this tomb was a painted table, setting forth that this lady was honoured and beloved by all for her hospitality and charity to the poor, was free from pride, left great legacies to her servants (to some annually for life,) was grandmother to 32 children, and great grandmother to 33.

To return to Lord Craven.—King Charles, on his restoration, taking into consideration his great losses in his service, created him an Earl as before mentioned, and constituted him colonel of the regiment of foot guards, called the Coldstream regiment. He was likewise of his privy council, lord lieutenant of the county of Middlesex and of the borough of Southwark, custos rotulorum of Berkshire, one of the governors of the Charter House, and one of the lords proprietors of the province of Carolina in North America.

Earl Craven continued in the esteem of King Charles the Second, during the whole course of his reign; and Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia (to whom he was privately married, and built for her the fine seat at Hamstead Marshal, in the county of Berks, which was afterward destroyed by fire) died in Craven House, February 13, 1661.

Earl Craven, in his younger days, was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in Europe; charitable, abstemious as to himself, generous to others, familiar in his conversation, and universally beloved. He continued in London during the whole time of the great plague, in 1665, braving the fury of the pestilence, with the same intrepid coolness as when fighting the battles of his beloved mistress, the Queen of Bohemia, or when mounting the tremendous breach at Creutznach. He was indeed, what he was generally termed, the intrepid soldier, the gallant lover, and the genuine patriot.

In 1665, Lord Craven purchased a piece of waste ground for the purpose of erecting a pest-house, which consisted of 36 small tenements, for the reception of those affected by the plague. The site of this was called the Pest-house Field; it became surrounded with buildings soon after the revolution in 1688, but long remained a dirty waste till Carnaby Market occupied much of the west part. But Carnaby Market is now (1822) no more; every shop, stall, and shamble being pulled down for the purpose of carrying into effect the wonderful improvement of building in this quarter of the metropolis. The Pest-house Field where those who died of the infection were interred, extended in length from Silver Street to Great Marlborough Street, and in breadth from Carnaby Street to Marshal Street. The circumstance of the property of the ground being vested in the Craven family, is still commemorated on the front of a house in Marshal Street, called the Craven Brewhouse. At the lower end of Marshal Street was a common cemetery, where some hundreds of bodies were buried in that calamitous year.

In 1666, he, in conjunction with George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, came forth to render their assistance during the raging of the dreadful fire of London; and took every means to alleviate the calamity, and to prevent its progress: here their valour was put to the test; but amid the horrors of death and destruction, they both behaved with the same coolness, as when they were supported by the glory of victory, amid the thunder of artillery and flights of bullets, in the field of battle.

When King James came to the throne, Earl Craven attended his coronation, and for some time was in his favour, and sworn of the privy council; but at length having intimation, that the King would be pleased with the resignation of his commission, he said, If they took away his regiment, they had as good take away his life, since he had nothing else to divert himself with.

The bigoted James, when the Prince of Orange approached in force near to the capital, sent him a most necessitated invitation to take up his lodgings at Whitehall. The prince accepted it; but at the same time hinted to the frightened monarch he must leave that palace. It was then customary to mount guard both at St. James' and Whitehall: the old hero, Lord Craven, was on duty at the latter place, at the time when the Dutch guards were marching through the park to relieve, by order of their master—from a point of honour he had determined not to quit his station, and was preparing to maintain his post; but receiving the command of his sovereign, he reluctantly withdrew his party, and marched away with sullen dignity.

On King William's accession to the crown, the Earl being very aged, his regiment was given to General Talmash, and the Earl of Clare was constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Middlesex. But Earl Craven to the time of his death, April 19, 1697, was ever ready to serve the public, and particularly famous for giving directions in extinguishing fires in the city of London and suburbs; of which he had so early intelligence, and was so ready to mount on horseback, and assist with his presence, that it became a common saying, His horse smelt a fire as soon as it happened.†

On the decease of William, Earl Craven, without issue, the title and estates descended to the heirs of Sir Thomas Craven, as was limited 17 Cha. II. and from whom the present noble proprietor is lineally descended.

The Craven estate in Drury Lane and its neighbourhood form but a small portion of the family property, which lies in distant places. A few houses in Drury Lane, Newcastle Street, and Wych Street, including the Olympic Theatre, and the whole of Craven Buildings, comprise the total of his lordship's rental in this quarter. Of that part of the premises known by the sign of the Queen of Bohemia's Head, one of the last uses of its capacious dining-room was the meeting-place of a society called the Sols, second in estimation only to that of the Freemasons, which society was dissolved immediately after the house was taken down.

\* On its site the present church was erected, and consecrated by Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, July 10, 1792.

† At the end of Craven Buildings was a good picture of this noble hero, in armour, brandishing a truncheon, and mounted on his white horse. It was painted on plaster, and twenty years ago in tolerable preservation; but, from decay, or rather actual destruction, there is now (1822) scarcely a trace of colouring to be seen.





*A North West View of the House of WILLIAM PARKER*

*LORD MONTEAGLE; In the Parish of ST. SAVIOUR, Southwark*









## Ancient Mansion called Monteagle House:

### MONTAGUE CLOSE, SOUTHWARK.

THERE existed for a considerable time in this part of London, numerous remains of ancient buildings which, from their decorations, were evidently above the ordinary class of dwellings, and were generally considered to have been the residences of superior persons; whilst the well-known mansions of the Bishop of Winchester, the Abbot of Battle, the Prior of Lewes, Lord Montague, &c., which also stood here, appear to confirm the conjecture concerning those whose possessors were unknown. On the eastern side of the Borough High-street, in particular, were some houses apparently of the architecture of the sixteenth century, with fronts richly ornamented, on one of which was a defaced shield of arms and crest, and beneath a castle with sentinels and other decorations.\* The building represented in the annexed Engraving was also evidently a house of some importance at one period, but of very considerably less antiquity than the former: and, though it had probably undergone many alterations, was certainly not even of the age of King James I., to which common tradition assigned it, by connecting it with Lord Monteagle, and the Gunpowder Plot. The exact site of it may be traced in the Plan of St. Saviour's Church and the vicinity, engraven beneath the View of the Gateway of St. Mary's Priory, Southwark, contained in the First Volume of this work; this building forming the north-eastern side of Montague Close, which was taken down about October 1830, for the improvement of the spot, and the approaches to the New London Bridge. The mansion consisted of a large irregular brick edifice, with two projecting wings, and a narrow centre containing a tall door-way, surmounted by a very deep compass-pediment enclosing a carved shell; the approach to the entrance being by a series of semi-circular stone steps. The whole of the building was lighted by transom-casement windows, with dormer-attics in the roof, some of which were hidden by the modern parapet on the south. Within the apartments were large and lofty, and long retained the remains of rich mouldings, with very spacious fire-places. Many years previous to its destruction, the whole building was parted into numerous tenements, and the principal part fell into irreparable decay; though in 1824 the back still remained in a more perfect state than the front, the roof being complete for the entire width of the structure represented in the Plate. At that time the vacant ground behind was of more than double the width of the space shewn in front, as may be seen in the Plan referred to; and was occupied as a stone-yard by a builder, who also engaged the lower part of the mansion itself as workshops, in October 1828. The steps had been then taken away from the entrance, and the door itself was replaced by common boards nailed together; the small recess in front between the wings was shored-up, so as completely to conceal the entrance; and the general dilapidation of the whole edifice prevented it from having even a distant resemblance to the place represented in the View.—Such was the last appearance of the Mansion, which ordinary tradition has asserted to have been the residence of William Parker, Lord Monteagle, son and heir of Edward, Lord Morley; at which was delivered the celebrated anonymous letter which led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. Without entering in any degree into the well-known history of that atrocious conspiracy, it appears to be a proper illustration of the present subject, to add some historical notices shewing the probable origin of this traditional error, and that the letter itself was altogether unconnected with this place.

The very old and celebrated Religious House of St. Mary Overies, Southwark, was dissolved in 1526, the 26th year of Henry VIII., at which time it was valued at 624*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*,† and was probably soon after taken down, and the materials used for other buildings. After the dissolution, the inhabitants of the adjoining Parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen, petitioned the King for a grant of the Church which had belonged to the Priory; and being supported by the Diocesan, Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, they were permitted to buy it, to which is to be attributed the perfect preservation of that extremely fine and interesting structure to the present period. In addition to this favour the two Parishes were incorporated by Act of Parliament, in 1541,‡ by the new name of St. Saviour; which, however, has not even yet entirely supplanted the ancient title, excepting in formal documents and proceedings.§ On the 18th of July, 1544, the 36th year of Henry VIII., the ground of the Religious House was granted to Sir Anthony Brown, Knt. Master of the Horse to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., who also received numerous gifts of similar places which had been situate in Surrey and other Counties; and the words of the grant probably express that the monastic edifice itself had been then destroyed, the description being “the whole site of the enclosure encircling around the late Monastery or Priory of the Blessed Mary Overy, in the County of Surrey, with the precincts;” and all messuages, wharfs, shops, &c. within the Close of the same late Monastery, in the Parish of St. Saviour, lately in the tenure of Henry Delinger and others, and the brewhouse and houses in St. Mary Magdalen.||—Sir Anthony Brown died May 6th, 1548, leaving Anthony his son and heir in possession of this property; by one of whom a mansion was erected in the Close formerly belonging to the Priory, part of which house was long remaining. On September 2nd, 1554, the second Anthony Brown was created Viscount Montague, from whose title, and from the original employment of the place where his house stood, the area received the name of Montague Close. He died October 19th, 1592, but the mansion appears to have been the residence of his widow in 1593 and 1597: since in the former year is an

\* These houses last formed No. 19, High-Street, Borough, and were taken down in the autumn of 1830, for making the south approach to the New London Bridge; but several representations of them have been engraven.

† *Monasticum Anglicanum*, by Roger Dodsworth and Sir William Dugdale, Vol. i. Lond. 1682. fol. p. 1044. In John Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*, Lond. 1611, fol. Vol. ii. book ix. chap. 21. folium 798, the valuation of this Priory is £656. 10*s.* 0*d.* The dissolution of it is stated in the *History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, by the Rev. Owen Manning and William Bray, Esq. Vol. III. Lond. 1814, fol. p. 559, to have taken place “about Christmas 1539;” on p. 566 in 1535, the 26th of Henry VIII.; and on p. 560 to have been surrendered by Bartholomew Linsted, the Prior, 14th October, 1541.

‡ Private Acts xxii. Henry VIII. cap. 15.

§ Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, Vol. iii. p. 559.

|| *Ibid.* p. 566.



entry on the Parish-Books, that "a new door should be made in the Church-wall, entering into my Lord *Montacutes*;" and in the latter year the Register of Burials belonging to St. Saviour's states, that Mr. Graye, a priest, was buried from the old Lady Montague's house, the family being Roman Catholics.\*

It will be observed, that in the first of these notices there is a corruption of *Montague* into *Montacute*, which was altogether a different family, barony, and name; and it is probable that some similar corruption or mistake has also changed it into *Monteagle*, and fixed that title to the house in Southwark.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1808, volume lxxviii. part. ii. page 767, are a view† and some ill-written notices of this mansion, in which it is positively called "Monteagle House, Montague Close, Southwark, an ancient and extensive building, which was undoubtedly the residence of the Lords Monteagle, or Mounteagle; and is the house where the anonymous letter was sent to Lord Monteagle which led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, by his shewing the letter to King James I." In a note it is added, that "the letter is inserted in an old book in the possession of a family who had it many years, and can trace their having lived near the spot up to the time alluded to; and it has been handed down to the present generation as a fact, that Lord Monteagle lived there when the letter was sent him."—Notwithstanding this statement, the original letter is at present in the most proper depository for such a document, the State-Paper Office, with all the correspondence and examinations relating to the Gunpowder Plot.‡ At the time of the proposed sale of the splendid collection of Historical MSS. belonging to William, Marquess of Lansdowne, now in the British Museum, considerable interest was excited by an article in the papers of Sir Michael Hicks, entitled in the Auctioneer's Catalogue, "the remarkable letter sent to Lord Monteagle, conveying obscure hints about the Powder Plot:" but this, however, is more honestly described in the Catalogue drawn up by Sir Henry Ellis, as "a copy on parchment."§ It consists of a transcript in a very fair Italian hand of the period, utterly unlike the very barbarous disguise of the writing of the original, being also somewhat larger in size, than the real letter;|| and it is probable that the original referred to in the *Gentleman's Magazine* is no other than such a copy or a fac-simile.

Besides these circumstances, all that is known of the mysterious delivery of that letter is directly opposed to the common tradition of Monteagle House in Southwark. In "the Relation of the Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot under the Parliament House," preserved in the State-Paper Office, with revisions in the hand-writing of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury,—it is stated that, "before the King's Majesty's coming from Royston, there was a letter delivered to the Lord Mounteagle's footman, as he passed in the streete towards night, directed to his lord, by a party unknowne, written in a hand disguised without date or name; whereof these were the contents.

"My lord—out of the loue i beare (you)¶ to some of youere frendz i haue a caer of youer preseruacion therfor i would aduyse yowe as yowe tender youer lif to deuyse some excuse to shift of your attendance at this parlement for god and man hathe concurred to punishe the wickednes of this tyme and thinke not slightlye of this aduertisement but retyere youre self into youre contri wheare yowe maye expect the euent in safti for thowghe theare be no appearance of anni stir yet i saye they shall receyue a terrible blowe this parlement and yet they shall not seie who hurts them This cowncell is not to be contemned because it maye do yowe good and can do yowe no harme for the dangere is passed as soon as yowe haue burnt the letter and i hope god will giue yowe the grace to mak good use of it to whose holy proteccion i comend yowe."—*Address on the back* "To the ryght honorable the lord mownteagle."\*\*

The street in which the delivery of this epistle took place is not named in the above official narrative, though it entirely contradicts the tradition that the notice was left at Monteagle House. This deficiency, however, is supplied by the account contained in Edmond Howes' edition of Stow's *Chronicle*, which states that "about ten days before the Parliament should begin, the Lord Mounteagle, son and heire to the Lord Morley, being then in his own lodging at the Strand, ready to goe to supper at seuen of the clock, one of his footmen,

\* There is not any account of the sale of this property by the Montague family, but in 1740 it belonged to William Overman, Esq. who, by his Will dated in that year, devised it equally between his daughters, Alice-Shaw-Overman, and Mary Overman. He died 1st Febr. 1748, his daughter Mary, Dec. 2nd, 1765, and his daughter Alice, Nov. 3rd, 1772; by the latter of whom eight Alms-houses, for as many poor women, were erected on part of this estate. These, however, were subsequently rebuilt in a better situation; and in 1814 the whole of the estate comprising Montague Close was the property of Samuel Doddington, Esq.—*Hist. of Surrey*, Vol. iii. pp. 567, 568.

† Another view of this building, executed in aqua-tinta in 1822, is in *An Account of the National Anthem, entitled God save the King*, by Richard Clark, Lond. 1822, 8vo. p. 81, where the inscription affirms that it was "undoubtedly the residence of Lord Mounteagle at the time the anonymous letter was sent to him."

‡ One of the divisions of the records of this Office includes papers relating to rebellion, sedition, and treason, with the examinations and correspondence concerning plots, incendiaries, &c. *First Report on the Public Records of the Kingdom*, Lond. 1801. fol. p. 73. Append. C. 1. a. In Mr. C. P. Cooper's very meritorious *Account of the most important Public Records of Great Britain*, Lond. 1832, 8vo. Vol. ii. pp. 384-387, are copies of the interrogatories for the examination of Guy Fawkes from the autograph of James I., and the answers thereto, from the collection of documents relative to the Gunpowder Plot in the State-Paper Office, Nos. 17. 19.

§ *Catalogue of the splendid Collection of MSS. belonging to the late William, Marquess of Lansdowne, to be Sold by Auction by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby*, Lond. Apr. 20th. 1807, &c. Lond. 8vo. Vol. i. p. 352.—*Catalogue of the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum*. Lond. 1819. fol. Vol. i. p. 173. Vol. lxxxix. No. 77.

|| This remarkable letter has been thrice engraven in fac-simile; namely by Basire, in the *Archæologia*, Vol. xii. 1796, p. 200: in Mr. E. W. Brayley's *Londiniana*, Lond. 1829, 12mo. Vol. iv. frontispiece: and by J. Netherclift in lithography on a small folio sheet, with a fac-simile of an ancient engraving of the Conspirators. The writing is large, rude, and something between a gothic and a current character.

¶ In the letter itself this word is erased by marking it over with the pen, and the personal nature of the original expression has been supposed to be some proof that the letter was written by Mary, wife of Thomas Abington of Hinlup, in the County of Worcester, Esq. eldest sister of Lord Monteagle.

\*\* *Archæologia*, Vol. xii. pp. \*200-211.\* An account similar to the above, with some additional particulars, is also given in a letter from the Earl of Salisbury to Sir Charles Cornwallis, Ambassador at Madrid, dated Nov. 9th, 1605, and printed in *Memorials of Affairs of State in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. collected chiefly from the Original Papers of Sir Ralph Winwood*, &c. Lond. 1725, fol. Vol. ii. pp. 171-173.



whom hee had sent of an errand ouer the streete, was met with by an vnknown man of indifferent stature, who suddenly deliuered him a letter, charging him to put it presently into his lord's hands: the which letter, so soon as his lord could open it, he began to peruse, and perceiuing the same to bee an vnknown and somewhat vnlegible hand, without either date or superscription, he called one of his men vnto him to helpe him read it."\* Another contemporaneous account of the Gunpowder Plot brought forward by Dr. Lingard,† also appears to invalidate the tradition that the epistle was carried to any place so near to London as Southwark. It is there stated, that Lord Monteagle had "ordered a supper to be prepared, *not at his residence in town, but at a house belonging to him at a short distance from London*: a circumstance so unusual that it excited much surprise in his family. Whilst he sat at table, a letter was delivered to him by one of his pages, who had received it from a tall man, whose features he did not recognise in the dark. Monteagle opened the letter, and seeing that it was without date or signature, and written in a very disguised hand, ordered a gentleman in his service to read it aloud.—The following day the individual who had been requested to read the letter called on Thomas Winter, one of the conspirators. He related to him the occurrences of the preceding evening; added that his lord had laid the mysterious paper before the Secretary of State; and ended by conjuring him if he were a party to the supposed plot, to provide for his safety by immediate flight." Winter endeavoured to dissemble, and treat the matter as a delusion on the credulity of Lord Monteagle; but took the first opportunity of leaving his house unobserved, and of giving the alarm to Catesby at White-Webbs, near Enfield Chase.

From the tenor of these narratives, Dr. Lingard considers it to have been the belief of the conspirators themselves, that the letter to Lord Monteagle was in reality written by Francis Tresham, one of the last members received into the plot. They appear to have attributed it to him from a suspicion that there was a secret understanding between him and Lord Monteagle, or at least between him and the gentleman employed to read the letter: because Tresham had repented of engaging in the design, and endeavoured to persuade the conspirators to abandon it and return to Flanders; and also because he had contrived to give them information that the letter had been given to the Secretary of State, in the hope of inducing them to seize the opportunity of escaping. In this he would undoubtedly have been successful, had he not been defeated by the superior policy of Cecil, who would not allow the cellar beneath the Parliament-House to be searched. From that moment Tresham avoided all participation in their counsels, and when they fled, he still remained in London and shewed himself openly; but he was afterwards accused in the confession of some of the prisoners, and died in the Tower before the end of November."‡—It is proper also to notice in this place, that two other persons have been frequently and confidently named as the writers of the letter; one of whom was the principal conspirator, Thomas Percy, because, as it is stated in Cecil's *Relation*, there had been long acquaintance and familiarity betwixt him and the Lord Monteagle. This conjecture appears also to receive some support from a passage in the examination of Fawkes, Winter, Rookwood, and Keyes, before the Privy-Council, November 30th, 1605, which states that the conspirators wished that certain of the nobility should be preserved, that is to say, the Lord Viscount Montague, the Lord Stourton, and others: and *Percy named the Earl of Northumberland and the Lord Monteagle*: It was agreed between them that the *noblemen should be warned*. The other, and more general, supposition is, that the letter was written by Mary, the eldest sister of Lord Monteagle, then wife of Thomas Abington, or Habington, of Hindlip, in the County of Worcester, Esq. who was a rigid Romanist, and after the discovery of the conspiracy was condemned to die for concealing the Jesuits Garnet and Oldcorn, in his house contrary to the Proclamation: his life was saved, however, by the intercession of his wife and Lord Monteagle.§ If this lady were really the writer of the letter, she must have been informed of the plot at the least nine or ten days before the time appointed for the meeting of Parliament, and it is thought would have been implicated in the proceedings; but neither the language nor character have in them anything at all feminine, and the information seems to be that of one who knew the design only very imperfectly and obscurely. In the *History of the Gunpowder Treason*, Lond. 1680, 4to. attributed to Bishop Burnett, Mrs.

\* *Annales, or a Generall Chronicle of England*, Begun by John Stow, Continued and augmented to 1631, by Edmund Howes, Lond. 1631. fol. p. 876. In Speed's *Chronicle*, Vol. ii. p. 892, paragr. 57, it is also stated that the letter was delivered upon Thursday in the evening, ten days before the intended Parliament, by an unknown person *in the street* to Lord Monteagle's servant.

† Dr. Lingard's very curious account of this plot was partly compiled from two MS. narratives, one in Italian by Father John Gerard, and the other a translation of it into English, with some additional circumstances, by Father Oswald Greenway; both of whom were Jesuit Missionaries, who learned the particulars which they recorded from the confessions of the conspirators themselves, whom they visited on the 6th of November.—*History of England*, by J. Lingard, D.D. Vol. vi. Lond. 1825, 4to. pp. 28, note 49, 50.

‡ Lingard's *History of England*, Vol. vi. p. 50 note. It appears that many of the conspirators were maintained by the resources of Catesby, and when they were exhausted, for raising a farther supply, it was proposed to receive into the plot two other Catholic gentlemen, Sir Everard Digby, of Drystoke in the County of Rutland, Knight; and Francis Tresham, of Rushton, in the County of Northampton, Esq. Between the 14th and 26th of October, Catesby and Fawkes had gone to White-Webbs, a house near Enfield Chase, and whilst the former was conversing with Winter he received an unexpected visit from Tresham, who appeared very much embarrassed. He was then particularly anxious that notice of his danger should be given to Lord Monteagle, who had married his sister: and after stating that he should require farther time to raise money by sales, suggested that the destruction would take place with as much effect at the close, as at the meeting, of Parliament; recommending also that the conspirators should make use of his vessel then lying in the Thames, and spend the interval in Flanders. The confession of this conspirator declared, "this was the only way I could resolve on to overthrow the act, to save their lives, and to preserve my own fortunes, lyffe, and reputation."—*Ibid.* pp. 48, 49, note. Beside the above arguments in favour of the anonymous letter having been written by Tresham, it should be observed, that in the answer to Sir Anthony Weldon's Court of King James, by Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, it is positively stated that Tresham sent the letter. *Somers Tracts*, Edit. by Sir Walter Scott, Lond. 1809, 4to. Vol. ii. (James I.) p. 104.

§ *The History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester*, by Valentine Green. Lond. 1796, 4to. Vol. ii. p. 102.—*Collections for the History of Worcestershire*, by the Rev. Treadway Nash, Lond. 1781, fol. Vol. i. pp. 585-588; in which will be found a View of Hindlip, portraits of Thomas and Mary Habington, and an account of the concealment of Garnet and Oldcorn in the secret chambers of the mansion.



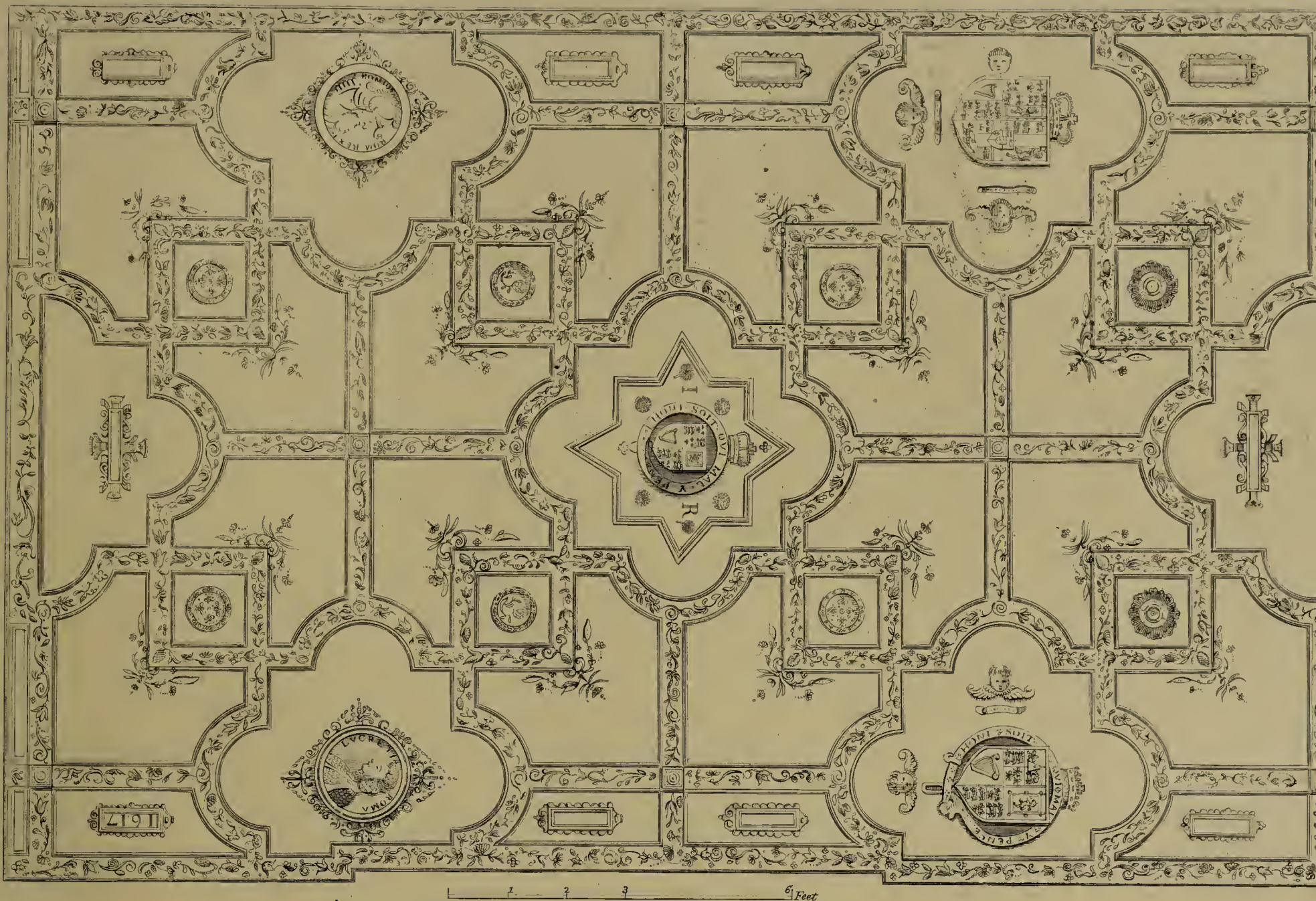
Habington is asserted to have been the writer; but in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1823, Vol. xcvi. part ii, Supplement, page 601, there is a paper attributing it to her most intimate friend and confidante, Mrs. Anne Vaux, fourth child of William, Lord Vaux, of Harrowden. The arguments adduced in proof of this conclusion are, the well-known close connection between the two families; the suspicion attaching to Mrs. Vaux, who was at first committed to the Tower as a supposed conspirator; and the handwriting of a letter dated May 12th, 1605, preserved in the State-Paper Office, which bears such an exact resemblance to the very peculiar character of the notice sent to Lord Monteagle, that it is impossible to compare them together without observing their identity. It is supposed, however, that Mrs. Habington may still be regarded as the original cause that the letter was sent.

In consideration of the very eminent service Lord Monteagle had rendered the state and nation by his timely disclosure of this letter, he received an estate of 200*l.* per annum, out of the Crown-lands to him and his heirs, with 600*l.* per annum to himself for life. He was also summoned to Parliament as William Parker, De Monteagle, from November 5th, in the 5th year of James I., 1605, to his 12th year 1614, in consequence of his mother being sole heiress of William Stanley, third Baron Monteagle.\* His Armorial Ensigns after having received this title are represented beneath the annexed View; being Argent, between two bars Sable, charged with three bezants, two on the upper and one on the lower,—a lion passant Gules; in chief three bucks' heads cabossed of the second. *Supporters.* On the dexter side an heraldical antelope, Sable, armed, and ducally gorged and chained, Or: on the sinister a griffin with wings inverted, Or, similarly gorged and chained, Argent. *Crest.* Issuing from a ducal coronet, Or, the head of a bear, muzzled of the second.

Beside the tradition concerning Monteagle House being in Montague Close, there is another that in consequence of its being the residence of the discoverer of the plot it was endowed with certain privileges. If it ever possessed anything of the kind, however, they must have been derived from the Religious House which stood here; but in the Act of Parliament for executing legal process in privileged places, passed in the 8th and 9th years of William III., 1697, it is mentioned only as one of the *Pretended Privileged Places* in the County of Surrey.

\* The title of Baron Monteagle was originally granted to Sir Edward Stanley, second son of Thomas, first Earl of Derby, who commanded the rear of the English Army at Flodden Field, and by his archers forced the Scots to descend the hill, which causing them to open their ranks, gave the first prospect of that day's victory. As a reward for this service, when Henry VIII. was keeping the feast of Whitsuntide at Eltham, in the ensuing year, 1514, he directed that for those valiant actions by which Sir Edward kept the hill and vanquished all that opposed him, as also because his ancestors assumed an eagle for their crest,—he should be proclaimed Lord *Mount Eagle*: by this title he was summoned to Parliament, Febr. 5th, 1514-15.—William Parker, 4th Baron Monteagle, married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Tresham, by whom he had issue three sons and as many daughters: he was succeeded in the Barony by Henry, his son, and Thomas, his grandson; upon whose death in 1686, the title fell into abeyance.—*The Baronage of England*, by Sir William Dugdale, Vol. ii. Lond. 1676, fol. pp. 255, 307.





VIEW OF OLDBOURN-HALL and CEILING.

*Situated on the East Side of SHOE LANE, in the Parish of ST ANDREW HOLBORN  
In the occupation of MESS<sup>rs</sup> PONTIFEX SONS and WOOD, Copper and Brass Founders.*



London. Published 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1823, by R. Wilkinson, N<sup>o</sup> 125, Fenchurch Street. 107







## Oldbourne Hall, Shoe Lane:

IN THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN.

THAT large and interesting Plan of London about the year 1560, ascribed to Radulphus Aggas, exhibits the ground lying between Shoe Lane and Fetter Lane, as spacious gardens or fields, surrounded by low walls or hedges, with trees and scattered houses; the line of street being very much broken and imperfect.<sup>a</sup> Some of the buildings appear of considerable importance, and at the north end of Shoe Lane stood a messuage called Bangor House, with a large quantity of waste land about it, which formerly belonged to the Bishops of that See. The original grant of it to those prelates is perhaps contained in that entry upon the Patent Rolls of the 48th year of Edward III., 1374-75, Part i. membrane 19, entitled, "The King mortgages to the Bishop of Bangor, in succession, one messuage, one plot of ground, one garden, and other edifices in Shoe Lane, London, in the Parish of St. Andrew of Holbourne." The situation of these premises was immediately behind St. Andrew's Church and Court, and Thavie's Inn; and was long commemorated in the name of the narrow passage called Bangor Court, of which the remains of the edifice formed the north-west corner. The last Bishop who appears to have actually resided on this spot was Dr. David Dalben, Vicar of Hackney. He contributed the sum of 30*l.* for repairing the causeway leading from that village and Clapton to Shoreditch, communicating the gift to his late parishioners in a letter dated from Bangor-House, in Shoe Lane, November 11th, 1633: he also died at the same place, on the 27th of the same month, and was buried at Hackney.<sup>b</sup> This messuage, says Strype, in his additions to Stow's *Survey of London*, "after a term of ten years then unexpired, Sir John Barksted, Knight, did, in the year 1647, purchase of the trustees for the Sale of Bishops' Lands, with the said waste ground thereunto belonging; containing in length 168 foot of assize, and in breadth, from east to west, 164 foot of assize, more or less, with a purpose to build thereupon at the expiration of the lease: the building there being the chief advantage he expected to make by the said purchase, as appeared in an Act of Parliament, made Anno 1656, Against New Buildings in and about the Suburbs; wherein a proviso was made for him in respect of his purchase, having given more than otherwise he would have done, but upon his purpose of erecting messuages and tenements thereupon; and in consideration that the said place was at that present both dangerous and noisome to the passengers and inhabitants near adjoining."<sup>c</sup> It is probable that the lease of these premises had not expired at the Restoration of Charles II., and that Sir John Barkstead had therefore never the opportunity of exercising his privilege; since in 1660 the estate reverted again to the See of Bangor. It was, however, entirely abandoned as an Episcopal Palace, and the ground having been leased out, some inferior dwellings were erected upon it; the only reliques of its former states being a rookery, and a garden planted with lime-trees, which were remaining between seventy and eighty years since. The mansion itself had then been divided into numerous tenements, which were inhabited by between two and three hundred persons of the lowest classes of society, chiefly Irish. An octangular bay-window, or projection of the building, of two stories filled with casements, was almost all that was left of the ancient structure in 1805;<sup>d</sup> and every vestige of it was entirely removed during the autumn of the year 1828. The whole site was afterwards cleared and levelled, and was then comprised within the southern church-yard of the Parish of St. Andrew; but the space formerly called Bangor Court is at present occupied by a handsome brick building in the Tudor style of domestic architecture, for the "Second City of London National Schools," founded in 1815, and erected in 1830.

Nearly opposite Bangor Court, on the eastern side of Shoe Lane, stood an edifice commonly called the Palace of OLDBOURNE HALL, some vestiges of which form the subjects of the annexed Engravings. From a date upon one of the side tablets of the rich Compartment-Ceiling represented in the first of these Plates, it appears to have been made, or decorated, in 1617; and therefore the arms and initials of James I., his Queen Anne of Denmark, and Charles, Prince of Wales, crowned and surrendered by the Garter, were wrought upon the panels in the centre, and at the upper end of the same ceiling.<sup>e</sup> The apartment containing this ceiling and the fire-place hereafter mentioned, is that on the first floor of the centre house represented in the lower part of the plate; but the room which also appears above the crane, with an open window, formerly the carpenters' shop of Messrs. Pontifex's manufactory, has likewise

<sup>a</sup> Some attention, however, seems to have been given to the state of the road here at a very early period, since on the Patent Rolls of the 40th year of Edward III., 1366, 67, Part ii. Membrane 39, is an entry "for the Pavement of Faitour Lane, Shoe Lane, and Chancery Lane."

<sup>b</sup> A copy of this letter is in Strype's *Survey of London*, 1720, fol. Vol. II. Appendix, p. 130, extracted from the Parish Books. *Athenæ Oxoniensis* by Anth. à Wood. Edit. Bliss. Lond. 1815, 4to. Vol. ii. Col. 881. *Environ's of London*, by Rev. Dan. Lysons, Vol. ii. Lond. 1795. 4to. pages 491, 516.

<sup>c</sup> For this privilege one year's full and improved rent of all the buildings so erected was to be paid to the Exchequer of the Protector. *Collection of Acts and Ordinances of general use made in the Parliament begun at Westminster, Nov. 3rd, 1640; and since to Jan 5th, 1659-60*: by Henry Scobell, fol. Vol. iv.—Act for the Preventing of the multiplicity of Buildings in and about the Suburbs of London and within 10 miles thereof. At the Parliament begun at Westminster, Sept. 17th, 1656; Printed 1657, pages 20, 21.—Some other curious special licenses and exemptions are also contained in this Act: namely, to Francis, Earl of Bedford, for his charges in building and endowing a church, &c. for the Parish of Covent Garden: to the buyers of 250 acres of meadow-land at Deptford, for making harbours, &c. for 300 sail of ships: to the Governors of St. Bartholomew's, Bridewell, St. Thomas's, Bethlehem, and Christ's Hospitals: to the contractors for building on Lincoln's Inn Fields: to the Governors of St. Olave's Free-School, Southwark, for building on Horsey-down: to the Governors of the Poor of the Corporation of London, for improving a small piece of ground lying within the walls of the workhouse of the Minorites, without Aldgate: to John, Earl of Clare, for his new buildings in Clement's Inn Fields, useful for an open and free market: to the mariners, ship-carpenters, and caulkers, actually residing in any house or cottage below London Bridge, within two furlongs of the Thames: to the persons who have taken building-leases for 41 years of a certain parcel of ground in Stanhope Street along a dead wall, from the end of Blackmoor Street to Maypole Lane, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes.

<sup>d</sup> An engraved view of these bay-windows, taken in the above year, was published in J. P. Malcolm's *Londinum Redivivum*, Vol. iv. Lond. 1805. 4to. p. 228.

<sup>e</sup> As the annexed representation of these arms and ornaments is extremely minute, and as the heraldical blazon of the former is very erroneously given by M. Gough in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. ii. Lond. 1789, fol. p. 26, from his view of this apartment March 8th, 1764,—the full and accurate armorial description of them is here inserted. *Dexter shield at the south end of the room*, Impaled: First coat, quarterly, 1st and 4th, quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, 3 fleurs-de-lis or, 2nd and 3rd, Gules, for Scotland; 3rd, Azure, a harp or, stringed argent, for Ireland. Second coat, a cross Gules surmounted of another argent, in the dexter canton the arms of Denmark, viz. Or, semée of hearts proper, 3 lions passant-guardant in pale, azure, crowned of the field; in the sinister canton Norway, Gules, a lion rampant crowned or, holding an axe-of-arms azure; in the dexter base Sweden, Azure, 3 crowns 2 and 1, or; in the sinister base Goths, Or, 10 hearts, 4, 4, and 2, gules, in chief a lion passant-guardant, azure. In point of the escutcheon beneath the cross, the ancient ensign of the Vandals, Gules, a Wyvern, with wings expanded and tail nowed, or. Escutcheon in the centre of the cross, Quarterly: 1st, Or, 2 lions passant-guardant azure, for Sleswick; 2nd, Gules, a shield having a nail fixed in every point thereof, between as many holly-



an elegant ceiling, though less rich than the former, and some of the anti-rooms at the back are decorated in a similar manner. The great chamber only, however, is ornamented with any heraldical devices, but from the continual introduction of the pomegranate, in the compartment of all the ceilings, it may perhaps be considered probable that Oldbourne Hall was one of the buildings assigned for the lodgings of the Spanish Ambassador, the Cónde Gondemar, who arrived in England in March 1619, and had "the Bishop of Ely's house in Holborn taken up for him, with an example," says Sir John Finett, "not unmurmured at."<sup>a</sup> This would sufficiently account for the royal armorial ensigns on the ceiling of the state-chamber. The building itself, however, must have been considerably more ancient than the above date, since Stow, in even the *first* edition of his *Survey of London*, published in 1598, page 316, says, "In this Shooe-lane on the left hande is one olde house called Oldbourne-hall; is *now* letten out into diuers tenementes." To this description, it is rather remarkable that none of the subsequent editions of his work add any farther information; and in the absence, therefore, of any other historical materials, the present notices can comprise only some particulars of the modern appearance of this structure, furnished in June 1824, by Mr. William Pontifex, Sen. its present possessor, to Mr. Wilkinson, the original proprietor of the *Londina Illustrata*, when the drawings were taken for the present Engravings.

The old Mansion-house called Holborn Hall, says this description, in the year 1782 contained twenty-three rooms, some being of large dimensions; at that time let to different persons in separate tenements. The whole of them had oaken floors, joisted doors, and oaken panelling all round the larger apartments; the ceiling of the principal of which, formerly used by Mr. Pontifex as a ware-room, has been already mentioned. The old entrance into the coppersmiths' shop, as shown in the view of the front of the manufactory beneath the representation of the ceiling, was traditionally said to have been a carriage-way to the coach-house and stables; but this front, together with a part of the houses on each side, was of a comparatively late erection, and did not form any of the original ancient hall, the real site of which appears to have lain backward from the street surrounded by gardens. The whole of the ground originally occupied by the mansion and gardens was about four acres, the modern boundaries of which are Merlin's Rents on the north, and Eagle and Child Alley on the south; and its direction was straight downwards to the River Fleet, divided into two parts by a line of old lime trees, removed by Mr. Pontifex in 1792. In the lease of the premises the south of this line is called "the Great Garden," and on this part stood the remains of the ancient hall, containing apartments for the domestics, and coach-houses of various sizes. The north side of the line of trees was called "the Pleasure Garden," upon which spot was erected Messrs. Pontifex's extensive brass and copper manufactory in 1780; some of the premises had been, however, similarly employed for thirty or forty years previous; and the first occupant was a gunsmith who had resided on them sixty years. On the south side of the line of trees, also, the greater part of the land was formed into a spacious burial ground for the poor of St. Andrew's Parish, containing about an acre and a quarter; at the western end was erected the workhouse, with two dwellings; and at the eastern extremity, a number of houses formerly in Fleet Market, but at present constituting part of the western side of Farringdon Street.

The second of the annexed Engravings represents the stately Fire-place and Mantle-piece also taken from the same state-apartment of Oldbourne Hall, carved in the richest style of the early part of the seventeenth century, and representing six of the Labours of Hercules. The upper part is executed in oak, and is still sharp and perfect in all the panels and terminal figures: and the lower, or frame of the Fire-place, is carved in Portland stone. The old building containing these curious remains, is at this time, December 1833, still in the state represented in the Plate, though the apartments of it are now employed only for the depositing of articles not in continual use; as Messrs. Pontifex and Co. removed into a very spacious manufactory erected on the site of the house on the right hand side of the view, in November 1831.

leaves, (3) all argent, for Holstein; 3rd, Gules, a swan argent; collared and chained or, for Stormer; 4th, Azure, an armed chevalier, plumed and brandishing his sword proper, upon a charger argent, eaparisoned or, for Ditzmers. Over the whole an escutcheon inpalet: 1st coat, Or, 2 bars gules, for Oldenburgh; 2nd coat, Azure, a cross formee-fitchée or, for Dalmenhurst. The shield is surmounted by an imperial crown for King James I. and Queen Anne of Denmark. *Sinister shield at the south end.* Quarterly: 1st and 4th, France and England quarterly, 2nd, Scotland, 3rd, Ireland, a file of 3 points argent; the whole within the garter and surmounted by a Prince's coronet; for Charles, Prince of Wales. *Centre panel.* The arms of James I. alone within the garter and ensigned by the imperial crown, between his initials and four roses and two thistles. *Dexter panel at the north end.* An ancient armed head, in profile, with the legend ROMVLVS ROMANORVM REX PRIMVS. *Sinister panel at the north end.* A female head in profile, legend LVCRECIA ROMÆ. Gough adds that the present building was called by tradition King John's palace.

<sup>a</sup> *Finetti Philoænsis: or some choice observations of Sir John Finette, Knt. and Master of the Ceremonies to the last two Kings, touching the Reception and Precedency, the Treatment and Audience, the Puntillos and Contests, of Forren Ambassadors in England.* Lond. 1656, 8vo. p. 62. The same volume contains several notices of the residences of Ambassadors in London, from which the following have been selected. 1615. July, Nov. M. de Marez from France, and Sign. Barbarigo from Venice, at Street, p. 38.—1620. Dec. The Marquis de Cadenet from France, at Denmark House; namely, Somerset House, Strand, p. 68.—1621. Jan. Six Commissioners and Secretary from the United Provinces, in Lombard Street, p. 73.—1621. March. The Count Palatine Sindomerski from Poland, in Crutched Friars, p. 76.—1622. March. Thomas Simonwits from Russia, in St. Thomas Apostle, p. 93.—1622. April.—Swartzenburg from the Emperor of Germany, at Denmark House, p. 96.—1622. May. Don Carlos de Colonna from Spain, Ely House, Holborn, p. 103.—1624. Febr. Two Commissioners from the States General, in Lombard Street, p. 138.—1625. April. Sir Robert Snirley, from Persia, on Tower Hill, p. 145.—1625. May. Count de Tremes, and M. de Fyat, from France, at Suffolk House, Strand, p. 146.—1626. July. Two Commissioners from Hamburg, in Crutched Friars, p. 179.—1626. July. Paul Rosenerantz from Denmark, in Lombard Street, p. 180.—1626. Aug. Alano Contarini from Venice, at the Charter House, p. 181.—1626. Sept. M. de Bassompierre from France, in Leadenhall Street, p. 187. The house on the north side of the Strand, near Temple-Bar, occupied by the Duke de Sully and Christopher Harley, Count de Beaumont, both Ambassadors from France to England, was decorated on the outside with fleurs-de-lis, imperial crowns, roses, and conjoined hands. *Antiquities of Westminster*, by the late J. T. Smith, and J. S. Hawkins, Esq. Lond. 1807, 4to. p. 5, and plate.





*Carved FIRE-PLACE and MANTLE-PIECE in the Principal  
Apartment of OLDBOURNE HALL, Shoe Lane.*





















